
JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOL. XXI.



JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

FROM FEBRUARY 12 TO MAY 12, 1863,

\ BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

IN THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY
QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 7TH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION 1863.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC:

PRINTED, FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY
HUNTER, ROSE & CO.



PROCLAMATIONS.

Province of }
Canada. }

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councilors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Quebec, on the nineteenth day of the month of July instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the Ninth day of the month of June last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the NINETEENTH day of the month of JULY instant, at which time at our City of Quebec, you were held and constrained to appear. Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Quebec, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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 Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytrammion, in the County of Wexford, 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., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Canada, this Nineteenth day of

July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Province of }
Canada. }

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors, of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Quebec, on the Twenty-eighth day of the month of August instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the Nineteenth day of the month of July last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of the month of AUGUST instant, at which time at Our City of Quebec, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our City of QUEBEC, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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 Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytraumon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Canada, this Twenty-second day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Province of }
Canada.

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Quebec, on the First day of the month of October next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the Twenty-second day of the month of August last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the FIRST day of the month of OCTOBER next, at which time at Our City of Quebec, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our City of QUEBEC, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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 Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytramon, in the County of Wexford, 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., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Canada, this Twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Province of }
Canada.

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Quebec, on the Fifth day of the month of November next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the Twenty-seventh day of the month of September last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the FIFTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, at which time at Our City of Quebec, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you will meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our City of QUEBEC, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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 Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytramm, in the County of Wexford, 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., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Canada, this Thirty-first day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery

Province of }
Canada. }

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at our City of Quebec, on the Fifteenth day of the month of December instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the Thirty-first day of the month of October last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the FIFTEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER, instant, at which time at Our City of Quebec, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our City of QUEBEC, there to take

into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

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 Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, 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., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Canada, this Thirteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Province of }
Canada. }

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at our City of Quebec, on the Twenty-second day of the month of January instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to the Twenty-second day of the month of January instant, NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, WE HAVE THOUGHT FIT further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the TWELFTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, so that neither you nor any of you on the said Twenty-second day of January instant, at our said City of Quebec, to appear are to be held and constrained, for WE DO WILL that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, Commanding and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, at Our City of QUEBEC aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincial Parliament, by the Common Council of Our said Province, may by the favor of God be ordained.

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 Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in

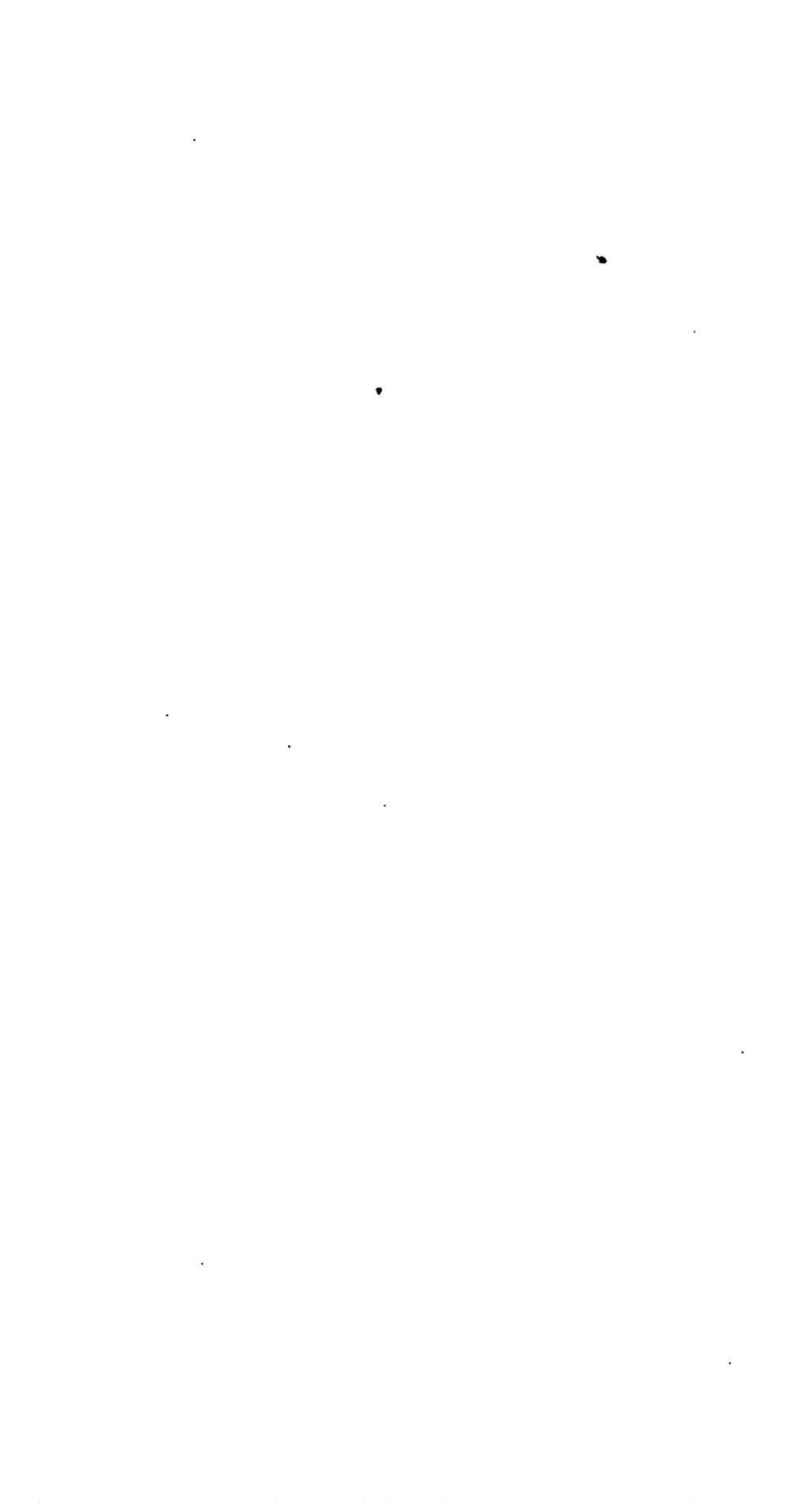
Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Canada, this Sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

R. L. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery





JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF

CANADA.

SESSION 1863.

Thursday, 12th February, 1863.

A MESSAGE from His Excellency the Governor General, by *René Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :—

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Council Chamber, where being, The Clerk of the Legislative Council said :

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly ;

His Excellency the Governor General does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning the present Provincial Parliament until a Speaker of the Legislative Council shall have been chosen according to law, but to-morrow, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency will declare the causes of his calling this Parliament.

The House being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported, that during the recess of Parliament, the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following certificates, viz :—

Province of *Canada*.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the twenty-seventh day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Quebec*, (*C. N. Montizambert*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the County of *Quebec*, for the election of a Member to represent the said County in the Legislative Assembly of this Province in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *François Evanturel*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said County, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit : the office of Minister of Agricul-

ture and Statistics of this Province, the Honorable *François Evanturel* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election dated the ninth day of June instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 13th June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Province of *Canada*.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-seventh day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Waterloo* (*George Davidson*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Riding in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley*, who, since his Election as the Representative of the said Riding, had accepted an office of Profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Post Master General of this Province, the Honorable *Michael H. Foley* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of June, instant, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 13th June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Province of *Canada*.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Argenteuil* (*Daniel de Hertel*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the County of *Argenteuil*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said County in the Legislative Assembly of this Province in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *John Joseph Caldwell Abbott*, who, since his election as the representative of said County, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of *Canada*, called *Lower Canada*, the Honorable *John Joseph Caldwell Abbott* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the twelfth day of June instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 14th June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Province of *Canada*.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-seventh day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Re

gistrar of the County of *St. Hyacinthe* (*H. St. Germain*, Esquire), Returning Officer *ex officio* for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said County in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Louis Victor Sicotte*, who, since his Election as Representative of the said County, had accepted an office of Profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Attorney General, in and for that part of this Province, called *Lower Canada*, the Honorable *Louis Victor Sicotte* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the twelfth day of June, instant, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 14th June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Province of *Canada*.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-seventh day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Stormont* (*D. E. McIntyre*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the Town of *Cornwall*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Town of *Cornwall* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *John Sandfield Macdonald*, who, since his Election as the Representative of the said Town, had accepted an office of Profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Attorney General, in and for that part of this Province called *Upper Canada*, the Honorable *John Sandfield Macdonald* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the fourteenth day of June, instant, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 16th June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *W. B. Lindsay Jr.*, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Province of *Canada*.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the twenty-seventh day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel* (*F. W. Jarvis*, Esquire) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the North Riding of the County of *York*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Riding in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Adam Wilson*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said Riding, had accepted an office of Profit, under the Crown, to wit, the Office of Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of *Canada*, called *Upper Canada*, the Honorable *Adam Wilson* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the thirteenth day of June instant, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 19th June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Province of Canada.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-seventh day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *York* (*John Ridout, Esquire*), Returning Officer *ex officio* for the West Riding of *York*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Riding in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *William Pearce Howland*, who, since his Election as the Representative of the said Riding, had accepted an Office of Profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Minister of Finance of this Province, the Honorable *William Pearce Howland* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the twelfth day of June instant, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 22d June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr., Esquire*,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Province of Canada

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of June last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar for the Registration Division of *Montreal* (*George H. Ryland, Esquire*), *ex officio* Returning Officer for the County of *Hochelaga*, for the election of a Member to represent the said County of *Hochelaga* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Joseph Paschal Falkner, Esquire*, who, since his election as the representative of the said County of *Hochelaga*, had resigned his seat, the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the twentieth day of June instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 23rd June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr., Esquire*,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly,
Quebec.

Province of Canada.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-seventh day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Oxford* (*James Carroll, Esquire*), Returning Officer *ex officio* for the North Riding of the County of *Oxford*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Riding in the Legislative Assembly of this Province in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *William McDougall*, who, since his election as the representative of the said Riding, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands of this Province, the Honorable *William McDougall* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the fourteenth day of June instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 24th June, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr., Esquire*,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly,
Quebec.

Province of Canada.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the sixth day of June last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Perth* (*Robert Moderwell*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the County of *Perth*, for the election of a Member to represent the said County in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley*, who, since his election as the representative of the said County, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Postmaster General of this Province, *Thomas Mayne Daly*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the third day of July instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 22nd July, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly,
Quebec.

Mr. Speaker also reported, that during the recess he had issued his warrants for new Writs of Elections, to fill up the vacancies which had occurred during the said recess, and that the Clerk of this House had received the following certificates, viz :

The Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte*,

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada;

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that it is my intention to resign my seat as Member for the County of *Napierville*, and I hereby resign my seat accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at *St. Remi*, this } (Signed,) J. O. BUREAU, (L. S.)
fifteenth day of September, 1862.

Signed in presence of *F. Barbeau, fils Olivier Gagné*.

Province of Canada.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the eleventh day of October last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Napierville* (*Ephrem Boucharde*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the County of *Napierville*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said County of *Napierville* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room and place of *Jacques Olivier Bureau*, Esquire, who, since his Election as the Representative of the said County of *Napierville*, had resigned his seat as Member for the said County, *Pierre Benoit*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the seventeenth day of November last, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 10th December, 1862.

L. R. FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, Quebec.

QUEBEC, 3rd February, 1863.

To the Honorable *J. E. Turcotte*,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly:

SIR,—We, the undersigned, two Members of the Legislative Assembly, hereby notify you that a vacancy has happened in the said Assembly by reason of *Skeffington Connor*,

Esquire, late member for the South Riding of the County of *Oxford* having accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Puisné Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE,
Member for *Montreal West*, (L. S.)
ED. REMILLARD,
Member for *Bellechasse*, (L. S.)

Mr. Speaker also informed the House that he had received the report of the Commissioner appointed to take evidence in the matter of the controverted Election for the County of *Essex*.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter :—
Province of *Canada*, District of *Quebec*.

In the matter of the contested Election of the County of *Quebec*.

On the part of *Alexander Moffatt* contesting the said Election against the return of the Honorable *F. Evanturel*, the sitting member, I declare that I hereby discontinue the said contestation.

Quebec, 12th February, 1863.

To the Honorable *J. E. Turcotte*, Speaker, L. A.

PH. J. JOLICOUR,
Advocate for the Petitioner.

The Honorable *François Evanturel*, Member for the County of *Quebec*; the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley*, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*; the Honorable *John Joseph Caldwell Abbott*, Member for the County of *Argenteuil*; the Honorable *Louis Victor Sicotte*, Member for the County of *St Hyacinthe*; the Honorable *John Sandfield Macdonald*, Member for the Town of *Cornwall*; the Honorable *Adam Wilson*, Member for the North Riding of the County of *York*; the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion*, Member for the County of *Hochelaga*; and the Honorable *William McDougall*, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Oxford*, having previously taken the oath, according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, seconded by Mr. *Huot*,
The House adjourned.

Friday, 13th February, 1863.

Pierre Benoit, Esquire, Member for the County of *Napierville*, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by *René Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :—

MR. SPEAKER,

His Excellency, the Governor General, desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Council Chamber :—

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,

Returns from the Registrars of the Counties of *Durham* (East Riding), *Simcoe*, *Peterborough* and *Norfolk*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1862, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

Also, General Statement and Returns, of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Joliette*, for the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and in the Districts of *Richelieu* and *Saguenay*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Also, Statements of affairs of the *Northumberland* and *Durham* Savings Bank, on the 17th January, 1863,—and of the Queen Insurance Company of *Liverpool*, on the 1st July 1862, and Annual Report of the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company of *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st August, 1862, with a Supplementary Report, dated 5th December, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Accounts of the Trustees of the *Montreal* Turnpike Trust, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the administration of the Oaths of Office, to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General, this day, in the Legislative Council Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, as followeth :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

And Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

It affords me much satisfaction to meet you again in Parliament, and to avail myself of your assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province. The period of the year, at which you have been convened, will, I trust, be found generally convenient, and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under your notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

I congratulate you upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required. A Bill will be submitted to you containing amendments in the existing Militia Law, having for their object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

A measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, in each section of the Province, will be laid before you.

You will also be asked to consider a Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to Insolvent Debtors.

Other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, will be submitted for your consideration.

Shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, I appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. This investigation has, I regret to say, been unavoidably protracted. A report, however, has been recently received, which will be laid before you, and steps have been taken, based upon that report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

Two Members of my Executive Council have visited London, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway. The correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before you without delay.

These gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the Great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*. Very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The Public Accounts for the past year will be duly submitted to you, together with the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year. These Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

I have appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency. I hope that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen :

The contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of Great Britain, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow subjects in the British Isles, and will, I am confident, serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, I trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

I invite you to consider the several subjects which may be brought before you in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and I fervently invoke the blessing of the Almighty on your performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon you.

Thomas Mayne Daly, Esquire, Member for the County of *Perth*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof; and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

Resolved,—That Select Standing Committees of this House for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections. 2. On Expiring Laws. 3. On Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines. 4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills. 5. On Standing Orders. 6. On Printing. 7. On Contingencies. 8. On Public Accounts; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time, their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, 1st. That if anything shall come in question touching the Return or Election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate, and all Members returned upon double returns are to withdraw until their returns are determined.

2nd. That if it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a Member of this House, or endeavored so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been fully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

3rd. That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever, depending, or to be transacted in the Provincial Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanour, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House that *James Morton*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day, in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Ordered,—That *James Morton*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leds*, informed the House that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Gall*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day, in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Ordered,—That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Gall* do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that the Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered,—That the Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House on Monday next.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table :—

By Mr. *Langevin*,—Three Petitions of the Reverend *L. T. Bernard*, and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Claire*; two Petitions of the Reverend *L. Poulin*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*; two Petitions of the Reverend *Joseph Bourassa*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard*; and the Petition of *Michael Cantin*, and others, of *Cranbourne* and other Townships, all of the County of *Dorchester*; and the Petition of the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; and the Petition of *P. Goodfellow*, and others, of the Townships of *Bosanquet* and *Williams*.

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. F. Berubé*, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of the *St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of the Provisional Board of Directors of the International Bridge Company.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of *Jean Langevin*, and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of the Community of the Sisters of Charity of the Town of *Lévis*, County of *Lévis*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of Sister *M. J. Hainault dite Deschamps*, and other Sisters of Charity, in charge of the General Hospital in the City of *Montreal*;

two Petitions of *Les Sœurs de L'Asile de la Providence* of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *L'Union St. Jean Baptiste* of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, Parish of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of *P. Rottot*, of the Parish of *St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville*.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch de Québec* (South).

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Peterboro'*.

By Mr. *Dunsford*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Margaret Grimes*, widow, and others, the children and executors of *James Grimes*, late of the Township of *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*, yeoman, deceased.

By Mr. *Price*,—Two Petitions of *Joseph Boulliane*, Senior, and others, of the Township of *Bergeronnes*; two Petitions of *Joseph Chamberland*, and others, of the Township of *Talousac*; and two Petitions of the Reverend *R. Boily*, and others, of the Township of *Esroumains*, all of the County of *Saguenay*; the Petition of *C. Dufour*, and others, of the Village of *Chicoutimi*; and the Petition of *Léandre Girard*, and others, of the Township of *Tremblay*, both of the County of *Chicoutimi*.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Scotte*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 16th February, 1863.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House a Report of the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly on the state of the Library of Parliament, which is as followeth:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled—

The Report of the Librarian, upon the state of the Library of Parliament,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That during the past year, additions have been made to the Library by the importation from *Europe* of many valuable and interesting publications, that have emanated from the press within that period. A list of these works has been printed, for the information of Members.

This supplementary catalogue will also include lists of the English, French, American, and Canadian pamphlets added to the Library since 1858. The Pamphlet Collection has now become of considerable extent and importance. In it will be found many scarce and curious tracts, issued from the Canadian press since the settlement of the country, and which are of great value in an historical and political point of view. The contents of these volumes have been heretofore but little known, but with the aid of a printed catalogue they will now be made accessible to all who may be desirous of information upon the multifarious topics they embrace.

Amongst the books added to the Library since last Session, special mention should be made of the "*Chalcographie Musée Royal*," in eighty-one folio volumes. This splendid work was lately purchased at auction in *Montreal*. It consists of upwards of 5,000 line engravings, illustrating events in the history of *France*, or descriptive of memorable places in that country. The plates were not originally published for sale, but were engraved from time to time by royal command, and at an immense cost, for presentation to private and public libraries. The copy in our possession formerly belonged to his late Majesty *Louis Philippe*.

The past year has also witnessed the completion of the enormous collection of English Patent Specifications, from the year 1617 to 1852-3, published under the direction of the Imperial Patent Office, in *London*, in 285 folio volumes of plates, with descriptive letter press in 159 octavo volumes. This work, invaluable to all who are interested in the progress

of the mechanical arts, and forming a complete history of Inventions from the commencement of the seventeenth century to our own day, is a donation from the Imperial Commissioners of Patents. Simultaneously with the publication of the old series, up to 1853, plans and specifications of the Patents since granted have been issued. These also have been presented to the library, through the liberality of the Commissioners.

The binding of this voluminous work, although executed upon most economical terms, has unavoidably proved very expensive, and has necessarily encroached to a considerable extent upon the funds allotted for the purchase of books. But now that the publication of the old series of Patent Specifications is complete, the outlay for binding on this behalf will be limited to the ordinary issues from the Patent Office, which average about 35 folios and a similar number of octavo volumes annually.

Pursuant to the directions of the Joint Library Committee last Session, circulars were addressed to Members of the Legislature, and others having in their possession books belonging to the Library, requiring the immediate return of the same, and intimating that any one neglecting to comply with this request would be reported to the House. Your Librarian is happy to state that, with few exceptions, this application has been successful in obtaining the return of absent volumes. With the sanction of the Speaker he has refrained, for the present, from reporting the names of the gentlemen who are still in default, in hopes that they may be induced to bring back the books they still retain, without the necessity of his resorting to such a painful and extreme proceeding.

Lists of Donations to the Library, and of works received under the Copyright Act, during the past recess, are herewith appended.

The number of volumes in the Library last year was computed at 49,800; since then about 2,000 have been added, making a total of 51,800.

This estimate is unavoidably, to some extent, conjectural, owing to the fact that the books are at present placed in four different buildings, in various parts of the city. It is, however, as close an approximation to the actual extent of the collection as can be arrived at, under present circumstances.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

ALPHEUS TODD,
Librarian Legislative Assembly.

Library of Parliament, 12th February, 1863.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT SINCE THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1862.

The following official publications, all in the German language.

From the Kingdom of Prussia.

(Through the Prussian Charge d'Affaires at London.)

Index to the laws of Prussia, 1846 to 1850, 1 vol.

Laws of the Prussian States, 1850 to 1861, 12 vols.

Journals of the Session of the Upper House, 1850 to 1860, 7 vols.

Parliamentary Papers of the Upper House, 1850 to 1860, 39 vols.

Stenographic Reports of the Debates in the Upper House, 1851 to 1859, 11 vols.

Parliamentary Papers of the Chamber of Deputies, 1853 to 1860, 14 vols.

From the Senate of the United States.

Senate Journal, Documents and Reports, for 1860-61, 14 vols.

Senate Journal and Documents for 1861, 2 vols.

From the State of New York.

Laws, Legislative Journals and Documents, for 1861 and 1862.

Index to the Colonial Documents of the Province of *New York*, and vol. 8 of said Documents.

Supplement to State Library Catalogue, 1861. Minutes of the Legislative Council of the Colony of *New York*, vols. 1 and 2.

Barbour's Law Reports, vols. 33 to 36.

Smith's Law Reports, vols. 9 and 10.

Regent's Report on Educational Institutions for 1862, and various pamphlets.

From the State of Massachusetts.

Craig's Reports, vol. 14.
 Allen's Reports, vol. 2.
 Acts and Resolves, 1862.
 Public Documents, 1861, 3 vols.
 Reports on Education and Agriculture.
 Harris on Insects injurious to Vegetation.
 Plymouth Colony Records, vol. 12.

From the State of Pennsylvania.

State Law Reports, vol. 39.
 Laws, House and Senate Journals, and Legislative Documents for 1862.
 Executive Documents for 1861.

From the State of Connecticut.

Journals of Senate and of House of Representatives, Public Documents and Laws for Special Session 1861 and Session of 1862.
 Connecticut Reports, vol. 29.

From the State of Vermont.

Report on the Geology of the State, 2 vols.
 Journals of Senate and House of Representatives and Laws for 1860 and 1861.
 State Law Reports, vols. 32 and 33. And various pamphlets.

From the State of Minnesota.

State Law Reports, vol. 5.
 Journals of Senate and House of Representatives for 1862, 2 vols.
 Session Laws for 1861, 1862, and Special Session of 1862, 3 vols.

From the State of Ohio.

Journals of Senate and House of Representatives for 1861 and 1862, 4 vols.
 Laws of Ohio for 1861 and 1862, 2 vols.
 Executive Documents for 1860 and 1861, 4 vols.
 School Laws for 1862.
 State Law Reports, vols 10 and 12.
 Statistics of Ohio, for 1860 and 1861, 2 vols.
 Agricultural Societies' Report for 1860 and 1861, 2 vols. With some Pamphlets.

From the Colony of New South Wales.

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, for 1860 and 1861, 3 vols.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

Acts, Journals, and Papers of the Colonial Parliament, for 1861, 5 vols.
 Blue Book for 1861.
 Cape of Good Hope Almanack for 1862.

From South Australia.

Legislative Council Votes and Proceedings, and Council Papers for 1855-6 and 1857, 3 vols.
 Proceedings of the Parliament (including both Houses) for 1857-8 to 1861 inclusive, 13 vols.
 Acts and Ordinances of the Colony for 1837 to 1861, 4 vols.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 1862, 4 vols.
 Meteorological Observations 1854 to 1859, 1 vol.

From the Board of Agriculture, Upper Canada.

Canadian Agriculturist or Journal of the Board for 1861, (Three Copies.)

From the Social Science Association, through A. O. Charles, Esquire.

Transactions of the Society, for 1860 and 1861, 2 vols.

Address delivered before the Association in 1862,—by G. W. Hastings.

From the British Museum.

Part II. of engravings from Ancient Marbles.

From Mr. Justice Stuart.

Review of the proceedings of the Lower Canadian Legislature in 1831, by the late Andrew Stuart.

From C. Walton Esquire, London.

Memorial of William Law, Jacob Bohme, &c, 1 vol.

From the Reverend Dr. Adamson.

Newland's Erne and its fly fishing.

From Major Suzor.

Suzor, Major L. T. Tableau synoptique des evolutions d'un Bataillon accompagné de planches, 1862 Quebec.

Aide-mémoire du Caribinier volontaire 1862 Quebec.

Books received under the Copy-Right Act.

Brown and Chadwick, Osgoode Hall Examination Questions, &c. Published by Rollo & Adams, Toronto, 1862.

Honey's Tariff of Fees &c, in the Lower Canada Courts. Published by Starke & Co., Montreal, 1862.

Playter's History of Methodism in Canada, Vol 1. Published by Anson Green, Toronto, 1862.

Webber's Table of Mechanical motions, a fly-sheet issued from the Patent Agency Office, Toronto, 1862.

Réponses aux programmes de Pédagogie et d'Agriculture, pour les écoles élémentaire et d'école modèle, rédigées par M. Jean Langevin, Prêtre, Quebec, 1862.

Droit administratif ou Manuel des Paroisses et Fabriques, par Hector L. Langevin, Avocat, Quebec, 1863.

Mr. Speaker also communicated to the House the following letter :—

To the Honorable J. E. Turcotte,

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

SIR,—As agent for the Petitioners, Egerton Fiske Ryerson and others, in the matter of their Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Perth, I hereby beg to inform you that it is not intended to proceed further with the Petition, and to request that all proceedings under the said Petition may be immediately stayed.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. DALY,

Agent for Petitioners.

Quebec, 16th February, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table :—

By Mr. Hooper,—The Petition of Henry R. Spencer and others.

By Mr. Fortier,—The Petition of Louis Manseau and others, of the Parish of St. Antoine de la Baie.

By Mr. Munro,—The Petition of the Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of the Town of Bowmanville.

By Mr. Alexander Dufresne,—The Petition of M. M. Métivier, Mayor, and others of

the Parish of *Ste. Brigide*; and the Petition of the Reverend *E. Derome* and others, of the Parish of *St. George de Henryville*, County of *Iberville*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *P. Fournier* and others, of the Parish of *Trois Pistoles*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *W. McPherson*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Port Daniel*, County of *Bonaventure*.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of the Corporation of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, of *Quebec*; and the Petition of *George H. Cherrier*, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Bown*,—Two Petitions of *F. Young*, and others, of the Town of *Brantford*; the Petition of the Reverend *David Caw*, and others, Members of the Presbyterian Congregation of *Paris*; and the Petition of *George Sunter*, of the Town of *Brantford*.

By Mr. *McLachlin*,—The Petition of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*; and the Petition of *J. P. French*, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Village of *Pembroke*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Clovis Gagnon* and others, of the Township of *Eboulements*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. A. Bureau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Agnes*, County of *Charlevoix*; and the Petition of *Férol Mailloux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de l'Isle aux Coudres*.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of *L. Rodrigues* and others.

By Mr. *Prévost*,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. Cholet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Polycarpe*, County of *Soulanges*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*,—The Petition of *D. Houlle* and others, of the Township of *Tingwick*; and the Petition of *J. Héroux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Albert de Warwick*, both of the County of *Arthabaska*; and the Petition of *V. Cooke* and others, of the Townships of *Wendover* and *Simpson*, County of *Drummond*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of the President and Directors of the *Gore Bank*; and the Petition of the President and Directors of the *Niagara District Bank*.

By Mr. *Beaudreau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. A. Sylvestre* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*,—The Petition of *Frederick Jones* and others, of the Town of *Brockville*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *W. Harrison* and others; and two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *De Cazes*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. Turcot* and others, of the Townships of *Weedon* and *Tingwick*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of *Joseph Gaudet* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Gertrude*; the Petition of the Reverend *H. Trahan* and others, of the Parish of *St. Grégoire*; and the Petition of the Reverend *L. S. Malo* and others, of the Parish of *Bécancour*, all of the County of *Nicolet*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of *F. C. Capresl*, of the City of *Toronto*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Chinguacousy*.

By Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *A. Belanger* and others, of the Parish of *St. Hugues*, County of *Bagot*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of *La Salle d'Asile de St. Joseph, Montreal*; the Petition of the Reverend *V. Rousselot*, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the *Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend *L. T. Bernard* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Claire*; of the Reverend *L. Poulin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*; of the Reverend *Jos. ph Bourassa* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard*; and of *Michel Cantin* and others, of *Cranbourne* and other Townships, all of the County of *Dorchester*; severally praying aid for Colonization Roads in the said County.

Of the Reverend *L. T. Bernard* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cloire*, County of *Dorchester*; praying aid for the erection of a Model School in the said Parish.

Of *Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying aid for "*La Salle d'Asile de St. Vincent de Paul*" in the said City.

Of Sister *H. J. Hainault dite Deschamps* and other Sisters of Charity in charge of the General Hospital in the City of *Montreal*; and of *Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence*, of *Montreal*; severally praying for aid.

Of the Reverend *L. T. Bernard* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Claire*; of the Reverend *L. Poulin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*; and of the Reverend *Joseph Bourassa* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard*, all of the County of *Dorchester*; severally praying that the legal rate of Interest may be fixed at 6 or 7 per cent. per annum.

Of *P. Goodfellow* and others, of the Townships of *Bosanquet* and *Williams*; praying that the present system and endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College may be preserved intact.

Of the *St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal*; of the Community of the Sisters of Charity of the Town of *Lévis*, County of *Lévis*; and of *L'Union St. Jean Baptiste* of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, Parish of *Montreal*; severally praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of *Joseph Boulliane*, Senior, and others, of the Township of *Bergeronnes*; of *Joseph Chamberland* and others, of the Township of *Tadousac*; and of the Reverend *R. Boily* and others, of the Township of *Escoumains*, all of the County of *Saguenay*; severally praying that but one Joint Agricultural Society may be formed for the Counties of *Saguenay* and *Chicoutimi*.

Of the Reverend *J. F. Bérubé* and others; and of *Léandre Girard* and others, of the Township of *Tremblay*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*; and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; severally praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to the City of *Toronto* at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of the Provisional Board of Directors of the International Bridge Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time limited for commencing and completing the International Bridge.

Of *Jean Langevin* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying payment of the amounts due them by the late Councils of the Municipal Districts of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*; praying for amendments to the Laws relating to Prison Discipline in *Upper Canada*.

Of *P. Rottot*, of the Parish of *St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville*; praying that a Pension may be granted him for services rendered during the war of 1812.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Peterborough*; and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; severally praying for amendments to the Jury Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch de Québec* (South); praying for amendments to the Municipal Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of *Joseph Boulliane*, Senior, and others, of the Township of *Bergeronnes*; of *Joseph Chamberland* and others, of the Township of *Tadousac*; and of the Reverend *R. Boily* and others, of the Township of *Escoumains*, all of the County of *Saguenay*; severally praying that the said County may be divided into two separate Municipalities.

Of *C. Dufour* and others, of the Village of *Chicoutimi*, County of *Chicoutimi*; praying that the said Village may be erected into a separate Municipality, under the name of "The Municipality of the Village of *Chicoutimi*."

Of Mrs. *Margaret Grimes*, widow, and others, the children and executors of *James Grimes*, late of the Township of *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*, yeoman, deceased; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to sell certain real estate of the said late *James Grimes*, for the payment of his creditors, and to invest the balance for the support of his family.

Of the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*; praying for amendments to the Act 12 *Victoria*, Cap. 114, to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the

East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House that *James Morton*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last and this day.

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

Mr. Matthew C. Cameron, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

That the Petitioner having offered no evidence in support of the allegations contained in his petition, and having withdrawn and abandoned his case, the Committee have adopted the following Resolutions as their final decision:—

Resolved,—That the Sitting Member, *James Lyons Biggar*, Esq., was duly elected as Member for the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland* at the last Election, and is entitled to his seat as such Member:

Resolved,—That inasmuch as the withdrawal of the Petition has taken place with the consent of the Sitting Member, and as he has not moved, but, on the contrary, desisted from moving, that the said Petition be declared frivolous and vexatious:

Resolved,—That neither the Petition, nor the opposition to the same, is frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee on Saturday last and this day.

Ordered,—That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

The Honorable *Mr. Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

The Order of this House of Friday last, for the attendance of *James Morton*, Esquire, in his place, in this House, this day, being read;

And *Mr. Morton* not attending in his place,

Ordered, That the 85th section of the Act respecting Controverted Elections be now read; and the same being read,

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, being a Member of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee on *Friday* last, be taken into custody of the Sergeant-at-arms attending this House for such neglect of duty.

The Order of this House of Friday last, for the attendance of the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

And *Mr. Galt* not attending in his place,

Ordered, That the 85th Section of the Act, respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read; and the same being read,

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, being a Member of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, and not having

been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee on Friday last, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of this House of Friday last, for the attendance of the Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, in their places in this House, this day, being read;

Mr. *Langevin* rose in his place and informed the House that he was desired by the Honorable *L. S. Morin* to state that he was unable to attend the meeting of the County of *Verchères* controverted Election Committee, on Friday the thirteenth instant, having been detained by professional business, and the cars having arrived too late to enable him to be present at the said meeting.

And the Honorable *L. S. Morin* having verified the same upon oath,
Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

And Mr. *Mongenais*, not attending in his place,
Ordered, That the 85th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, be now read; and the same being read;

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, being a member of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and return for the County of *Verchères*, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee on Friday last, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature being read;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuesday, 17th February, 1863.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had been unable to comply with the Orders of the House of yesterday, for taking into his custody *James Morton*, Esquire, the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, and *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, in consequence of their absence from this city.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *Charles Allen* and others, of the Counties of *Shefford* and *Brome*, and the Petition of *James Chalmers* and others, of the Township of *Granby*, County of *Shefford*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of *T. Rochon* and others.

By Mr. *Labreche-Viger*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. Dagenais* and others, of the Parish of *St. Thérèse de Blainville*, County of *Terrebonne*.

By Mr. *Archambault*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *L'Assomption*, and the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *L'Assomption*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*,—The Petition of the Reverend *N. Pelletier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Eusèbe de Stanfold*, County of *Arthabaska*.

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of *L. J. B. Beauchemin* and others, of the Township of *St. Etienne*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. D. Comeau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Boniface*; and the Petition of the Reverend *C. F. Turgeon* and others, of the Parish of *St. Sévère*, all of the County of *St. Maurice*.

By Mr. *Caron*,—The Petition of *F. Bellemare* and others, of the Parish of *St. Paulin*, and the Petition of *P. C. Rivard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Léon*, both of the County of *Maskinongé*; and the Petition of *D. Maigret* and others.

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Gagnon* and others, of the Parish of *St. André*. County of *Kamouraska*; and the Petition of the Reverend *G. Nadeau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste Luce*, of the County of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Nichol*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Simpson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Benjamin*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Hastings*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. T. McMullen* and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the Presbytery of *Montreal*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of *James Smith*, of the Town of *Lindsay*.

By Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne*,—The Petition of *Edouard Thomas*, *Belle Isle*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. Desruisseaux* and others, of the Parish of *St Etienne de Lauzon*, County of *Lévis*.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of *R. Roberts* and others, of the Townships of *Holland* and *Sullivan*, County of *Grey*.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House, that *James Morton*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Order of this House of yesterday for the attendance of *James Morton*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

And Mr. *Morton* not attending in his place,

Ordered, That the 85th section of the Act respecting controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read; and the same being read,

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, being a Member of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, and not being present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of this House of yesterday for the attendance of *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day being read;

And Mr. *Mongenais* not attending in his place,

Ordered, That the 85th section of the Act respecting controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read. and the same being read;

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, being a member of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an

undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House for such neglect of duty.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

The Order of this House of yesterday for the attendance of the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* in his place in this House, this day, being read ;

And Mr. *Galt* not attending in his place,

Ordered, That the 85th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read.

And the same being read ;

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, being a member of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature ;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

Mr. *Rankin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Joly*, and the question being proposed,

1. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him :—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province ; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient, and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

2. That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the Country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required ; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for its object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

3. That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

4. That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been

unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that Report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

5. That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

6. That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

7. That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

8. That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

9. That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

10. That we shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

Ordered, That the question be put upon each paragraph of the said motion.

And the first paragraph, being again read, was agreed to.

The second paragraph being again read, and a Debate arising thereupon.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until the next sitting of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, and the question being proposed, that this House do now adjourn;

Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Dostaler*, that the words "until Thursday next," be added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, it passed in the negative.

Then, the main Question being put,

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn.

The House adjourned accordingly until to-morrow.

Wednesday, 18th February, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Returns from the Registrars of the Counties of *Renfrew, Peel, Elgin, Lincoln* and *Frontenac*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1862, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of yesterday, for taking into his custody *James Morton*, Esquire, the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, and *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, in consequence of their absence from this city.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of the *Toronto Mechanics' Institute*.

By Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne*,—The Petition of the Board of Notaries of the District of *Iberville*.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of *J. T. Henthorn* and others.

By Mr. *Smith*,—The Petition of *William Fraser*, of the Town of *Port Hope*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Hébert*,—The Petition of *N. Maufet*, of *Ste. Julie*.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross*, (*Champlain*)—The Petition of the Reverend *N. T. B. Olsamps* and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *Moise Proulx* and others, of the Parish of *St. Tite*.

By Mr. *Brousseau*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *Cap Lanté*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *A. Dumas* and others, of *St. Lambert*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the *Northumberland* and *Durham Savings Bank*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. C. Baillargeon* and others, of *St. Germain de Grantham*; and the Petition of the Reverend *N. Pelletier* and others, of the Townships of *Stanford* and *Blandford*.

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. H. B. Lassiseraye* and others, of the Parish of *Pointe du Lac*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,—The Petition of the Very Reverend *J. S. Raymond, V. G.*, Superior of the Seminary of *St. Hyacinthe*, and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the Reverend *P. A. Sylvester* and others,—of *Joseph Gaudet* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Gertrude*,—of the Reverend *H. Trahan* and others, of the Parish of *St. Gregoire*,—of the Reverend *L. S. Malo* and others, of the Parish of *Bécancour*, all of the County of *Nicolet*,—of *A. Belanger* and others, of the Parish of *St. Hugues*, County of *Bagot*,—of the Reverend *F. Cholet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Polycarpe*, County of *Soulanges*,—of *L. Rodrigues* and others,—of *Féréol Mailloux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de l'Isle aux Coudres*,—of the Reverend *Clovis Gagnon* and others, of the Township of *Eboulements*,—of *P. Fournier* and others, of the Parish of *Trois Pistoles*,—of *Louis Manseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine de la Baie*,—of *M. M. Mitivier*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Brigide*,—and of the Reverend *E. Derome* and others, of the Parish of *St. George de Henryville*, County of *Iberville*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of *Montreal*,—of the Corporation of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, of *Quebec*,—and of *La Salle d'Asile de St Joseph, Montreal*; severally praying for aid.

Of *W. McPherson*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Port Daniel*, County of *Bonaventure*; praying aid to construct a Bridge over the *Port Daniel River* in the said County.

Of *Henry R. Spencer* and others, praying that the *Frontenac Road* may be completed, and that the price of Wild Lands may be reduced in the united Counties of *Frontenac, Lennox* and *Addington*.

Of the Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, of the Town of *Bowmanville*; praying that no Bill may be passed, having for its object the establishment of denominational Schools in the Province.

Of the Reverend *David Caw* and others, members of the Presbyterian congregation of *Paris*; praying that the present system and endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of the Reverend *J. A. Bureau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Agnes*, County of *Charlevoix*; praying aid for Colonization Roads in the said county.

Of the *Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society*; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the Reverend *V. Rousselst*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying aid for an Institution for the Blind in the said City.

Of *F. Young* and others, of the Town of *Brantford*; praying that the law permitting Quakers and others to testify by affirmation instead of by oath, may be extended to all persons who may have conscientious objections to swearing.

Of *George Sunter*, of the Town of *Brantford*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable him to testify by affirmation instead of by oath.

Of *F. Young* and others, of the Town of *Brantford*; praying that the prayer of the petition of *George Sunter* may be granted.

Of *George H. Cherrier*, of the City of *Quebec*; praying the House to subscribe for a certain number of copies of a proposed *Quebec* Directory for the years 1863-4.

Of the President and Directors of the *Niagara* District Bank; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the subscription and payment of the capital stock of the said Bank, and to limit the same to four hundred thousand dollars.

Of *V. Cooke* and others, of the Townships of *Wendover* and *Simpson*, County of *Drummond*; praying that the said Townships may be detached from the Township of *Grantham*, and erected into a separate Municipality, under the name of "*Wendover and Simpson*," for educational purposes.

Of *D. Houille* and others, of the Township of *Tingwick*, County of *Arthabaska*; praying that the said Township may be divided into two separate municipalities.

Of *J. P. French*, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Village of *Pembroke*, County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize certain By-laws relating to the County buildings in the said Village.

Of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act to annul the decision made in favor of the Village of *Pembroke* as the County Town of the said County.

Of *J. Héroux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Albert de Warwick*, County of *Arthabaska*; praying that the said Parish may be erected into a Local Municipality, under the name of "The Municipality of *St. Albert de Warwick*."

Of the President and Directors of the *Gore* Bank; praying for an increase of the capital stock of the said Bank, and for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; praying for the repeal of the Act Cap. 121, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Upper Canada*, respecting the expenditure of County funds for certain purposes.

Of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of *Montreal*; praying for amendments to the Act Chapter 15, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Provincial aid for Superior Education, and Normal and Common Schools.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Chinguacousy*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the investments made by them of certain Clergy Reserve moneys.

Of *F. C. Cupreol*, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a company under the name of "The Peel General Manufacturing Company."

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the assessment and imposition of taxes on unpatented Lands heretofore made and now remaining in arrears.

Of *W. Harrison* and others; praying that such measures may be adopted as will place the Canadian trader in Petroleum Oil on an equal footing with the United States manufacturer.

Of the Reverend *L. Turcot* and others, of the Townships of *Weedon* and *Tingwick*; praying for aid to open out a Colonization Road between the said Townships.

Of *Frederick Jones* and others, of the Town of *Brockville*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring and enacting that certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, were conveyed in fee simple by the will and testament of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*, to his widow, *Florella Jones*.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*; informed the House, that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House, that *James Morton*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the second paragraph of the Question which was yesterday proposed:—

1. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him:—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

2. That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for its object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

3. That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

4. That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

5. That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two Members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

6. That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

7. That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year, and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

8. That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

9. That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

10. That we shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate, and the second paragraph, being again read, was agreed to.

The third paragraph, being again read, and a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, The House adjourned.

Thursday, 19th February, 1863.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the table, and the said Warrant was read, as followeth:—

Pursuant to the thirty-first section of chapter seven of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections,"

I do hereby appoint *Jean Charles Chapais*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Kamouraska*; *George Benjamin*, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Hastings*; *Maurice Laframboise*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Bagot*; *Robert Bell*, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Lanark*; *Louis Léon Lesieur Desautniers*, Esquire, Member for the County of *St. Maurice*; and *Archibald McKellar*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Kent*, to be Members of the General Committee of Elections for the present Session.

Given under my hand, this nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

J. E. TURCOTTE,

Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *J. B. Bedard* and others of the Township of *Roxton*.

By Mr. *Burwell*,—Three Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross*, (*Champlain*),—The Petition of *J. G. Lamothe* and others, of the County of *Champlain*.

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of *D. Tremblay* and others.

By Mr. *M. C. Cameron*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—Two Petitions of *John Duff* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—Two Petitions of the Reverend *J. Bailey* and others, of the Parish of *St. Pierre les Becquets*, County of *Nicolet*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *P. T. Poussett*, of the Town of *Sarnia*, County of *Lambton*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of *John Brown* and others, owners of Steam Tugs, navigating the inland waters of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Brousseau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Z. Gingras* and others, of the Parish of *Les Ecureuils*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Thibault* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile*, County of *Beauharnois*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Loranger*,—The Petition of *Firmin Perrin*, of *Berthier*, Notary Public.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *T. Rochon* and others,—of the Reverend *L. Dagenais* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Thérèse de Blainville*, County of *Terrebonne*,—of the Municipality of the Village of *l'Assomption*,—of the Municipality of the Parish of *l'Assomption*,—of *L. J. B. Beauchemin* and others, of the Township of *St. Etienne*,—of the Reverend *J. D. Comeau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Boniface*,—of the Reverend *C. F. Turgeon* and others, of the Parish of *St. Sévère*, all of the County of *St. Maurice*,—of *F. Bellemare* and others, of the Parish of *St. Paulin*,—of *P. C. Rivard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Léon*, both of the County of *Maskinongé*,—of *D. Maigret* and others,—of the Reverend *J. B. Gagnon* and others, of the Parish of *St. André*, County of *Kamouraska*,—and of the Reverend *G. Nadeau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Luce*, County of *Rimouski*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *Charles Allen* and others, of the Counties of *Shefford* and *Brome*; praying for the passing of an Act to erect a certain territory into a Township, under the name of "The Municipality of the Township of *Monck*," to be included within the limits of the County of *Shefford*.

Of *James Chalmers* and others, of the Township of *Granby*, County of *Shefford*; praying that no Act may be passed to erect a certain territory into a Township, under the name of "The Municipality of the Township of *Monck*."

Of the Reverend *N. Pelletier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Eusébe de Stanfold*, County of *Arthabaska*; praying for the passing of an Act to protect Squatters in the said County.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Nichol*; praying for the passing of an Act to compel all persons owning or occupying lands in *Upper Canada*, to destroy Canadian Thistles growing thereon, before they produce seed.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; praying for the passing of an Act to abolish the office of Crown Timber Agents in *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; praying for the passing of an Act conferring upon County Councils the power to pass By-Laws for granting compensation to the members of such Councils for travelling expenses to and from the meetings of such Councils, and for attendance at such meetings.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lincoln*; praying for the passing of an Act to relieve the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor* from liabilities incurred by the assumption of the *Queenston* and *Grimsby* Macadamized Road.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Hastings*; praying that a survey be made, and an estimate of the cost of constructing a Canal between the Bay of *Quinté* and *Weller's Bay*.

Of the Reverend *W. T. McMullen* and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*; praying that the present system and endowment of the *Toronto University* and *University College* may be preserved intact.

Of the Presbytery of *Montreal*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of *James Smith*, of the Town of *Lindsay*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize By-Law No. 123 of the Town Council, of the Town of *Port Hope*, and to confirm certain rights acquired under the same.

Of *Edouard Thomas Belle Isle*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing him to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto*, at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of the Reverend *H. Desruisseaux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Etienne de Lauzon*, County of *Lévis*; praying aid for Roads in the said Parish.

Of *R. Roberts* and others, of the Townships of *Holland* and *Sullivan*, County of *Grey*; praying for the repeal of that portion of the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 18, re-imposing postage upon newspapers.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day,

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place, in this House, at its next setting.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House, that *James Morton*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

The House resumed the further consideration of the question, which was, on Tuesday last proposed:—

1. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him:—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient, and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

2. That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the Country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for its object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

3. That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

4. That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that Report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

5. That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

6. That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

7. That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

8. That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of

expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency ; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

9. That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

10. That we shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

And the third paragraph being again read, as followeth :—

That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

Mr. *Matthew C. Cameron* moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. *Angus Morrison*, That all the words after "That" to the end thereof, be left out, and the words "While we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions which may be submitted for our consideration, we must express surprise that His Excellency has not been advised to make an allusion to the recent census of this Province, by which the important fact is established that the population of *Upper Canada* exceeded that of *Lower Canada*, in the month of February, 1861, by not less than 285,427 souls ; and as the excess of population in *Upper Canada* was only 61,773 at the taking of the census in 1852, it is evident that the disproportion is becoming greater every year ; and that the continuance of a system which gives to the two sections an equal number of representatives in the Legislature is, in view of these facts, manifestly unjust and fraught with great danger to the peace and good Government of the country. We therefore deeply regret that His Excellency has not been advised to recommend for our adoption, some measure for securing to this large population of *Upper Canada*, their rightful share of the Parliamentary Representation and their just influence in the Government," inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*,
The House adjourned.

Friday, 20th February, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Scott*,—The Petition of the Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity, at *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Tett*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *South Crosby*.

By Mr. *Notman*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of L'Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité de *Québec*.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross*, (*Champlain*),—The Petition of the Reverend *L. O. Desilets* and others, of the Parish of *St. Narcisse*, County of *Champlain*.

By Mr. *Bown*,—The Petition of the *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *Louis Vallière* and others, of the Parish of *St. Henri de Lauzon*, County of *Lévis*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—Two Petitions of the Reverend *L. Rousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Malachie*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Wright*,—The Petition of *Jacob Brooks*, of the Township of *Scarborough*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. D. McDiarmid* and others, of the Township of *Dunwich*, County of *Elgin*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Benoit*,—The Petition of *L. D. Lafontaine* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard*, County of *Napierville*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of the Reverend *O. Hébert* and others, of the Parish of *St. Arsène*; and the Petition of *C. T. Dubé*, M. D., and others, of the Township of *Bégon*, both of the County of *Temiscouata*.

By Mr. *O'Halloran*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Daniel Anderson* and others, of *Farnham*, *Dunham* and *Granby*; and the Petition of *Elijah Rowell*, of *Frelighsburg*, County of *Missisquoi*, and of *Thomas Merrill Prime*, of the Township of *Brome*, County of *Brome*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Toronto* and others; the Petition of *T. C. Street* and others; and the Petition of the Honorable *J. H. Cameron* and others, both of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of the Reverend *N. Audet* and others, of the Parish of *Carleton*, County of *Bonaventure*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the *Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *John H. Ritchey* and others, policy holders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*; and the Petition of the Great Western Railway Company.

By Mr. *Patrick*,—Four Petitions of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*,—The Petition of *Antoine Brodeur*, and the Honorable *L. T. Drummond*, Proprietors of lands in the Township of *Upton*.

By Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the Reverend *D. Cameron* and others, of the Townships of *Lochiel* and *Kenyon*.

By Mr. *Chapais*,—The Petition of *J. B. Martin* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Stormont*, *Dundas* and *Glengarry*.

By Mr. *Clarke*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the *Toronto Mechanics' Institute*; praying for certain amendments to the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture and Arts and Manufactures.

Of the *Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank*; praying for amendments to the 9th Section of the Act 4th and 5th *Vic.*, Cap. 32, to encourage the establishment of, and regulate Savings Banks in this Province.

Of the Board of Notaries of the District of *Iberville*; praying for the repeal of that part of Section 39, Cap. 73, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, which obliges the Boards of Notaries in the new Judicial Districts to insert a notice of their meetings in the *Canada Gazette*.

Of *J. T. Henthorn* and others; praying for the passing of an Act reviving the provisions of the proviso to the 4th clause of the Act 16 *Vic.*, Cap. 241, further to amend the Act incorporating the *Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company*.

Of *William Fraser*, of the Town of *Port Hope*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize By-Law No. 128 of the Town Council of the Town of *Port Hope*, and to confirm certain rights acquired under the same.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Ontario*; praying that no alteration may be made in the present Common School Act of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Ontario*; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto* at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of *N. Maufet* of *Ste. Julie*; praying that a Pension may be granted him for services as School Teacher during a period of forty years.

Of the Reverend *N. Pelletier* and others, of the Townships of *Stanfold* and *Blanford*; praying for aid to open out a Road from the 9th Range of the Township of *Stanfold* to the River *Bécancour*.

Of the Very Reverend *J. S. Raymond*, V. G., Superior of the Seminary of *St. Hyacinthe*, and others; praying for amendments to the 1st Section of the Act incorporating the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of *St. Hyacinthe*.

Of the Reverend *N. T. B. Olscamps* and others,—of the Reverend *Moise Proulx* and others, of the Parish of *St. Tite*,—of the Municipality of the Parish of *Cap Santé*,—of *A. Dumas* and others of *St. Lambert*,—of the Reverend *F. C. Baillargeon* and others, of *St. Germain de Grantham*,—and of the Reverend *A. H. B. Lassiseraye* and others, of the Parish of *Pointe du Lac*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House, that *James Morton*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

The House resumed the further consideration of the amendment which was yesterday proposed to be made to the third paragraph of the Question :

1. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him :—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province ; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

2. That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for its object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

3. That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

4. That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

5. That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two Members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

6. That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

7. That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year, and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

8. That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

9. That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

10. That we shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

And which amendment was,

That all the words after "That," to the end thereof, be left out and the words "While we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the administration of justice, to the registration of titles, and to the law respecting patents for inventions which may be submitted for our consideration, we must express surprise that His Excellency has not been advised to make an allusion to the recent census of this Province, by which the important fact is established that the population of *Upper Canada* exceeded that of *Lower Canada*, in the month of February, 1861, by not less than 285,427 souls; and as the excess of population in *Upper Canada* was only 61,773 at the taking of the census in 1852, it is evident that the disproportion is becoming greater every year; and that the continuance of a system which gives to the two sections an equal number of representatives in the Legislature is, in view of these facts, manifestly unjust and fraught with great danger to the peace and good government of the country. We therefore deeply regret that His Excellency has not been advised to recommend for our adoption some measure for securing to this large population of *Upper Canada* their rightful share of the Parliamentary representation and their just influence in the Government" be inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Burnwell,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright.—42.</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>	

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>De Cazes,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jonas,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Rankin.</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell),</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Langevin,^a</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>Loranger,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Canchon,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Sylvain.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Taschereau, and</i>
<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Wilson—64.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the third paragraph being again read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. *Jackson*, That the words "in each section of the Province," in the second line, be left out, and the words "which, while providing for such an increased representation in this House" as is demanded by the increased population of *Upper Canada*, will also preserve the "federal character of the existing union, by maintaining an equal number of elected representatives from each section of the Province in the Legislative Council," inserted after the words "before us" in the third line of the said paragraph.

And a Debate arising thereupon,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 23rd February, 1863.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House that he had taken *James Morton*, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon, the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Morton* to state, that in consequence of severe indisposition in his own person, as also in one of the members of his family, he had been detained at home, and been unable to be present at the meetings of the Select Committee on the East *Durham* Contested Election, of which he was a Member;

And Mr. *Morton* having verified the same upon oath;
Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.
Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Arthabaska*, *Yamaska* and *Berthier* for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Also, Statement of the affairs of the *Montreal City and District Savings Bank*, in conformity with the 25th *Vic.*, Cap. 66, sec. 31, for the year ending 31st December, 1862, and statement of the affairs of the *Hartford Fire Insurance Company*, on the 30th June, 1862, in conformity with the Act 23 *Vic.*, Cap. 33. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Return of l'Hospice de la Matronité de *Québec*, for the year ending 31st December, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Jolin*,—The Petition of *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier*, of the Parish of *St. Martin*, County of *Laval*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Paul*, County of *Joliette*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum of *Quebec*; the Petition of the *Quebec Lower Town Infant School*; and the Petition of the Male Orphan Asylum of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *Thomas Osgood*, of the Township of *Shefford*.

By Mr. *McKenzie*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*, and the Petition of *J. Thompson* and others, of the Town of *Sarnia* and vicinity, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Tett*,—The Petition of *Richard Preston* and others, of the Township of *South Crosby*, County of *Leeds*; and the Petition of *J. McTaggart* and others, of the Township of *Bedford*, County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorton*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. O. Prince* and others, of the Village of *Drummondville*, County of *Drummond*.

By Mr. *Smith*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. Caron,—The Petition of *J. E. Pichette* and others, of *Rivière du Loup*.

By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. A. Blouin* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cecile du Bic*, and the Petition of *J. B. Bélanger* and others, of the Parish of *St. Simon*, County of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. Laframboise,—The Petition of *E. Bilodeau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Rosalie*, County of *Bagot*.

By Mr. Biggar,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Collborne*.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. J. Vinet* and others.

By Mr. Clarke,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. Stinton,—The Petition of *M. Wright* and others, of the Township of *Minto*.

By the Honorable Mr. Rose,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Home of Refuge; and the Petition of the *Montreal* Protestant Orphan Asylum.

By Mr. Walsh,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. Crawford,—The Petition of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Upper Canada*.

By Mr. Taschereau,—The Petition of *J. B. Drouin* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron,—The Petition of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*; and two Petitions of the Provincial Synod of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* in *Canada*.

By Mr. Harcourt,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Cayuga*, County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. Rémillard,—The Petition of *Louis Fontaine* and others.

By Mr. Munro,—The Petition of Mrs. *Frances Sylvester*, widow of the late *B. Sylvester*, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Drummond,—The Petition of *P. Berian* and others, of the Parish of *St. Paul d'Abbottsford*.

By Mr. Morrison,—Three Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; and the Petition of *John McMillan* and others, of the Township of *Southwold*.

By Mr. Morris,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Renfrew*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Lanark* and *Renfrew*; and the Petition of *John Smith* and others, of the Township of *Horton*, County of *Renfrew*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *J. B. Bedard* and others, of the Township of *Roxton*,—of *J. G. Lamothe* and others, of the County of *Champlain*,—of *D. Tremblay* and others,—of the Reverend *J. Bailey* and others, of the Parish of *St. Pierre les Becquets*, County of *Nicolet*,—of the Reverend *Z. Gingras* and others of the Parish of *Les Ecureuils*,—of the Reverend *A. Thibault* and others, of the Parish of *St. Cecile*, County of *Beauharnois*,—of the Reverend *L. O. Desilets* and others, of the Parish of *St. Narcisse*, County of *Champlain*,—of *Louis Valière* and others, of the Parish of *St. Henri de Lauzon*, County of *Lévis*,—of *L. D. Lafontaine* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard*, County of *Napierville*,—of *J. B. Martin* and others,—and of the Reverend *O. Hébert* and others, of the Parish *St. Arsène*, County of *Témiscouata*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying for amendments to the Prison Inspectors' Act.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*; praying that the number of Prison Inspectors may be reduced.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying for amendments to the Jury Law of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*,—and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*; severally praying for the passing of an Act regulating the summoning of Jurors, by the appointment of Township Officers to perform such services.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Ontario*; praying for amendments to the Municipal Institutions Act of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*; praying for amendments to the Municipal Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize Municipal Corporations to impose taxes on unoccupied lands for which patents or location tickets have not been issued.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying that no alteration may be made in the present Common School Act of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*; praying that no Act may be passed having for its object the establishment of Sectarian Schools among Protestants.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Stormont*, *Dundas* and *Glen-garry*; praying for amendments to the law respecting Parliamentary grants to Senior Grammar Schools in *Upper Canada*.

Of *John Brown* and others, owners of Steam Tugs, navigating the inland waters of *Canada*; praying that they may be exempt from the provisions of the Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; praying for the repeal of the Act to amend the Act respecting the Provincial Duty on Tavern Licenses.

Of *P. T. Pousett*, of the Town of *Sarnia*, County of *Lambton*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, in this Province, to admit him to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein respectively.

Of *Firmin Perrin*, of *Berthier*, Notary Public; representing that as a judgment creditor of *Wolfred Nelson*, Esquire, he filed a claim before the Commissioners appointed under the "Rebellion Losses Act," 12 Vic., Cap. 58, and that a part only of his said claim was allowed by the said Commissioners, and praying relief in the premises.

Of *John Duff* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard*, County of *Dorches'er*; praying aid for Colonization Roads in the said County.

Of the Reverend *L. Rousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Malachie*, County of *Dorchester*; praying aid for Roads in the said County.

Of the Reverend *N. Audet* and others, of the Parish of *Carleton*, County of *Beauceville*; praying aid for a Road in the said Parish.

Of *A. T. Dubé*, M.D., and others, of the Township of *Begon*, County of *Témiscouata*; praying aid to complete a Road in the said Township.

Of the Reverend *J. Bailey* and others, of the Parish of *St. Pierre les Becquets*, County of *Nicolet*; praying aid for Bridges in the said County.

Of *L'Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité de Quebec*, praying for aid.

Of the Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at *Ottawa*; praying for an increased annual grant.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *South Crosby*; praying for aid to erect a Swing or Draw Bridge across *Chaffey's Mill Lock* on the *Rideau Canal*, and also, a Bridge on Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession of the said Township.

Of *Jacob Brooks*, of the Township of *Scarborough*, County of *York*; praying that a Pension may be granted him for services rendered as a mail carrier.

Of *John Duff* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard*,—and of the Reverend *L. Rousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Malachie*, both of the County of *Dorchester*; severally praying that the legal rate of Interest may be fixed at 6 or 7 per cent per annum.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wentworth*,—of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*,—and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Oxford*; severally praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto*, at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of the Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Toronto* and others,—of *F. C. Street* and others, of the City of *Toronto*,—and of the Honorable *J. H. Cameron* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; severally praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates.

Of the Right Reverend *A. D. McDiarmid* and others, of the Township of *Dunwich*, County of *Elyin*,—of the Reverend *Daniel Anderson* and others, of *Farnham*, *Dunham* and *Granby*,—and of the Reverend *D. Cameron* and others, of the Townships of *Lochiel* and *Kenyon*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University* and *University College* may be preserved intact.

Of *Elijah Rowell*, of *Frelighsburg*, County of *Missisquoi*, and of *Thomas Merrill Prime*, of the Township of *Brome*, County of *Brome*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to practise physic, surgery and midwifery in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wentworth*; praying for the passing of an Act conferring upon County Councils the power to pass By-laws for granting compensation to the members of such Councils for travelling expenses to and from the meetings of such Councils, and for attendance at such meetings.

Of *Antoine Brodeur* and the Honorable *L. T. Drummond*, proprietors of lands in the Township of *Upton*; praying for the passing of an Act to ratify the survey made by *Mr. W. O'Dwyer*, P.L.S., of the division line between the Townships of *Upton* and *Grantham*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Oxford*; praying for amendments to the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Great Western Railway Company; praying for amendments to their Acts of incorporation, and also for power to construct a Railway from the Oil Springs, in the Township of *Enniskillen*, to some point on the said Great Western Railway.

Of *John H. Ritchey* and others, policy holders of the Canada Life Assurance Company; praying for amendments to the Act of incorporation of the said Company.

Of the *Buffalo* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, and for other purposes.

Of the *Hamilton* and *Port Dover* Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to sell or lease their Railway to the *Buffalo* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, and for other purposes.

The Honorable *Mr. Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House, that *James Morton*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last and this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. Crawford, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the West Riding of the County of *Elgin*, presented to the House the final Report of the said Committee, which was received and read, as followeth:—

That they have determined that *George Macbeth*, Esquire, the Sitting Member, was not duly elected to represent the West Riding of the County of *Elgin* at the last general election.

That *John Scoble*, Esquire, had the majority of legal votes at the said election, and ought to have been returned as a Member to represent the said Riding at the said Election.

That neither the Petition nor the Defence is frivolous or vexatious

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend this House, forthwith, with the last Return for the West Riding of the County of *Elgin*, and amend the same by erasing the name of "*George Macbeth*," and inserting the name of "*John Scoble*" instead thereof.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, according to Order, and amended the Return for the West Riding of the County of *Elgin*.

The Honorable *Mr. Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House that the Honorable *Alexander*

Tilloch Galt, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last and this day.

The Order of this House of Friday last, for the attendance of *James Morton*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

John Scoble, Esquire, Member for the West Riding, of the County of *Elgin*, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate, upon the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the third paragraph of the Question :—

1. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him :—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province ; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient, and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

2. That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the Country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required ; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for its object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

3. That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

4. That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that Report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

5. That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

6. That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

7. That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year ; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

8. That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency ; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

9. That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

10. That we shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

And which amendment was,

That the words "in each section of the Province" in the second line be left out, and the words, "which, while providing for such an increased representation in this House, as is demanded by the increased population of *Upper Canada*, will also preserve the federal character of the existing Union, by maintaining an equal number of elected Representatives from each section of the Province in the Legislative Council" inserted after the words "before us" in the third line of the said paragraph.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed, the House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of Mr. *Patrick*, seconded by Mr. *White*,
The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 24th February, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Accounts of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, for the year ending, 31st December, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Also, Returns from the Registrars of the Counties of *Wellington* and *York*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1862, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Scott*,—The Petition of *John Supple* and others, of the County of *Renfrew* ; and the Petition of Mrs. *Elizabeth Macdonell*, of the Town of *Cornwall*, Widow of the late *Donald Macdonell*, Colonel and Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *P. Arcouette* and others, of the Township of *Roxton* ; and the Petition of *T. Levêsque* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of *N. Allard* and others, of the Parish of *Rivière des Prairies*.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross* (*Champlain*),—The Petition of *T. H. Lacud* and others, of the Parish of *St Maurice*, County of *Champlain*.

By Mr. *Hooper*,—The Petition of *G. McMullen* and others, of *Newbury*.

By Mr. *Prévost*,—The Petition of *G. Bissonnette* and others.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *George Gagnon* and others, of the Township of *Viger*, County of *Temiscouata*, and the Petition of *J. B. Saucier* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Flavie*, County of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of *Louis Gerest* and others.

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Joseph Dumas* and others, of the Parish of *Notre Dame de l'Anse aux Sables*, County of *Rimouski*; and the Petition of the Reverend *N. Hardy* and others, of *St. Roch de Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Hébert*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Matte* and others, of the Village of *Plessisville*, Parish of *St. Calixte* and Township of *South Somerset*, County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of *George Moore* and others, of the Township of *Linière*, County of *Beauce*.

By Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Councilors and Citizens of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*.

By Mr. *Notman*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Beverly*.

By Mr. *Fournier*,—The Petition of *Louis Romain Gamache*, of the Parish of *L'Islet*, County of *L'Islet*.

By Mr. *Cowan*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; and the Petition of *Robert McFarlane*, of the Town of *Stratford*, in the County of *Perth*, and that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Upper Canada*, Esquire.

By Mr. *O'Halloran*,—The Petition of the Reverend *M. Townsend* and others, of the Parishes of *St. George* and *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Daly*,—Four Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the University of *Queen's College, Kingston*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *John Simpson* and others, of *Argenteuil* and other places.

By Mr. *Price*,—The Petition of *B. Barret* and others, of the Township of *Chicoutimi*, County of *Chicoutimi*.

Mr. *Lungevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the amendment, which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the third paragraph of the Question:—

1. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him:—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature

at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

2. That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for its object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

3. That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

4. That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

5. That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two Members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

6. That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

7. That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year, and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

8. That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

9. That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

10. That we shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His

Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

And which amendment was,

That the words "in each section of the Province" be left out, and the words "which, while providing for such an increased representation in this House as is demanded by the increased population of *Upper Canada*, will also preserve the federal character of the existing union, by maintaining an equal number of elected representatives from each section of the Province in the Legislative Council," inserted after the words "before us" in the third line of the said paragraph.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed, the House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Boun,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>	<i>White.—33.</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>			

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Loranger,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark.)</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell.)</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G. Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>	
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A. Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>	
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McCam,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty-Gen.</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Wallbridge, and</i>
<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wilson.—81.</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the third paragraph being again read,

Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,

That the words "but we consider, under the present circumstances, proper to state to Your Excellency, as the opinion of this House, that the principle of equal representation was the basis of the contract upon which the Union between *Upper* and *Lower Canada* was formed, and is essential to the maintenance of that Union as it now exists, inasmuch

as it affords a guarantee to secure to each section of United *Canada* the enjoyment of laws and institutions congenial to the wishes and requirements of its inhabitants," be added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put, that these words be there added; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEA :

Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*.—1.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Aileyn,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Darson,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Remillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Loranger,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G.</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>MacKenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunlin,</i>	<i>Mc Dougall,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mynro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Huntingdon,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Wilson.—107.</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the third paragraph being again read,

Mr. *Pope* moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. *Knight*,

That the words "in each section of the Province" be left out, and that the words, "by which while providing for such re-adjustment of the representation, due regard shall be paid not only to population but also to the several interests of the Province, irrespective of the line dividing the two sections thereof" inserted after the words "before us" in the third line of the said paragraph.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of Mr. *Crawford*, seconded by Mr. *Ferguson*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 25th February, 1863.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that the Recognizance in the matter of the Petition of *Denis Emery Papineau*, Esquire, and others, complaining of the undue Election and Return of the Honorable *George Etienne Cartier*, for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, is objectionable.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of *N. Ladouceur* and others, and the Petition of *C. E. Scallon* and others, of the Village of *Industrie*.

By Mr. *Beaudreau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Durocher* and others.

By Mr. *Bown*,—Three Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Brant*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. C. Dubé* and others, of the Parish of *St. Martin*, County of *Laval*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the Reverend *James White* and others, of *Osgoode* and other places.

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. L. Lahaye* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile du Bic*, County of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of the Reverend *George Riddle* and others, of the Township of *Clarke*, County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of *Jacob Frey* and others, Members of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, *Ansha Sholem*, of the City of *Hamilton*; and the Petition of *Charles Magill* and others, Freemasons of the City of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,—The Petition of *Les Dames Religieuses de Notre Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur*, of *Montreal*, and the Petition of *C. Brin* and others, of the Township of *Milton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *John Adams Converse*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of *John Duck* and others, of *Orford* and other Townships, County of *Kent*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,—The Petition of the *Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend *J. O. Prince* and others, of the Village of *Drummondville*, County of *Drummond*; of the Reverend *F. A. Blouin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Cécile du Bic*; of *J. B. Bélanger* and others, of the Parish of *St. Simon*, County of *Rimouski*; of *J. E. Pichette* and others, of *Rivière du Loup*; of *E. Bilodeau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Rosalie*, County of *Bagot*; of *J. B. Drouin* and others; of *Louis Fontaine* and others; and of *P. Beriau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Paul d'Abbottsford*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the *Quebec Lower Town Infant School*; of the *Male Orphan Asylum of Quebec*; of the *Protestant Female Orphan Asylum of Quebec*; and of the *Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum*; severally praying for aid.

Of the *Montreal Home of Refuge*; praying that their annual grant may be transferred to the Corporation of the *Ladies' Benevolent Society*.

Of the Reverend *J. J. Vinet* and others; praying for amendments to the Act 25 *Vic. Cap. 77*, to incorporate a Company for the construction of certain Turnpike Roads in *Iste Jésus*.

Of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*; praying for amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Thomas Osgood*, of the Township of *Shefford*; praying for the redress of certain grievances.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*; severally praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto* at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of *John McMillan* and others, of the Township of *Southwold*; praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University* and *University College* may be preserved intact.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Paul*, County of *Joliette*; praying for amendments to the Act respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying for amendments to the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Lanark* and *Renfrew*; praying for amendments to the Jury Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of *John Smith* and others, of the Township of *Horton*, County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act revoking the selection of *Pembroke* as the County Town of the said County, and that a more central place be chosen in lieu thereof.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act revoking the selection of *Pembroke* as the County Town of the County of *Renfrew*, and that the Village of *Renfrew* be chosen in lieu thereof.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*; praying that no alteration may be made in the limits of the said County.

Of *M. Wright* and others, of the Township of *Minto*; praying that the said Township may not be separated from the County of *Wellington*.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Port Hope*; praying that no Bill may be passed to legalize By-law No. 128, of the said Town Council.

Of *J. Thompson* and others, of the Town of *Sarnia* and vicinity, County of *Lambton*; praying for the repeal of that portion of the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 18, re-imposing postage upon newspapers.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable County Councils to pass By-Laws for preventing the growth of weeds.

Of *Richard Preston* and others, of the Township of *South Crosby*, County of *Leeds*; praying for aid to erect a Swing or Draw Bridge across *Chaffey's Mill Lock* on the *Rideau Canal*, and also a Bridge on lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession of the said Township.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying for the passing of an Act to make suitable provision for the education and maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb in this Province.

Of *Mrs. Frances Sylvester*, widow of the late *B. Sylvester*, and others; praying for the passing of an Act to enable her, in conjunction with *E. Sheppard* and *W. H. Rogers*, to sell a certain real estate of the said late *B. Sylvester*, for the payment of his debts.

Of *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier*, of the Parish of *St. Martin*, County of *Laval*; praying that he may be allowed to practise as a Notary in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Cayuga*, County of *Haldimand*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to sell part of a certain lot of land known as the "Market Block" in the said Village.

Of the Provincial Synod of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* in *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act granting them authority to establish a Court of Appeal from the decision of any Diocesan Court or Bishop of the said Church in *Canada*, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses before any such Court.

Of the Provincial Synod of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* in *Canada*; praying for amendments to the law respecting the issuing of Marriage Licenses.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Colborne*; praying for an amendment to the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 98, respecting the liabilities for the cost of constructing certain Gravel Roads in the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*, so as to reduce the amount for which the said Municipality is liable to the cost of the Road actually within the limits thereof.

Of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Upper Canada*; praying for amendments to the Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies, and also, for amendments to the Patent Laws of this Province.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*,

informed the House that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Jean Charles Chapais, Esquire, *George Benjamin*, Esquire, *Maurice Laframboise*, Esquire, *Robert Bell*, Esquire (North Lanark), *Louis Léon Lesieur Desaulniers*, Esquire, and *Archibald McKellar*, Esquire, being the six Members appointed by Mr. Speaker to serve on the General Committee of Elections, and not objected to by the House, severally took the following oath:—

“I swear that I will truly and faithfully perform the duties belonging to a Member of the General Committee of Elections to the best of my judgment and ability, without fear or favor. So help me God.”

On motion of Mr. *Benjamin*, seconded by Mr. *Robert Bell* (North Lanark),

Ordered, That the Orders of this House referring to the General Committee of Elections, the Petitions of *Alexander Moffatt*, Esquire, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Quebec*; of *Egerton Fisk Ryerson*, Esquire, and others, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*; and of *Denis Emery Papineau*, Esquire, and others, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate, upon the amendment which was yesterday proposed to be made to the third paragraph of the Question:—

1. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him:—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient, and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

2. That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the Country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for its object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

3. That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of

Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

4. That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that Report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

5. That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

6. That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

7. That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

8. That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

9. That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

10. That we shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

And which amendment was,

That the words "in each section of the Province" be left out, and the words "by which, while providing for such re-adjustment of the representation, due regard should be paid not only to population, but also to the several interests of the Province, irrespective of the line dividing the two sections thereof" inserted after the words "before us" in the third line of the said paragraph.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed, the House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of Mr. *Benjamin*, seconded by Mr. *Morrison*,
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 26th February, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of *Thomas Gelnias* and others, of *St. Bernabé*.

By Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Athanase*, County of *Iberville*.

By Mr. *Langevin*.—Two Petitions of *P. Cassidy* and others, of the Township of *Cranbourne*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross (Champlain)*,—The Petition of *L. Trudell* and others, of the Parish of *St. Geneviève de Batiscan*, County of *Champlain*.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council, of the County of *Norfolk*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—Two Petitions of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Lower Canada*, and the Petition of the Reverend *M. O'Brien* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *Louis Narcisse Gauvreau*, Seigneur of *Villeray*, County of *Temiscouata*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of *John Montgomery*, of the Township of *York*, Inkeeper, and five Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *N. Allard* and others, of the Parish of *Rivière des Prairies*,—of *T. H. Pucand* and others, of the Parish of *St. Maurice*, County of *Champlain*,—of *J. B. Saucier* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Flavie*,—of the Reverend *Joseph Dumas* and others, of the Parish of *Notre Dame de l'Anse aux Sables*, both of the County of *Rimouski*,—of *G. Bissonnette* and others,—of *George Gagnon* and others, of the Township of *Viger*, County of *Temiscouata*,—of *Louis Genest* and others,—of the Reverend *N. Hardy* and others, of *St. Roch de Richelieu*,—of the Reverend *J. Matte* and others, of the Village of *Plessisville*, Parish of *St. Calixte* and Township of *South Somerset*, County of *Megantic*,—and of *T. Levesque* and others; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *P. Arcouette* and others, of the Township of *Roxton*; praying for the repeal of the *Lower Canada Municipal Act of 1860*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*,—and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to authorize Municipal Corporations to impose taxes on unoccupied lands for which patents or location tickets have not been issued.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*; praying for amendments to the Jury Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for amendments to the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*; praying for a new Act of incorporation.

Of *George Moore* and others, of the Township of *Limière*, County of *Beauce*; praying for aid to rebuild the Bridges on the *Kennebec Road*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Beverley*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm the survey lately made by *James Macintosh*, P.L.S., under the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 100, of the side lines and side roads in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Concessions, of the said Township.

Of the Reverend *M. Townsend* and others, of the Parishes of *St. George* and *St. Thomas*, County of *Missisquoi*; praying for the passing of an Act to correct an error of omission in the Letters Patent establishing the boundaries of the said Parishes.

Of *G. McMullen* and others, of *Newburg*; praying for the repeal of that portion of the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 18, re-imposing postage upon newspapers.

Of *John Simpson* and others, of *Argenteuil* and other places; praying that the Mill Dam at *Lachute*, in the Seigniorship of *Argenteuil*, may be removed.

Of *B. Barret* and others, of the Township of *Chicoutimi*, County of *Chicoutimi*; praying that the Village of *Chicoutimi* may not be separated from the said Township.

Of the University of Queen's College, *Kingston*; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*; praying for the passing of an Act conferring upon County Councils the power to pass By-laws for granting compensation to the members of such Councils for travelling expenses to and from the meetings of such Councils, and for attendance at such meetings.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto* at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*; praying for the passing of an Act to make suitable provision for the education and maintenance of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in this Province.

Of *John Supple* and others, of the County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize and make valid to all intents and purposes, a certain By-law of the Municipal Council of the County of *Renfrew*, passed in the year 1862, for the purpose of raising a certain sum of money; and also, to legalize and make valid the Debentures issued thereunder, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*; praying for the passing of an Act to re-unite the two Registration Districts of the said County.

Of *Louis Romain Gamache*, of the Parish of *l'Islet*, County of *l'Islet*; praying that a pension may be granted him for services rendered during the War of 1812.

Of Mrs. *Elizabeth Macdonnell*, of the Town of *Cornwall*, widow of the late *Donald Macdonnell*, Colonel and Deputy Adjutant General of Militia; praying that a pension may be granted her for services rendered by her late husband.

Of *Robert MacFarlane*, of the Town of *Stratford*, in the County of *Perth*, and that part of the Province of *Canada*, called *Upper Canada*, Esquire; setting forth: That your Petitioner was a Candidate at the last Election of a Member to represent the said County of *Perth* in the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*: That in pursuance of Her Majesty's Writ, directed to the Returning Officer for the said County of *Perth*, an election of a Member to represent the said County of *Perth*, in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, in the present Parliament thereof, was commenced and held therein, on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two: That at the said Election *Thomas Mayne Daly*, of the Town of *Stratford*, in the said County of *Perth*, Esquire, and your Petitioner, were candidates to represent the said County, in the said present Parliament: The polling of votes for the said candidates, *Thomas Mayne Daly* and your Petitioner, took place on the first and second days of July, in the said year: That on the third day of said month of July, in said year, the Returning Officer for said County declared and proclaimed that the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, Esquire, had the largest number of votes recorded in his favor, and that he was duly elected to represent the said County of *Perth*, in the present Parliament of this Province, in the Legislative Assembly thereof: That the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was declared to have received a majority of fifty-two votes of the Electors of the said County over your Petitioner: That the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* has taken his seat in your Honorable House, as having been duly elected and returned at the said Election: Your Petitioner complains of the Election and Return of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, as Member to represent the said County of *Perth* in your Honorable House, upon the following grounds: That before, at, and during the time of said Election and Return, and subsequently thereto, the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was ineligible and disqualified to be a candidate or to be elected and returned as a Member of your Honorable House, or to sit or vote therein as Representative of said County of *Perth*, by reason of his holding or enjoying and undertaking or executing directly with another party or with other parties, and also indirectly with another party or with other parties, and also by himself, a certain contract or contracts and agreement or agreements with Her Majesty, and with Her Majesty with respect to the public service of this Province, and with a certain public officer or officers, department or departments, and with a certain public officer or officers, department or departments, with respect to the public service of this Province, and under which public money or moneys of the said Province is or was to be paid, and is or was paid or might be paid or become payable for a certain service or services, work or works, matter or thing contrary to the Act containing special provisions concerning both Houses of the Provincial Parliament

That the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, was not at the time of such Election and Return eligible to be elected and returned a Member of your honorable House, and was disqualified from, and incapable of being elected or returned such Member of your honorable House, for the reason that the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was at and during the time of said election, and of his return hereinbefore mentioned, a party to, and he was at the said periods undertaking with others a certain contract or agreement with Her Majesty *Victoria*, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, Queen Defender of the Faith, with respect to the public service of the said Province of *Canada*, by which said contract or agreement dated the thirteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, executed by and under the hand and seal of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* with others contracted, agreed and undertook with Her said Majesty for the due and faithful observance and performance by one *Uzzial Clark Lee*, of the duties and obligations of Deputy Post Master at *Carronbrooke*, in the said Province, which office the said *Uzzial Clark Lee*, at the time of such election and prior, and subsequently thereto, held and enjoyed, and he also thereby, also contracted, agreed and undertook with Her said Majesty for the diligent and faithful demeanor of the said *Uzzial Clark Lee* in his said office and employment as such Deputy Post Master at *Carronbrooke* aforesaid, and for the due and faithful accounting by the said *Uzzial Clark Lee*, of all moneys received and paid by him as such Deputy Post Master, and also, he the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, contracted and agreed with Her said Majesty, that he the said *Uzzial Clark Lee* would cause all moneys received and to be received by him, or which might be received by him or for, or by any person employed under him, or on his account for the post of letters and packets, or in the sale of money orders if supplied with such money orders, or in any other manner on account of the Post Office, or by virtue of his said office or employment, to be paid to Her Majesty's Provincial Post Master General of *Canada*, for the time being as in said writing, contract or agreement more fully and at large appears: That the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was, at, and during the time of such election and return, and prior, and subsequently thereto, along with one *John Hicks* and one *Thomas Matheson*, a party to, and then was undertaking a certain contract or agreement with Her Majesty, our Sovereign Lady *Victoria*, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, with respect to the Public Service of the said Province, by which said contract or agreement, executed by the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, and under the hand and seal of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, and also executed by and under the hands and seals of the said *John Hicks* and *Thomas Matheson* respectively, and bearing date the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* with the said *John Hicks* and *Thomas Matheson* became bound unto Her said Majesty in the sum of three hundred pounds, for the due and faithful observance and performance by the said *John Hicks* of the duties and obligations of Deputy Post Master at *Mitchell*, to wit, at *Mitchell* in the said County of *Perth*, which office of Deputy Post Master at *Mitchell* aforesaid, the said *John Hicks* at and during the time of such election and return, and prior and subsequently thereto, held and enjoyed and still holds and enjoys; and the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* also thereby with the said *John Hicks* and *Thomas Matheson* contracted, agreed and undertook with Her said Majesty, for the diligent and faithful demeanor of the said *John Hicks* in his said office and employment as such Deputy Post Master at *Mitchell* aforesaid, and for the promotion by the said *John Hicks* of Her Majesty's service and the benefit and advantage of the revenue of the said Province to the utmost of his skill and ability in his said office, as in said contract or agreement more fully appears, by reason of which said premises, and of the executing and undertaking of the said contract or agreement, the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was not at or during the time of the said election and return or either of them, eligible or qualified to be a candidate, or to be elected and returned as Member of your honorable House for the said County of *Perth*, or to sit and vote therein, but on the contrary, was at the said times disqualified from and incapable of being elected or returned as such Member of your honorable House, and is now disqualified from and incapable of sitting or voting therein; whereby and by reason of which said contract or agreement the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was not at the time of such election and return eligible to be a Member of your honorable House, and was disqualified from and incapable

of being elected or returned such Member of your honorable House, and your Petitioner craves leave to refer to said contract and agreement when the same shall be produced before your honorable House: That on the day of the nomination of candidates at the said election, to wit, on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and after the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* had been duly nominated, and before a poll had been granted, the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was personally required by *Adam Enoch Ford*, Doctor of Medicine, a duly qualified elector of the said County of *Perth*, and duly entitled to vote at the said election, to make a declaration of his qualification as required by law to entitle him to be returned as a member of your honorable House: That the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* did, on or about the third day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, make a declaration of qualification before *William Clynne*, Esquire, then being a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County of *Perth*, and did deliver the same to the Returning Officer of the said County of *Perth*, by whom the same has been returned to your honorable House with the return to the Writ of Election for the said County, under which the said election was held, in which declaration the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* hath given and inserted a description of the lands and tenements upon which he claimed to be qualified to be elected as member of your honorable House, for said County: That certain parcels of the lands and tenements in said declaration of qualification set forth, are lot number thirty, in the first Concession of the Township of South *Eusthope*, in the said County of *Perth*, with the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging: Lots numbers two hundred and forty and two hundred and forty-one, on *Albert Street*, in the Town of *Stratford*, with the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and lot number one hundred and thirteen, on *Erie Street* in the said Town of *Stratford*, in the County of *Perth*, according to the *Canada Company's Survey*, and containing by admeasurement one-fourth of an acre, more or less, with the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging: That the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was not at the time of his making the said declaration of qualification, duly seized at law or in equity as of freehold for his own use and benefit of the lands and tenements above mentioned, or of either of them, or any part thereof: That the other lands in the said declaration mentioned were at the date thereof, and now are charged and incumbered with divers mortgages and other claims charged upon or due, and payable out of or affecting the same, and that all the lands in the said declaration mentioned then were, and now are, charged with divers judgments and executions against lands in the hands of the proper Sheriff: That the lands and tenements mentioned in said declaration did not, and do not constitute a legal or sufficient qualification to render the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* capable of being or qualified to be elected a Member of your honorable House, and that the lands and tenements in the said declaration mentioned, and of which the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was duly seized at law or in equity, as of freehold, for his own use and benefit, were not at the time of the said election of the value of five hundred pounds of sterling money of *Great Britain*, over and above all rents, mortgages, charges and incumbrances charged upon or due and payable out of or effecting the same: That the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* did not receive the majority of good and legal votes polled at the said election, and was not duly elected and was not entitled to be returned as aforesaid, and that the real majority of good and legal votes polled at the said election was in favor of your petitioner: That the majority of votes, declared as aforesaid by the said Returning Officer, was only an apparent and colourable majority, inasmuch as the votes of divers persons were accepted and recorded in the poll in favor of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* who were not legally entitled and who had no legal right to vote at said election, and because divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote for the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at the said election who were not entitled by law to vote at the said election for the said County of *Perth*, or to have their names inserted in the list of voters for the said County of *Perth* by reason of their not having the proper qualification in respect of property, or whose qualification was for such and other various causes insufficient, or who were respectively subject to legal incapacities and whose names had been and were unduly and improperly returned and inserted in the said voters' list used at the said election, and because divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote in favor of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at said election who were not entitled by

law to vote at said election, such persons being disqualified from or being incapable of voting under and by virtue of the Statutes of this Province then in force, and because divers persons were admitted to vote for said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at said election who were not at the time of the full age of twenty-one years, and divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote for the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at said election who were not subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote for said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at the said election who were not entered on the then last assessment roll, revised, corrected and in force as by law provided, as owners, tenants, or occupants of real property of the assessed value of two hundred dollars or upwards, or of the yearly assessed value of twenty dollars or upwards, and because divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote for said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at said election, each of whom claimed a right to vote as having been assessed, jointly with one or more other persons as owners, tenants or occupants of real property, but the value of whose joint shares therein was not sufficient to entitle them to vote at said election, and whose name was not entered on the assessment roll or voters' list as by law is required for the purpose of enabling such persons to vote : Because divers persons knowingly personated and falsely assumed to vote in the names of other persons whose names appeared on the list of votes used at the said election, and were admitted to vote and did vote in favor of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, contrary to the provisions of the Act respecting the election of Members of the Legislature : Because divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote for the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at the said election, whose names were not duly registered or entered on the proper list of voters in that behalf, contrary to the provisions of said Act : That divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote twice at the said election for the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, and their votes are twice recorded in favor of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* upon the poll books used at said election : That divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote for the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at said election, and their votes are recorded in said poll books for said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, whose travelling and other expenses, in going to and returning from said election, were paid them by the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* and by the agents of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, to induce them to vote for him at said election : That divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote for the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at said election, and their votes are recorded in said poll books for the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, who were with money and with liquor bribed and paid by the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, or by the agents of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* for so voting : That divers persons were admitted to vote and did vote for the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at the said election, who, upon being required by agents of your petitioner to take the oath provided by law in that behalf, refused to take the said oath, but whose votes were nevertheless illegally received and recorded upon the said poll books in favor of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* : That certain persons on the behalf and in the interest of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* did, at the said election and at the polling place thereat in the Township of *Wallace* and adjacent thereto, and in other places and Townships in said County, beat and injure voters of the said County, who voted for your petitioner thereat in said Township, on account of their having so voted, and in order to terrify others and prevent them from so voting, and did, by threatening the infliction of violence and injury to their persons, and of violence, injury and damage to their property, and by other threats, such their threats being made in order to prevent such voting as is next hereinafter mentioned, restrain and prevent divers persons from voting for your petitioner, at the said election in the said Township of *Wallace*, who were entitled to vote, and desired, and intended, and made efforts to vote for your petitioner thereat in said Township, but who in consequence of such threats and acts of violence and the fear and intimidation occasioned thereby, refrained and were prevented from voting and were unable to vote thereat for your petitioner : That the agent and scrutineer of your petitioner who attended on behalf of your petitioner at the poll in *Wallace* aforesaid, and who was an elector of the said County entitled to vote at the said election, was not allowed by the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* and his agent and others in his interest to remain at said poll or act on behalf of your petitioner thereat, but was prevented by the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* and his agent and others in his interest from so remaining or acting, and was assaulted on leaving the same by persons in the interest of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, who were present at said poll : That in consequence of great

violence upon the persons of several of the electors of the said County in the said Township of *Wallace*, and intimidation held out against the supporters of your petitioner, many of the electors of the said County, entitled to vote in the said Township, were deterred and prevented from offering their votes for your petitioner: That at said election divers persons entitled to vote thereat, were by force and intimidation used towards them at the different polling places in the said County, by persons in the interest and acting on the behalf of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, prevented and restrained from voting for your petitioner: That at the said election and during the time the said poll was open, divers persons entitled to vote at said election upon taking the oath of allegiance to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, tendered their votes respectively for your petitioner to the Deputy Returning Officers at said election, and offered to take before them such oath of allegiance, but the said Deputy Returning Officers at the instance and upon the request of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* and of his agents, refused to administer such oath to them, or either of them, or to receive or record in the said poll books for your petitioner, their or either of their votes: Wherefore, for these and other just causes your petitioner humbly prays your honorable House to take the premises into consideration, and to find and declare that the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was not at the time of the said election and return eligible to be a candidate, or to be elected a Member of your honorable House, or qualified to serve therein as Member for the said County of *Perth*, and ought not to have been elected or returned as such member, and that such return is irregular, illegal and void: And your petitioner also prays, that all the said votes so illegally admitted, received and recorded in favor of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at the said election may be struck off the said poll books, and that the votes of all persons so improperly prevented and restrained from voting for your petitioner as aforesaid may be received, admitted and entered thereon in favor of your petitioner, and that your honorable House will declare that the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* was not duly entitled, and ought not to have been returned at the said election, and will amend the said return accordingly, and that your honorable House will declare that your petitioner was the only candidate at the said election eligible and qualified to be elected, and will declare that your petitioner had a majority of votes over the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* at the said election, and ought to have been returned at said election as Member for the said County of *Perth*; and will cause the said return to be amended by erasing the name of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly* therefrom, and substituting the name of your petitioner instead of that of the said *Thomas Mayne Daly*, and that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as the nature and circumstances of the case may require, and as to your honorable House may seem meet.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

Pursuant to the 46th Section Chapter 7, of the "Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections" the Clerk read over an Alphabetical list of the names of all the Members of the House.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council requesting that their Honors will permit the Honorable *Sidney Smith*, one of their Members, to attend

and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham* to-morrow, at ten o'clock A. M.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Tuesday last, proposed to be made to the third paragraph of the Question :

1. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him :—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province ; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient, and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

2. That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required ; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for its object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

3. That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

4. That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

5. That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two Members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

6. That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

7. That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year, and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year ; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

8. That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

9. That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

10. That we shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

And which amendment was,

That the words "in each section of the Province" be left out, and the words "by which, while providing for such re-adjustment of the representation, due regard should be paid not only to population, but also to the several interests of the Province, irrespective of the line dividing the two sections thereof" inserted after the words "before us" in the third line of the said paragraph.

And the question on the amendment being again proposed, the House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :
Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas,)</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>	<i>White.—38.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>		

NAYS :
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Ranكين,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross J. J. (Champlain,)</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Sicotte, Att. Gen.</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>

<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wright.—70.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

The Honorable *William Pearce Howland*, Member for the West Riding of the County of *York*, having previously taken the oath according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

And the third paragraph being again read ;

Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,

That the words "but we consider it right, in the present circumstances, to declare to His Excellency, as the opinion of this House, that it ought to be a recognized principle that the Members of the Administration for each of the two sections of the Province ought to possess the confidence of the representatives of their section respectively; and that no local legislation ought to be imposed upon either section, in opposition to the wishes of a majority of its representatives," be added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put, that those words be there added; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEA :

Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*.—1.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain,)</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas,)</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark,)</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell,)</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G. Scott,</i>	
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A. Sherwood,</i>	
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunlin,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Gagnon</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Huntingdon,</i>	<i>Ranlin,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>Wright.—106.</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the third paragraph being again read, and the Question being put thereon, the House divided: and it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the remaining paragraphs, being again read, were agreed to.

Resolved—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure him :—That we are grateful for the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing himself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the province; and that we thank His Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year, which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments in the existing Militia Law, having for their object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, in each Section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to Insolvent Debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

That we thank His Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, he appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with His Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received, which will be laid before us, and steps have been taken, based upon that Report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

That we further thank His Excellency for informing us, that two Members of His Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government in conjunction with Delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

That it affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that His Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

That we shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year; and that we are grateful to His Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

That we learn with satisfaction that His Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency; and that we hope, with His Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

That we feel, with His Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow subjects in the *British Isles*, and that we share His Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

That we shall earnestly endeavour to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and that we unite with His Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, the Honorable Mr. *Foley*, Mr. *Rankin*, and Mr. *Joly* to prepare and report the draught of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Legislature in conformity to the said Resolution.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* reported, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable *Charles Stanley*, Viscount *Monck*, Baron *Monck* of *Ballytrammion*, in the County of *Wexford*, 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., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Canada*, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for Your gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

We are grateful for the expression of Your Excellency's satisfaction in meeting us again in Parliament, and in availing Yourself of our assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province; and we thank Your Excellency for convening the Legislature at a period of the year which will, we are sure, be found generally convenient, and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under our notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business season.

We receive with pleasure Your Excellency's congratulations upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested throughout the Country in the enrolment of Volunteer Militia Companies, and on the zeal and activity displayed by the Volunteers and the Drill Associations in rendering themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defence of the Province be unhappily required; and we are happy to learn that a Bill will be submitted to us containing amendments to the existing Militia Law, having for their object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people.

We shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation, in each section of the Province, which Your Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any Bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the Administration of Justice, to the Registration of Titles, and to the law respecting Patents for Inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.

We thank Your Excellency for the intimation that shortly after the close of the last Session of the Legislature, you appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. That while we regret, with Your Excellency, that this investigation has been unavoidably protracted, we are glad to know that a Report has been recently received,

which will be laid before us, and that steps have been taken, based upon that Report, with a view to the resumption and speedy completion of the works.

We further thank Your Excellency for informing us, that two Members of Your Excellency's Executive Council have visited *London*, during the recess, to confer with the Imperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, respecting the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and that the correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, will be laid before us without delay.

It affords us pleasure to learn that these gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the Imperial Authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between *Canada* and *British Columbia*, and to know that Your Excellency believes that very favorable results may be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

We shall give our best attention to the Public Accounts for the past year and to the Estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year; and we are grateful to Your Excellency for the assurance that these Estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

We learn with satisfaction that Your Excellency has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the Public Exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency; and we hope, with Your Excellency, that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and economy as may, before long, bring the expenditure of the Province within its annual income.

We feel, with Your Excellency, that the contributions which have spontaneously and freely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the Manufacturing Districts of *Great Britain*, are a gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the *British Isles*, and we share Your Excellency's confidence, that they will serve to strengthen the kindly ties which, we trust, will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

We shall earnestly endeavor to consider the several subjects which may be brought before us in a calm, impartial and unselfish spirit, and we unite with Your Excellency in fervently invoking the blessing of the Almighty on our performance of the important duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed upon us.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, that the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the whole House.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General, to know His Excellency's pleasure, when he will be attended, by this House, with its Address.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, rose in his place, and acquainted Mr. Speaker and the House, that His Excellency the Governor General will receive the House, with its Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session, to-morrow, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Scotte*,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 27th February, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Return from the Registrar of the County of Ontario, of Fees and Emoluments, received for the year ending 31st December, 1862, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

Also, Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the *Ottawa and Prescott* Railway, during the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers* No. 14.)

Also, General Statement of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the County of *L'Assomption*, District of *Joliette*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will permit the Honorable *Sidney Smith*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House, appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, to-morrow, at ten o'clock A. M.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency the Governor General with the Address of the House.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had attended upon His Excellency with their Address, in answer to the Speech of His Excellency to both Houses of the Legislature, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—

I thank you for your Address, and am happy to hear that you are prepared to discuss the several important subjects that I have submitted to you.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bell (Russell)*,—The Petition of *George Cook* and others, of *Nepean* and other Townships.

By the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,—The Petition of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company.

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of *L. Renaud* and others, of the Parish of *Bienheureux Alphonse Rodriguez*, County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of *H. Théberge*, of the Parish of *St. Pie*, County of *Bagot*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Patrick*,—The Petition of *S. B. Merrill* and others, of the Town of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Hébert*,—The Petition of *H. Williams* and others, of the Township of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. D. Michon* and others, of the Township of *Roxton*, County of *Shefford*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *M. Levasseur* and others; and the Petition of *B. Dionne* and others, of the Parish of *St. George de Cacouna*, County of *Temiscouata*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of L'Institut Canadien of *Montreal*; the Petition of L'Hospice de la Maternité de *Montreal*; and the Petition of Les Dames Religieuses de Notre Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur, of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *DeCazes*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. C. Hamelin* and others.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Tilbury East*.

By Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*,—The Petition of *J. E. Beaupré* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Julienne*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—Three Petitions of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Yark* and *Peel*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*,—the Petition of the Reverend *N. Pelletier* and others, of the Township of *Stanford*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the *St. Lawrence* Steam Tow Boat Company.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *G. A. Keefer* and others, of the Village of *Strathroy*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Matthew C. Cameron*,—The Petition of *Donald McDonald* and others.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Cowan*,—The Petition of *T. Cowan* and others, of the Town *Galt* and vicinity.

By the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Burwell*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*,—and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Brant*; severally praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto* at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of *Les Dames Religieuses de Notre Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur*, of *Montreal*; praying for aid.

Of the *Montreal* St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of *John Adams Converse*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the duty upon the machinery for the manufacture of Cordage, which he was under the necessity of importing from *Scotland* and the *United States*, may be remitted to him.

Of *C. Brin* and others, of the Township of *Milton*; praying that the said Township may be annexed to the District of *St. Hyacinthe* for judicial purposes, and to the County of *Bagot* for Municipal and other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Brant*; praying for the passing of an Act conferring upon County Councils the power to pass By-laws granting compensation to the members of such Councils, for travelling expenses to and from the meetings of such Councils, and for attendance at such meetings.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Brant*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize Municipal Corporations to impose taxes on unoccupied lands for which patents or location tickets have not been issued.

Of *John Duck* and others, of *Oxford* and other Townships, County of *Kent*; praying that a sum of money be appropriated for the improvement of the *Rondeau* Harbor; and also, that the lease held by the Honorable *John Prince* or his assignees, of *Pointe aux Pins*, be cancelled, and that the lands be sold to actual settlers.

Of the Reverend *James Whyte* and others, of *Osgoode* and other places,—and of the Reverend *George Riddell* and others, of the Township of *Clarke*, County of *Durham*; praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College may be preserved intact.

Of *C. E. Scallon* and others, of the Village of *Industrie*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name "*L'Union St. Joseph de l'Industrie et du Comté de Joliette*"

Of *Jacob Frey* and others, members of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, *Ansha Sholem*, of the City of *Hamilton*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "*The Jewish Congregation, Ansha Sholem*."

Of *Charles Magill* and others, Freemasons, of the city of *Hamilton*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "*The Hamilton Masonic Hall Association*."

Of *N. Ladouceur* and others,—of the Reverend *J. B. Durocher* and others,—of the Reverend *P. C. Dubé* and others, of the Parish of *St. Martin*, County of *Laval*,—and of the Reverend *P. L. Lahaye* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile du Bic*, County of *Rimouski*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:—

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, that they have appointed the Honor:

able Sir *E. P. Taché*, the Honorable Messieurs *Allan, Crawford, Letellier de St. Just, Ross, Ferguson Blair, Dessaulles*, the Honorable Sir *N. F. Belleau*, the Honorable Messieurs *Mc Crea, Moor and Tessier*, a Select Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Legislative Council are concerned, and to act on behalf of that House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Also, the Legislative Council doth give leave the Honorable *Sidney Smith* to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the morning, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting interest.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scott* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools in *Upper Canada*," in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Schools.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jobin* have leave to bring in a Bill to alter the boundaries of the Counties of *L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for electoral and other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill for the protection of settlers in certain cases, in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws in force in *Lower Canada*, respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of Licenses therefor, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Archambault* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal chapter 58 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting, Interest," and to fix the rate of Interest at six per cent.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the execution in public of the Sentence of Death.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Price* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Fisheries and Fishing.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Price* have leave to bring in a Bill for the protection of the Creditors of Locatees of the Lands of the Crown.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Price* have leave to bring in a Bill to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill for the protection of settlers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Taschereau* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 24 Vic Cap. 29, intituled, "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Taschereau* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cowan* have leave to bring in a Bill to re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Waterloo* for registration purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Notman* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act Cap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the action of seduction, and the support of illegitimate children."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Crawford* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for and regulate the inspection and stamping of gas metres, and to protect the consumers of illuminating gas.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Burwell* have leave to bring in a Bill for the election of Justices of the Peace in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Kierzkowski* have leave to bring in a Bill to empower County Councils in *Lower Canada* to suspend, within the limits of their jurisdiction, the operation of the provisions respecting *découverts*, contained in chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Kierzkowski* have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the unjust diminution of the salaries of Teachers in the Common Schools of *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in so far as it relates to rivers and streams.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the sixth section of chapter one of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to make further provisions respecting the election of Members of the Legislative Council.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Huntington* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Street* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Price* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Game Act of *Lower Canada*, and the amendments thereto.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act intituled, "An Act respecting Members of the Legislature," in so far as relates to the Voters' Lists in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Price* have leave to bring in a Bill to constitute but one Agricultural Society in and for the United Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill to diminish the expenses of Judicial Sales and of Confirmations of Titles in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Crawford* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the appointment of Commissioners for taking Affidavits and Affirmations in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, to be used in this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* have leave to bring in a Bill to quiet titles to Real Estate in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the renewal of Registration and the certificates of Registration of Hypothecs in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Landed Credit Institution (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law of Property and Trusts in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Walsh* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Cap. 61, Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the Game Laws of *Upper Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *McGee* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law as respects persons dying in any Lunatic Asylum in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *McGee* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to render Wills made in conformity with the Laws of either *Upper* or *Lower Canada*, effectual to pass Real Estate in the other section of the Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Desaulniers* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Acts amending the same respecting Agriculture.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Street* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act intituled, "An Act respecting the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law in relation to Law Costs in Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law and Chancery in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *John* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to make further provision for the Incorporation of Charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Brousseau* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting prosecutions for the illegal sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Price* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill for the inspection of Wheat and other Grain.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, as to the Counties of *St. John*, *Napierville*, and *Laprairie*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Prescription and Limitation of Actions in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jobin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Agriculture.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the separation of the late United Counties of *Peterborough* and *Victoria*, and the several proceedings taken relative thereto.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the representation in the Legislative Council of the Townships of *Gloucester* and *Osgoode*, in the County of *Carleton*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of thirteen Members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Chapais*, the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Wallbridge*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Patrick*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Haultain*, and Mr. *Desaulniers*, do compose the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the remedy by attachment under execution of separate creditors against co-partnership property.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port-Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the conditions on which wives, separated as to property from their husbands, may carry on business as Traders in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the leasing and farming out of real estate in the country parts of *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the boundary lines of estates in the country parts of *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Matthew C. Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Division Courts, chapter nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Burwell* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable Municipal Councils in *Upper Canada* to extend temporary relief to Emigrants in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Matthew C. Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law in *Upper Canada* relating to rights in the waters of running streams, and the erection of mills and dams thereon.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law regulating the qualification and registration of voters in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Election Laws, so as to reduce to one the number of polling days.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into matters connected with the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 3.)

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th June, 1862, for copies of all papers relating to the rebuilding of *Spencer Wood*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20.)

Also, Return of Bonds and Securities recorded between the 20th March, 1862, and the 12th February, 1863, prepared in compliance with the 22nd section, 12th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 17.)

The Honorable Mr. *Foley*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Post Master General for the year ending 30th September, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 1.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring a Bill to amend the Election Law, and to provide for the holding of all General Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly on the same day throughout the Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence since 24th March, 1862, between the Provincial Government and the owner or owners of the Canadian Mail Steamship Line, or between the Provincial Government and the Imperial authorities, in relation to the conveyance of the Mails between *Canada* and *Great Britain*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a statement showing: 1st, The names of persons who, since the last report made to Parliament on the subject, have claimed the bounty awarded to Canadian fishermen; 2nd, The names of the vessels for which the bounty was claimed; 3rd, The amount claimed by each of them; 4th, Whether payment has been made, or why it has not been; 5th, Which are the claimants and vessels indicated in the report made last session who have not received the bounty, and for what reason it has not been awarded to them.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a statement shewing: 1st, The cost of building each Court House and Prison in the Judicial Districts of *Lower Canada*; 2nd, The amount for which each building is insured; 3rd, The date of each policy of insurance, or of its renewal; 4th, The names of the insurance offices by whom the policies were issued; 5th, The department charged with the duty of seeing to the renewal of these policies.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Then, on motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 2nd March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House—Municipal Returns (in part) *Lower Canada*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 18.)

Also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Beauce*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Also, Statement of the *Ætna Insurance Company*, *Hartford*, on the 1st day of January, 1863, in conformity with the Act 23 *Vic.*, cap. 33. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Buchanan*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Rykert*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lincoln*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of the University Lying-in Hospital of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of *F. Morisset* and others, of the Parish of *St. Urbain*, County of *Charlevoix*.

By Mr. *Hébert*,—The Petition of *C. Bergeron* and others, of the Township of *North Halifax*, County of *Megantic*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *T. Gordon* and others; the Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of *H. L. Routh* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Notman*,—The Petition of *E. Laffert* and others, of the Townships of *East* and *West Flamboro'*.

By Mr. *Beaudreau*,—The Petition of *A. Peltier* and others, of *St. Robert*.

By Mr. *Chapais*,—The Petition of the Reverend *N. Hébert* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Kamouraska*; and the Petition of the Reverend *C. Roy* and others, of the Parish of *St. Alexandre*, County of *Kamouraska*.

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of the *Montreal Building Society*.

By Mr. *Powell*,—The Petition of *S. Baird* and others, of the Township of *Fitzroy*, County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *Clarke*,—The Petition of *D. Saunders* and others, of the Township of *Luther*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *East Farnham*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Nassagaweya*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Howick*; and the Petition of *T. Driver* and others, of the Township of *Howick*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of the Canadian Press Association.

By Mr. Jackson,—The Petition of the Reverend Robert Dewar and others, of *Lake Shore Line* and vicinity; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *St. Vincent*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Grey*.

By the Honorable Mr. Alleyne,—The Petition of the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe de Sillery*.

By Mr. Cockburn,—The Petition of A. Jeffrey and others, Commissioners of the *Cobourg Town Trust*.

By Mr. Wallbridge,—The Petition of H. Wilson and others, of *Luther* and other Townships; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Normanby*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Egremont*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Arthur*.

By Mr. Walsh,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. Street,—The Petition of John Teeple and others, of the Township of *Beverley*, County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. Benoit,—The Petition of A. Belloni Dupuis and others, of the Parish of *St. Patrice de Sherrington*.

By Mr. Baby,—The Petition of H. Gagnon and others, of the Township of *Bégon*; the Petition of J. B. Belanger and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte*; the Petition of F. Michaud and others, of the Parish of *St. Antonin*; the Petition of M. Levasseur and others, of the Parish of *St. Modeste*; the Petition of George Gagnon and others, of the Parish of *St. Epiphane*; the Petition of J. B. Caron and others, of the Parish of *Notre Dame du Portage*; the Petition of the Reverend G. Gaudin and others, of the Parish of *St. Eloi*; the Petition of W. Madgin and others, of the seigniories of *Témiscouata* and *Madawaska*; the Petition of T. Ely and others, of the Parish of *St. George de Kakouna*; the Petition of the Reverend L. Roy and others, of the Parish of *Trois Pistoles*; and the Petition of the Reverend O. Hébert and others, of the Parish of *St. Arsène*, all of the County of *Témiscouata*; the Petition of Charles Belanger and others, of the Parish of *St. Paschal*; the Petition of the Reverend C. Roy and others, of the Parish of *St. Alexandre*; the Petition of C. Sirois and others, of the Parish of *St. André*; the Petition of L. Vaillancourt and others, of the Parish of *St. Hélène*; and the Petition of P. Grondin and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne*, all of the County of *Kamouraska*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Wilson,—Three Petitions of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of L. Trudel and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan*, County of *Champlain*,—of Thomas Gélinas and others, of *St. Barnabé*,—of M. Levasseur and others, —of L. Renaud and others, of the Parish of *Bienheureux Alphonse Rodrigueux*, County of *Joliette*,—of B. Dionne and others, of the Parish of *St. George de Cacouna*, County of *Témiscouata*,—of the Reverend N. Pelletier and others, of the Township of *Stanford*,—of J. E. Beaupré and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Julienne*,—and of the Reverend H. C. Hamelin and others; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for amendments to the Municipal Institutions Act of 1859.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*,—and of the Municipality of the Township of *Tilbury East*; severally praying for amendments to the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*,—and of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; severally praying for amendments to the Jury Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Reverend M. O'Brien and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an annual grant in behalf of an establishment known as "The St. Patrick's House."

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for amendments to the Act regulating the inspection of Weights and Measures.

Of P. Cassidy and others, of the Township of *Oranbourne*, County of *Dorchester*; praying aid for Colonization Roads in the said County.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for inebriates.

Of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Lower Canada*; praying that a sum of money be granted them to found a Museum of Canadian Industry and Economic Geology and a School of Mines.

Of *P. Cassidy* and others, of the Township of *Cranbourne*, County of *Dorchester*; praying that the legal rate of interest may be fixed at 6 or 7 per cent per annum.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Athanase*, County of *Iberville*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize them to macadamize the By-roads of *Etienné Hébert*, and of *Rémillard*, in the said Parish, and to establish thereon one or more toll gates with the ordinary privileges.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the several Municipalities in *Upper Canada* to pass By-laws dividing the Townships into two Electoral Divisions, and to appoint a central and convenient polling place in each division.

Of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Lower Canada*; praying for amendments to the Patent Laws.

Of *Louis Narcisse Gauvreau*, Seigneur of *Villeray*, County of *Temiscouata*; setting forth that the amount of the interest payable to him annually on the capital representing the value of the *lots et ventes* of the said Seigneurie has been unjustly reduced by the Seigniorial Commissioners, and praying for redress.

Of *John Montgomery*, of the Township of *York*, Innkeeper; alleging that the Queen's forces took possession of his extensive hotel and offices on *Yonge* street near *Toronto*, on the 7th December, 1837, and burned them to the ground, after the rebels were defeated and had retired, and praying remuneration for losses thereby sustained.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*,—and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to authorize Municipal Corporations to impose taxes on unoccupied lands for which patents or location tickets have not been issued.

Of *T. Cowan* and others, of the Town of *Galt* and vicinity,—of *G. A. Keefer* and others of the Village of *Strathroy*, County of *Middlesex*,—and of *S. B. Merrill* and others of the Town of *Prescott*; severally praying for the repeal of that portion of the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 18, re-imposing postage upon newspapers.

Of *George Cook* and others, of *Nepean* and other Townships; praying for aid to erect a Bridge over the navigable channel of the *Rideau* River.

Of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *H. Thêberge*, of the Parish of *St. Pie*, County of *Bagot*; praying for the passing of an Act granting him the privilege of constructing a Toll Bridge over the River *Yamaska* in the Village of *St. Pie*.

Of the *St. Lawrence* Steam Tow-Boat Company; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of the Reverend *J. D. Michon* and others, of the Township of *Roxton*, County of *Shefford*; praying that the said Township may be annexed to the District of *St. Hyacinthe*.

Of l'Institut Canadien of *Montreal*,—and of l'Hospice de la Maternité de *Montréal*; severally praying for aid.

Of *Les Dames Religieuses de Notre Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur*, of *Montreal*; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto*, at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*; praying for the passing of an Act conferring upon County Councils the power to pass By-laws granting compensation to the members of such Councils, for travelling expenses to and from the meetings thereof; and for attendance at such meetings.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; praying that no further extension be made to the Roman Catholic Separate School system, and that no measure having for its object the establishment of Protestant Separate Schools, may become law.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of *Hamilton*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company* to acquire from the *Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company* the line of Railway between *Caledonia* and the waters of *Burlington Bay*, so as to complete the same.

Of *Donald McDonald* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Company to construct a Rail or Tram-way from the Village of *Oil Springs* in the Township of *Enniskillen*, County of *Lambton*, to some point on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway of *Canada*, West of the Village of *St. Mary's*, County of *Perth*.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*; praying for the passing of an Act to continue in the Corporation of the County of *Elgin*, the management and control of that portion of the *London and Port Stanley Gravelled Road*, lying within the limits of the said Town; and to declare the said portion to be held under the present lease of said Road from the said Corporation of the County of *Elgin* to one *Robert Hepburn*, and for other purposes.

Of *H. Williams* and others, of the Township of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic*; praying for aid to complete the Road from the said Township to *Méthot's Mills Station*.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Vérchères*, informed the House, that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last, and this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable *Mr. Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee on Saturday last and this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable *Mr. Foley*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to *Mr. Speaker*, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by *Mr. Speaker*, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

MONCK.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, copies of despatches and other documents on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, 28th February, 1863.

Ordered, That *Mr. Morrison* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada, so as to enable County Councils to sell unimproved lands of non-residents two years in arrears for taxes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to legalize Sheriff's sales of unpatented lands, for taxes, in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Morrison* have leave to bring a Bill to amend chapter 19 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Division Courts."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *McKellar* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter fifty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes of *Lower Canada*, respecting the administration of Justice.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morrison* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting witnesses and evidence."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the sureties of Public Officers on the separation of United Counties and Townships.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law with respect to certain Public Officers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the office of Sheriff."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the 24th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the separation of the City of *Toronto* from the United Counties of *York* and *Peel* for judicial purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Consolidated Act of *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws of *Upper Canada* affecting Trade and Commerce.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the sale of lands of deceased debtors, under execution.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to the admission of Attorneys.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scoble* have leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the property qualification of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Wallbridge*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Buchanan*, and Mr. *Benjamin*, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That Mr. *Wallbridge* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the execution of deeds by married women in *Lower Canada*, affecting real estate in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jackson* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting affirmations and declarations.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jackson* have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts respecting, and to render valid, certain assessments and sales already made.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jones* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Petty Trespass Act of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Huot* have leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the property qualification of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *De Boucherville*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne*, Mr. *Laframboise*, Mr. *Sylvain*, Mr. *Mongenais*, Mr. *Kierzkowski*, Mr. *Daoust*, Mr. *Caron* and Mr. *Labreche-Viger*, be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a system of *Crédit Foncier* in *Lower Canada*, with a view of affording aid to the agricultural classes, and the best means to be adopted to ensure its successful operation; to report thereon from time to time, by Bill or otherwise, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Huot*, seconded by Mr. *Patrick*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the evidence, Judge's notes, petitions, praying for a respite or commutation of the sentence, and all documents relating to the trial and conviction of the *Aylwards*, executed at *Belleville*, on the 8th December, 1862.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement showing the amounts paid since 1st March, 1862, by the Provincial Government, for the conveyance of the Trans-Atlantic Mails, the dates of such payments, for what period of service, and to whom they were made, and also what sums are now due for that service.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the indictment, evidence, Judge's notes, and his report thereon, relative to the trial of *Thomas Crozier*, before the Queen's Bench at *Quebec*, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of January last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by Mr. *Crawford*,

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do procure a return, in alphabetical form, from the several Chartered Banks of this Province, of their respective stockholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such shareholder.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the amounts received by the Crown since 1855, for timber licenses in the County of *Beauce*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Daly*, seconded by Mr. *Powell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any correspondence between the officers of the first Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of *Peterborough*, or any of them, and the Militia Department, relative to certain charges against Adjutant and Ensign *Kennedy* of that Company. Also, copies of any correspondence between the Militia Department and Lt.-Col. *Haultain*, on the same subject, and copies of any correspondence between Lt.-Col. *Haultain* and the Militia Department, complaining of the officers of the Company; and of the correspondence submitted by these officers to the Department in reply, with the decision of the Department, if any has been arrived at, on the questions involved.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Daly*, seconded by Mr. *Anderson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence in relation to the dismissal of Mr. *John M. Robb*, heretofore Postmaster of the Town of *Stratford*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Hooper*, seconded by Mr. *Biggar*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all papers, correspondence, and vouchers connected with the construction of the *Addington* Road, and the Bridges over the *Madawaska* River, on the line of the said Road.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a complete and detailed statement of the expense incurred by the Commission of Enquiry respecting the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*; showing the number of days the said Commission existed; the allowance per diem to each Commissioner, to the Secretary, and to the interpreters, measurers, and other persons employed by the Commission for the purposes of the Commission, or acting under its orders; the allowance for travelling and for board to the above persons and to any officers of the Board of Public Works having to travel in obedience to the orders of the Commission, or for purposes connected therewith; the amounts paid to the witnesses for travelling and other expenses; the amounts paid for stationery and telegraphic communications, and for the printing, in the English and French languages, of the report of the Commission, and of any other printing required by the Commission; and containing also a statement of the temporary works executed by order of the Government last autumn, with a view to the protection of the buildings from the inclemency of the winter; and also any other expense incurred by the Commission on behalf of the Commission, and not enumerated in this motion.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *McKellar*, the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *DeCazes*, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Dawson*, Mr. *Scoble*, Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, Mr. *Robitaille*, and Mr. *Hurltain*, be appointed to take into consideration, the subject of Immigration and Colonization especially with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year; to report thereon from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Reports made by the Inspector of Registry Offices in *Lower Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies—1st. Of

all correspondence from the 1st of January, 1861, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Government, or any Department thereof, on the subject of the performance of Postal Services by the said Company, and the amounts to be paid therefor; and of all Departmental orders, reports to Council, memorials, and other documents relating thereto. 2nd. Of all documents relating to the submission of the same question to referees, of the documents appointing such referees or any umpire of the proceedings had before such referees, and of any reports made by them or any of them, and of all documents or orders cancelling such reference, and all subsequent memorials, correspondence, or other papers relating thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke*, seconded by Mr. *Tett*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Copy of the late Commission of the Peace for the County of *Wellington*; also that of the one recently issued.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Fortier*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all documents relating to the exploration of the river *Yamaska*; also a detailed statement of all expenses incurred in connection with the said exploration.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Chapais*, seconded by Mr. *De Boucherville*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence between Colonels *Taché* and *Campbell* and the Militia Department, relative to their resignation as Colonels commanding districts.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, and he Question being put, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Archambault*, Mr. *Huntington*, Mr. *O'Halloran*, Mr. *Laframboise*, Mr. *Joly*, Mr. *Rémillard*, Mr. *Hébert*, Mr. *Fortier*, and the mover, be appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the laws concerning the Judicature and Administration of Justice in *Lower Canada*; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House divided: and it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *Joly*, seconded by Mr. *Rémillard*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Superior and Circuit Courts in and for the District of *Quebec*, in relation to the said Prothonotaries and Clerks, and to the other persons employed in the offices of the said two Courts; also, a statement giving their names, the periods of service, and the salaries and the position occupied by each one of them in the said offices, and indicating the services they are called upon to perform; also, copies of all Orders in Council passed during the last ten years.

in relation to the salaries of the said Prothonotaries, Clerks, and employés; also, the same documents and information in relation to the officers and persons employed in the offices of the Courts in *Montreal*, together with a comparative statement of the number of actions instituted at *Montreal* and *Quebec*, and of the revenue and expenses of these two offices during the three years last past; and copies of the accounts furnished to the Government by the Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Superior and Circuit Courts in *Quebec* since 1850.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Chapais*, seconded by Mr. *Dostaler*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement of all works undertaken, continued, or completed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863; of the amounts paid during that period on such works or on works previously commenced or completed; of the Legislative appropriations out of which such payments have been made; of the several amounts of the said appropriations; of the amounts paid out of each of the said appropriations; of the balances on hand of such appropriations; of the amounts of the contracts for works commenced or undertaken; of the appropriations out of which such works are to be paid for; of the amounts due to or claimed by the contractors; and whether the appropriations have been exhausted; finally, of all orders in Council under which the payments for such works have been made.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On the motion of the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence respecting the abduction of *Tyler*, by an officer and soldiers of the *United States of America*, from *Wolfe Island*, on or about the 8th of January last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, an exact copy of all the correspondence which took place on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. *Christopher Préfontaine* to an office of profit under the Crown, and a statement of the grounds of such appointment.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, seconded by Mr. *Beaudreai*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all the correspondence which has taken place in relation to, and a statement of the reasons which have served as motives or pretexts for, the dismissal of Dr. *Meilleur*, and of Messrs. *Romuald Raymond* and *Trefflé Cherrier*, from the offices which these gentlemen respectively occupied under the Crown; also copies of all letters or correspondence which may have been exchanged with Dr. *Meilleur*, either before or after his dismissal, and referring either directly or indirectly to certain promises made to the gentleman.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of any Order in Council, and of any Departmental instructions based thereon, touching the exaction of duties on goods imported into this Province from the *United States of America*, the price whereof has been paid in depreciated funds there; and of all complaints or correspondence as to the manner in which the terms of such Order in Council are being carried out. Also, copies of any instructions by the Department to Collectors to adopt an arbitrary standard of the value of gold, and reject proof, by the importer, of a fluctuating value different from such standard.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Harcourt*, seconded by Mr. *Rymal*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return, shewing: *First*, the price and terms on which the *Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road* was sold by Government, and the names of the original sureties (if any), for the payment of the same; *Secondly*, a statement of all moneys received on account of the sale of the said road,—the amount including principal and interest due thereon,—and the names of the sureties (if any), or character of the security (if any), still held for the payment thereof; and *lastly*, whether any person being at any time a surety for the payment of said road, has been discharged from such surety; and if so, when and by what authority?

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *St. James' Club, of Montreal*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—Three Petitions of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron and Bruce*.

By Mr. *McLachlin*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *MacNab*; and the Petition of *Joseph Pakwatjimini* and others, Indians and half-breeds of the Upper *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of the Reverend *G. Gaudin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Eloi*; and the Petition of *L. A. Bertrand* and others, of the Parish of *l'Isle Verte*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of *Andrew Stevenson* and others, of *Napanee* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham*.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the Board of Visitors of the Observatory at *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of *Charles Perry* and others, of the County of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Wright*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York and Peel*.

By Mr. Denis,—The Petition of the Reverend J. Seguin and others, of the Parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, County of Beauharnois.

By the Honorable Mr. Alleyn,—The Petition of Mrs. Caroline Gilmour, President and other ladies, Members of the Ladies Protestant Home, Quebec.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Verchères, informed the House that Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General J. S. Macdonald, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, reported, That they had prepared Lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read, as followeth:—

1. PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sicotte, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Wilson, the Honorable John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, the Honorable Mr. Cameron, the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, the Honorable Mr. Cauchon, the Honorable Mr. Alleyn, the Honorable Mr. Rose, the Honorable Mr. Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Mowat, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Jobin, Mr. Desaulniers, Mr. Joseph Dufresne, Mr. Labreche-Viger, Mr. Chapais, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Scoble, Mr. Simpson, Mr. White, Mr. Simard, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wright.

2. EXPIRING LAWS.—The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sicotte, the Honorable Mr. Morin, the Honorable Mr. Alleyn, Mr. Benoit, Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Robitaille, Mr. Tett, Mr. Munro, Mr. Alexandre Dufresne, Mr. Rémillard, Mr. Archambault, Mr. Burwell, Mr. Hurcourt, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Beaudreau, Mr. Fortier, Mr. Kierzkowski, Mr. M. C. Cameron, Mr. Dunsford, Mr. Gaudet, Mr. Joly, Mr. Lajramboise, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Huot, Mr. Knight, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Bown.

3. RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—The Honorable Mr. Attorney General J. S. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sicotte, the Honorable Mr. Foley, the Honorable John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, the Honorable Mr. Cartier, the Honorable Mr. Carling, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, the Honorable Mr. Robinson, the Honorable Mr. Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Cauchon, the Honorable Mr. Galt, Mr. Mongenais, Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Dunkin, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Baby, Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Mr. R. Bell (of Russell), Mr. Crawford, Mr. Huntington, Mr. McKellar, Mr. Laframboise, Mr. J. S. Ross (of Dundas), Mr. Robitaille, Mr. Jobin, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. White, Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Street, Mr. Daly, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Haultain, Mr. Wright, Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Buchanan.

4. MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.—The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Wilson, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Abbott, the Honorable Mr. Cameron, the Honorable Mr. Mowat, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, Mr. Dunkin, Mr. M. C. Cameron, Mr. Rykert, Mr. Scott, Mr. Morris, Mr. Joly, Mr. Daoust, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Alexandre Dufresne, Mr. Ault, Mr. Simard, Mr. Jobin, Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. Notman, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Wallbridge, Mr. Taschereau, Mr. McKellar, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Denis, Mr. Smith, Mr. Powell, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Harcourt.

5. STANDING ORDERS.—The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Abbott, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Prévost, Mr. Haultain, Mr. Jones, Mr. Burwell, Mr. Dawson, Mr. J. J. Ross (of Champlain), Mr. White, Mr. Gagnon, Mr. Price, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Gaudet, Mr. Rymal, Mr. McCann, Mr. Sylvain, Mr. Pope, Mr. Munro, Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Tett, Mr. De-Cazes, Mr. Dostaler, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Scatcherd, Mr. Tasse, Mr. Poupore, Mr. Bown, Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Fournier.

6. PRINTING.—The Honorable Mr. McGee, Mr. R. Bell (of North Lanark), Mr. J. B. E. Dorion, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Brousseau, Mr. Stirton, Mr. Chapais, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Scatcherd.

7. CONTINGENCIES.—The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Langevin*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Haultain*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Jobin*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Hébert*, Mr. *Beaubien*, Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *Biggar*, and Mr. *Cowan*.

8. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *Dunsford*, Mr. *Caron*, Mr. *White*, Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Starnes*, Mr. *Joly*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Wallbridge*, Mr. *Rykert*, and Mr. *Desaulniers*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*, in respect to arrears of taxes on non-resident lands, and miscellaneous provisions.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Jurors and Juries.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th June, 1862, for a copy of the Report of the last Commission issued with respect to the University of *Toronto*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 19)

The Honorable Mr. *McGee* also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency, the Governor General,—Report of the Senate of the University of *Toronto*, for the year 1861; and Bursar's Statements of cash transactions and sales of land, University of *Toronto* and *Upper Canada* College, during the year ending 31st December, 1861. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 19.)

Also, Statement of Law Fees collected by the several County Attorneys in *Upper Canada*, under Consolidated Statutes, U. C., Cap. 20, (Acts 8 Vic., Cap. 13, and 13 & 14 Vic. Cap. 53,) for the year ended 31st December, 1862, together with the Salaries paid therefrom, for the year 1862, and the surplus fees deposited during the same period.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 21.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Scotte*,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered to both Houses of the Legislature at the opening of the present Session, be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

And the same being read,

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of that motion.

Ordered, That that part of the Speech of His Excellency which relates to a Supply, be referred to the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Interest, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee of seven Members, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *Scoble*, Mr. *Langevin*, and Mr. *Archambault*, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, instant, for Copies of the evidence, Judge's notes, petitions praying for a respite or commutation of the sentence, and all documents relating to the trial and conviction of the *Aylwards*, executed at *Belleville*, on the 8th December, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the County of *Saguenay*, into two Municipalities, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute but one Agricultural Society, in and for the United Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *St. Patrick's* Benevolent Society of *Montreal*, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,
Ordered, That the Despatches and other Documents on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway, and the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, for Copies of the evidence, Judge's notes, petitions praying for a respite or commutation of the sentence, and all documents relating to the trial and conviction of the "*Aylwards*," executed at *Belleville* on the 8th December, 1862, be printed for the use of the Members of this House, and that the 94th Rule be suspended as regards the same.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, General Statement and Return of the Society of *l'Union St. Joseph de l'Industrie*, in accordance with 24th *Victoria*, chapter 117, up to 31st January, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

Also, Return of Commutations effected within the Censives of the Jesuits Estates, the Seigniorie of *Lanuzon*, and the Crown Domain at *Quebec* and *Three Rivers*, in accordance with cap. 43 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, as follows:—

No commutation of tenure has been effected in any of the Censives heretofore belonging to the late Order of the Jesuits in that part of the Province of *Canada*, formerly *Lower Canada*, nor in the seigniory of *Lauzon*, nor Censives of the Crown Domain, *Quebec*, or *Three Rivers*, under the Act 10 and 11 *Victoria*, chapter 111, (chapter 43 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Lower Canada*), from the 1st April, 1862, to the 28th February, 1863.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands, Jesuits }
Estates and Crown Domain Branch, }
Quebec, 2nd March, 1863.

F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk, Jesuits' Estates, &c.

Also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Chicoutimi*, and in the County of *Chateauguay* for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Also, Return from the Registrar of the County of *Bruce* of Fees and Emoluments received during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, in accordance with sec. 76, cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Manseau* and others, of the Village of *Industrie*.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Townships of *Smith* and *Harvey*; and the Petition of *John Fitzgerald* and others, of the Township of *Douro*, County of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of *F. R. Blanchard* and others.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *McGill College*, *Montreal*.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross*, (*Champlain*),—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Dupuis* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne de la Pêrade*; and the Petition of the Reverend *C. Z. Garceau* and others, of *Cap de la Magdeleine*.

By Mr. *Burwell*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Malahide*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of *Thomas McCaw*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

By Mr. *Rykert*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Louth*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*,—The Petition of *O. Gélinas* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Clotilde d'Horton*; and the Petition of *F. Beaudet* and others, of the Village of *Victoriaville*, and part of the Townships of *Stanford* and *Bulstrode*, both of the County of *Arthabaska*.

By Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of *S. Leblanc* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Hélène*; and the Petition of *M. Desmarais* and others; the Petition of the Reverend *F. Refour* and others, of the Parish of *St. Dominique*; and the Petition of *Félix Gauthier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Simon*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of *F. Gourdreau* and *J. Smith*, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Stanley*; and the Petition of *Hugh Johnston* and others, policy holders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *De Cazes*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Boucher* and others, of the Townships of *Weedon* and *Lingwick*.

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. J. O. Beland* and others, of the Township of *Tring*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. A. Thompson* and others, of the Townships of *Erin* and *Caledon*; and the Petition of the Reverend *James Middlemiss* and others, of the Village of *Elora*.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the *Kingston Hospital*.

By Mr. *Joly*,—The Petition of *T. C. Lee* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Abigail Emily Hart* and others; and the Petition of *T. Rogers* and others, of *North Gore*, County of *Argenteuil*.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon, Mr. *Langevin* acquainted the House that he was desired by Mr. *Mongenais* to state, that he was unable to be present at the meetings of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the merits of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères* on the 13th day of February last and on the succeeding days up to this day, because the imminent danger of death, in which a member of his family was, imperatively required his presence at home; and that since the death of that person, he has used every effort to attend in his place in Parliament without any further delay.

And Mr. *Mongenais* having verified the same upon oath;

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *C. Sirois* and others, of the Parish of *St. André*,—of *Charles Belanger* and others, of the Parish of *St. Paschal*,—of the Reverend *C. Roy* and others, of the Parish of *St. Alexandre*,—of *P. Grondin* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne*,—of *L. Vaillancourt* and others, of the Parish of *St. Hélène*, all of the County of *Kamouraska*,—of *J. B. Caron* and others, of the Parish of *Notre Dame du Portage*,—of *F. Michaud* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine*,—of *M. Levasseur* and others, of the Parish of *St. Modeste*,—of the Reverend *O. Hébert* and others, of the Parish of *St. Arsène*,—of *T. Ely* and others, of the Parish of *St. George de Kakouna*,—of *H. Gagnon* and others, of the Township of *Bégon*,—of *J. B. Belanger* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte*,—of the Reverend *L. Roy* and others, of the Parish of *Trois Pistoles*,—of the Reverend *G. Gaudin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Eloi*,—and of *George Gagnon* and others, of the Parish of *St. Epiphane*, all of the County of *Temiscouata*; severally praying that the *chef lieu* of the District of *Kamouraska*, may be transferred from the Parish of *St. Louis de Kamouraska*, to the Village of *Fraserville, Rivière du Loup*.

Of *W. Madgin* and others, of the Seigniories of *Temiscouata* and *Madawaska*, County of *Temiscouata*; praying that the *chef lieu* of the District *Kamouraska* may be transferred from the Parish of *St. Louis de Kamouraska*, to the Parish of *Rivière du Loup*.

Of the Reverend *C. Roy* and others, of the Parish of *St. Alexandre*, County of *Kamouraska*,—of the Reverend *N. Hébert* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Kamouraska*,—of *A. Peltier* and others, of *St. Robert*,—of *A. Belloni Dupuis* and others, of the Parish of *St. Patrice de Sherrington*,—and of *F. Morisset* and others, of the Parish of *St. Urbain*, County of *Charlevoix*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Normanby*,—of the Municipality of the Township of *Egremont*,—of the Municipality of the Township of *Arthur*,—and of *H. Wilson* and others, of *Luther* and other Townships; severally praying that the Townships of *Luther*, *Arthur*, and *Minto*, in the County of *Wellington*; the Townships of *Proton*, *Egremont*, and *Normanby*, in the County of *Grey*; the Township of *Carrick*, in the County of *Bruce*; and the Township of *Howick*, in the County of *Huron*, be detached from their respective Counties, and formed into a new County, to be called the County of *Palmerston*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Howick*,—and of *T. Driver* and others, of the Township of *Howick*, both of the County of *Huron*; severally praying that the Township may remain attached to the County of *Huron*.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; praying that the Township of *Howick* in the County of *Huron*, and *Carrick* in the County of *Bruce*, may not be separated from their respective Counties.

Of *D. Saunders* and others, of the Township of *Luther*; praying that the said Township may not be separated from the County of *Wellington*.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*,—and of the Reverend *Robert Dewar* and others, of *Lake Shore Line* and vicinity; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; praying for amendments to the Municipal Act of *Upper Canada*.

Of *C. Bergeron* and others, of the Township of *North Halifax*, County of *Megantic*; praying for aid to open out a Road through the said Township.

Of the *Canadian Press Association*; praying for the repeal of that portion of the Act 22 *Vic.* Cap. 18, reimposing postage upon newspapers.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Norfolk*; praying for the passing of an Act conferring upon County Councils the power to pass By-laws granting compensation to the members of such Councils, for travelling expenses to and from the meetings thereof, and for attendance at such meetings.

Of *John Teeple* and others, of the Township of *Beverley*, County of *Wentworth*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm the survey lately made by *James Mackintosh*, P. L. S., of the side lines and side roads in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th concessions of the said Township.

Of the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe de Sillery*; praying that the said Municipality may be erected into a County Municipality.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Nassugaweya*; praying for the passing of an Act to empower Municipal Corporations to invest their apportionments of the Clergy Reserve Fund in such securities as may seem satisfactory, and also, to legalize such investments as have already been made.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; praying for amendments to the Act 24 *Vic.*, Cap. 53, to provide for the separation of the City of *Toronto*, from the said United Counties for certain judicial purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lincoln*; praying for the passing of an Act to remove all doubts concerning, and to confirm a By-law of the said Council, intituled, "A By-law for changing the place of the County Town of the County of *Lincoln*."

Of *T. Gordon* and others, praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association."

Of *A. Jeffrey* and others, Commissioners of the *Cobourg* Town Trust; praying for amendments to the Act 22 *Vic.*, Cap. 72, to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Cobourg*, and to authorize the issue of Debentures on the security of the town property, and for other purposes.

Of *H. L. Routh* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *St. Mary* Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company."

Of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of *Montreal*; praying for such amendments to their Act of incorporation, as will enable them to borrow a sufficient sum of money to pay off the debts owing on their property on Great *St. James* Street in the said City, and to make further improvements thereon, and to give security on the said property for the repayment thereof.

Of the Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of *Montreal*; praying for amendments to the Act 14 and 15 *Vic.*, Cap. 100, for the more effectual repression of Intemperance.

Of *E. Lafferty* and others, of the Townships of *East* and *West Flamboro'*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *East Farnham*; praying that no Act may be passed to erect a certain territory into a Township, under the name of "The Municipality of the Township of *Monck*."

Of *S. Baird* and others, of the Township of *Fitzroy*, County of *Carleton*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the running of certain side lines in the said Township straight from post to post.

Of the University Lying-in Hospital, *Montreal*; praying for aid.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Grey*; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto* at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of *Hamilton*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to carry out certain arrangements made with their creditors respecting the finances of the said City.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *St. Vincent*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize them to impose and collect Wharfage, Storage, and Harbor dues at the Village of *Meaford*, and also, for authority to sell and convey certain lands of the said Corporation, and for other purposes.

Of the *Montreal Building Society*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, pursuant to the 39th section of the "Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections" he had appointed Friday next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, in the Controverted Elections Committee Room, for the first meeting of the General Committee of Elections.

On motion of Mr. *Benjamin*, seconded by Mr. *Bell (North Lanark)*,

Ordered, That the corrected alphabetical List of Members to serve on Election Committees, be referred to the General Committee of Elections.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Robert MacFarlane*, of the Town of *Stratford*, in the County of *Perth*, and that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Upper Canada*, Esquire, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, be referred to the General Committee of Elections.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Louis Simeon Morin*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Louis Simeon Morin* do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of one Member to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Laprairie*, in the room of the Honorable *Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger*, who, since his election as the representative of the said County of *Laprairie*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of one of the Puisné Judges of the Superior Court, for that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Lower Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said Honorable *Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger* hath become vacant.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General,—Return to an Address

from the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th February, 1863, for information respecting Fishery Bounties. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fenning Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery :

MR. SPEAKER,—The Legislative Council request that the Honorable *Joseph Cauchon*, the Honorable *Charles Alley*, *George Honoré Simard*, Esquire, and *William Baby*, Esquire, Members of the Legislative Assembly, be permitted to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Division of *Stadacona*, on to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That Mr. *Powell* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Act of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Powell* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act regulating the culling and measurement of lumber.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, that the Petition of *George H. Cherrier*, of the City of *Quebec*, praying that the House will subscribe for a certain number of copies of a proposed *Quebec Directory* for the years 1863 4, be referred to the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Crown Debtors.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring a Bill to abolish the office of Inspector of Common Schools in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the payment of Crown Witnesses in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting stamps on Law proceedings in the Province, and respecting also stamps in lieu of registration duties in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Executive Government, on the subject of the Colonial Defences and Canadian Militia.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Price*, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the Townships of the Crown in *Lower Canada* entitled to share in the Fund voted to the Townships of *Lower Canada* by the Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1859; at the same time, the population of each Township and County, as ascertained by the last census, and the amount that each Township or County, comprised altogether of lands of the Crown, is entitled to under the said Act.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Huot*, Mr. *LeBoutillier*, Mr. *Robitaille*, Mr. *McKellar*, Mr. *Morrison*, the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Sylvain*, Mr. *Cockburn*, Mr. *Beaubien*, Mr. *Fournier*, and Mr. *Dostaler*, be appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the Fishery Act and other matters relating to Fishing and Fisheries; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Lieut.-Col. *Louis Archambault*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Militia Department and Major *Pierre Octave Roy*, of the second Battalion of *Leinster*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Provincial Secretary and *Thomas K. Ramsay*, one of the late Secretaries for the codification of the Laws.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, seconded by Mr. *Crawford*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the number and names of all persons who, since 1st June, 1862, have been removed, dismissed from, or suspended in any of the Public Departments of the Province, with the amounts of annual or temporary salary paid to each; also, the names of any persons who have been appointed to any of the Public Departments since the same date, with the annual or temporary salary of each; also, the names and numbers of the Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Government under any commission of Investigation or Enquiry, with the sums paid under each Commission for expenses thereof; distinguishing the amount under each Commission.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *White*, seconded by Mr. *Patrick*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Reports of Inspectors of Customs, and also the Report of the Minister of Finance relating to such Reports, for the year 1862.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Fortier*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all corres-

pondence between the Government and the ex-Crown Land Agent, *C. C. Sheppard*, Esq. and also a detailed account of the amounts remitted by him to the Government in that capacity.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the accounts transmitted by Returning Officers since the year 1848.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Jobin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all documents and correspondence relating to the dismissal of the late *Dowey K. Lighthall*, Esq., in his lifetime, and at the time of his dismissal, Registrar of the County of *Beauharnois*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Chapais*, seconded by Mr. *Dostaler*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement, shewing the amounts paid or expended by and for Commissions appointed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863, in virtue of chapter 13 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*; showing also the Legislative appropriations and the amounts of such appropriations from which the cost of the said Commissions has been paid, or is to be taken, together with the amount paid for printing, and all other contingent expenses of the said Commissions.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, Mr. *Beaubien*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *Hébert*, Mr. *Gagnon*, Mr. *De Boucherville*, Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *Laframboise*, Mr. *Sylvain*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Langevin*, Mr. *Knight*, Mr. *J. J. Ross*, (*ChAMPLAIN*), Mr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Fortier*, Mr. *Dawson*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *De Cazes*, Mr. *Robitaille*, Mr. *Fournier*, Mr. *Popc*, and Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne*, be appointed to take into consideration the state of colonization in *Lower Canada*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records; and that the 79th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the said Committee.

Ordered, That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Huot*, the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, Mr. *Langevin*, Mr. *Brousseau*, Mr. *Joly*, Mr. *Gagnon* and Mr. *Sylvain*, be appointed to enquire into the working of the Law providing for the improvement of the Harbor of *Quebec*; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Baby*, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Reports of Engineers and others, estimates of cost, and generally, all papers having reference to the re-building of the Court House and Gaol of the District of *Kamouraska*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Simpson*, seconded by Mr. *Anderson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the entire expenses which have been incurred from the commencement of the work up to the 31st December last, in preparing the *Welland Canal* to receive a supply of water from *Lake Erie*; a statement of the further sums of money and length of time which will probably be necessary for the entire completion of that work, and a statement of the difference of tonnage between the largest class of vessels which now pass through the said canal, and the largest class of vessels which will be enabled to pass through it when the work referred to is completed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. *Simpson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cowan*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee of seven Members (five of whom to form a quorum) be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the number and duties of the Officers and Servants in the employment of this House, with a view to ascertain and report whether the number of such officers and servants cannot be reduced without prejudice to the Public Service; such Committee to consist of Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Patrick*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Joly*, Mr. *Dunkin*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* and the mover; with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time.

And a Debate arising thereupon,

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 5th March, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. Rousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jérôme de Matane*, County of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the President and Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of *J. Beaubien* and others, of the Parish of *Nicolet*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *Jacques Oteronhiaere*, an Iroquois Indian of *Caughnawaga*; and the Petition of *B. Holmes* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Morrison*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Flos*; the Petition of the Trustees of the *Drummondville Mining Company*; and the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Barrie*.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of *D. Black* and others, of the Parish of *St. Canut*, County of *Two Mountains*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Romuald*.

By Mr. *Brousseau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. J. Bedard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Raymond*.

By Mr. *Tassé*,—Two Petitions of *H. Paquin* and others, of *Isle Bizard*; and two Petitions of the Reverend *G. H. Chevretils* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne*, all of the County of *Jacques Cartier*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *B. Bouchard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Denis*, County of *Kamouraska*.

By Mr. J. B. E. Dorion,—The Petition of J. Delisle and others, of the District of Ottawa and vicinity.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,—The Petition of P. Ouimet, President, and others, members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Laval.

By the Honorable Mr. Drummond,—The Petition of M. Lemonde and others, of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste, County of Rouville; and the Petition of P. A. Senecal and others, of the Parish of St. Hilaire.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend J. Seguin and others, of the Parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, County of Beauharnois, and of L. A. Bertrand and others, of the Parish of l'Isle Verte; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in Lower Canada.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce; praying for amendments to the Jury Laws of Upper Canada.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to Toronto, at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce; and of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham; severally praying for amendments to the Municipal Act of Upper Canada.

Of the St. James' Club of Montreal; praying for amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of Joseph Pakwatjinini and others, Indians and half breeds, of the Upper Ottawa; praying for amendments to the Game and Fish Laws of Canada.

Of the Municipality of the Township of MacNab; praying that the said Township may be separated from the County of Renfrew, and attached to the County of Lanark for Municipal and Judicial purposes.

Of the Reverend G. Gaudin and others, of the Parish of St. Eloi; praying aid for a Colonization Road in the said Parish.

Of Mrs. Caroline Gilmour, President, and other ladies, members of the Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Elgin; praying that no Provincial guarantee be given to an Institution to be called "The Credit Foncier Bank of Lower Canada."

Of the Board of Visitors of the Observatory at Kingston; praying for aid.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel; praying for amendments to the Act 20 Vic., cap. 28, respecting Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize Municipal Corporations to impose taxes on unoccupied lands for which patents or location tickets have not been issued.

Of Andrew Stevenson and others, of Napanee and vicinity, praying that the present system and the endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

Of Charles Perry and others, of the County of Peterborough; praying for aid to erect a Lock at the foot of Clear or Salmon Lake, on the River Otonabee, and for other purposes.

Mr. White, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the first Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them correct:—Of Frederick Jones and others,—for an Act to declare valid the conveyance of certain property by the Will of the late Honorable Charles Jones; of the President and Directors of the Niagara District Bank; of the President and Directors of the Gore Bank; of the Great Western Railway Company; of Mrs. Margaret Grimes and others,—for power to sell certain real estate of the late James Grimes, for the payment of his creditors and the support of his family; of the Municipality of the Township of Chinguacousy, for an Act to legalize their investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys; of Charles Sunter, of the Town of Brantford; of John H. Ritchey and others, Policy holders of the Canada Life Assurance Company; of James Smith, of the Town of Lindsay; and of Wm. Fraser, of the Town of Port Hope,—severally praying for the passing of an

Act to legalize By-law No. 128 of the Town Council of the Town of *Port Hope*, and to confirm certain rights acquired under the same; of the Provisional Directors of the International Bridge Company; of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*; of the St. Lawrence Steam Tow Boat Company; of *F. C. Capreol*, of the City of *Toronto*, for incorporation of the *Peel* Manufacturing Company; of the Town Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*,—for an Act to continue in the County Council of *Elgin* the control of that portion of the *London* and *Port Stanley* gravelled road lying within the limits of the said Town; of *H. Th  berge*, of the Parish of *St. Pie*, for authority to construct a toll-bridge over the River *Yamaska*; of *Donald McDonald* and others, for incorporation of a Company to construct a Rail or Tram-way from the Village of *Oil Springs*, in *Enniskillen*, to some point on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway; of *Charles Magill* and others, for incorporation of the *Kamilton* Masonic Hall Association; of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lincoln*, for an Act to confirm and make valid a By-law of the said Council for changing the place of the County Town; and of *C. Dufour* and others, of the Village of *Chicoutimi*, for incorporation of the same as a Village Municipality.

On the Petitions of the *Buffalo* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, for power to increase their capital stock, and to remove their head office from *London*; and of the *Hamilton* and *Port Dover* Railway Company, for power to sell or lease their Railway to the *Buffalo* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, Your Committee find that the notice in each case makes mention only of amendments generally without specifying the important changes mentioned in the Petitions; they therefore recommend that in each case provision be made in the Bill for the due protection of the rights of shareholders.

The Petitions of the Very Reverend *J. S. Raymond*, V. G., and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of *St. Hyacinthe*; and of the Community of the Sisters of Charity of the Town of *L  vis*; of l'Union St. Jean Baptiste, of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*; and of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of *Montreal*, praying severally for an Act of incorporation, are not of a nature to require the publication of notice.

Your Committee beg to recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven Members.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to the 19th instant; for receiving Private Bills to the 26th instant; and for receiving Reports on Private Bills, to the 9th of April next.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Council of University College, *Toronto*, for the year 1861. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 19.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* have leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of the devisees of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cockburn* have leave to bring in a Bill to explain Section 18 of the Indigent Debtors Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Alleyne* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Street* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara* District Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Tassé* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Currency.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Burwell* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue in the Corporation of the County of *Elgin* the management and control of that portion of the *London* and *Port Stanley* gravelled road lying within the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Street* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton* Masonic Hall Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Biggar* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Fisheries and Fishing (*Upper Canada*).

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the Oil Springs in the Township of *Enniskillen*, by Branch Railways, and to further amend their Acts of Incorporation.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Biggar* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Law of *Upper Canada*, relative to Lock-up Houses in Townships.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Street* have leave to bring in a Bill to increase the Capital Stock, and further to amend the Acts relating to the *Gore* Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Peel* General Manufacturing Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fortier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting abuses prejudicial to agriculture.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fortier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Tavern Keepers and the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Legislative Printing, and informing their Honors that the Members of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, Mr. *R. Bell* (*North Lanark*), Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Benjamin*, Mr. *Patrick*, Mr. *Brousseau*, Mr. *Stirton*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Huntington*, and Mr. *Scatcherd*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on Printing.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *McGee* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dunsford* have leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Executors and Trustees of the late *James Grimes* to sell his real estate to pay his debts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Pope* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Toronto* and others, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Street*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Scoble*, and Mr. *Cowan*, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That all Petitions on the subject of the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates be referred to the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Crawford*, seconded by Mr. *Street*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of a proposed resolution relative to imposing an annual tax upon Gas Companies manufacturing and selling illuminating gas in this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke*, seconded by Mr. *Tett*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing, 1st, the amount loaned to each Municipality from the Municipal Loan Fund of *Upper Canada*; 2nd, the amount of interest paid by each Municipality up to the 31st day of December, 1862; 3rd, the amount of interest in arrears, and also the amount of Sinking Fund, up to the 31st December, 1862; 4th, the amount paid by each Municipality for interest and sinking fund for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, each year respectively; 5th, the state of the Sinking Fund, and how it is invested; 6th, from what Municipality (if any) the Clergy Reserve Fund has been retained; 7th, from what source the interest on

the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures has been paid; 8th, in what Municipalities (if any) a levy has been made by the Sheriff for arrears due.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Powell*, seconded by Mr. *Daly*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names of the Judges of the County Courts in *Upper Canada*; the amount of salary paid to each; the population of the Districts presided over by them respectively; together with the amount of fees paid into the Fee Fund by the several Districts, for the years 1861 and 1862.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Somerville*, seconded by Mr. *Clarke*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing to whom money was advanced under the Act 18 *Vic.*, Cap. 75, for the purchase of Seed; how much has been refunded, by whom, and when.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Harcourt*, seconded by Mr. *Notman*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—*first*, a statement of all Roads, Harbors, or other Works originally constructed by the Province, and subsequently sold or transferred to municipalities, private companies, or individuals; *secondly*, where any such road, harbor, or other work is owned by a company, the names of the stockholders comprising such company, and the amount of stock held by each; *thirdly*, the price and terms on which any such road, harbor, or other work was sold; the names of the sureties (if any), or the nature of the security (if any) given by the purchaser or purchasers for the payment of the same, and whether any such surety has been discharged, or such security cancelled, and if so, when, and by what authority; *fourthly*, whether any modification of the original terms of purchase and sale of any such road, harbor, or other work, has been agreed to by the Province, and if so, when and by what authority; *fifthly*, a statement of all monies received by the Province on account of the sale of every such road, harbor, or other work, and the date or dates of the receipts of such payments, together with the amounts, including principal and interest, now due on account of every such sale, respectively; and *lastly*, all other available information relating to such roads, harbors, or other works not specified in this Address.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. *Morin* rose in his place and stated, that the Committee on the County of *Verchères* Contested Election had not met in a regular manner for more than eight days past, owing to the absence of *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, one of the Members thereof; and that no special notice of Mr. *Mongenais* arrival having been given him, he did not, for that reason, attend the meeting of the Committee between the hours of eleven and twelve, on the 4th March, instant;

And having verified the same upon oath,

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the Day for resuming the further consideration of the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That a Select Committee of seven Members (five of whom to form a quorum) be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the number and duties of the Officers and Servants in the employment of this House, with a view to ascertain and report whether the number of such Officers and Servants cannot be reduced without prejudice to the Public Service; such Committee to consist of Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Patrick*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Joly*, Mr. *Dunkin*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, and the mover, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Motion was then, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Ordered, That it be an instruction to the Standing Committee on Contingencies to inquire into the number, duties, and emoluments of the Officers and Servants in the employment of this House, and all the other expenditures thereof, with a view to ascertain and report whether, in the judgment of said Committee, such expenditures cannot be reduced without prejudice to the Public Service.

The Order of Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act respecting Separate Schools in *Upper Canada*, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Schools, being read;

Mr. *Scott* moved, seconded by Mr. *McCann*, and the Question being proposed, that the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Burwell* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, that the word "now" be left out and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Bell</i> , (North Lanark)	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Haultain</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> , Matthew C.	<i>Hooper</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> , and
<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> ,	<i>Notman</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> .—22.
<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,		

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Alleyn</i> ,	<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Kierzkowski</i> ,	<i>Rémillard</i> ,
<i>Anderson</i> ,	<i>Clarke</i> ,	<i>Labreche-Viger</i> ,	<i>Robinson</i> ,
<i>Archambault</i> ,	<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Laframboise</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Crawford</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Rose</i> ,
<i>Baby</i> ,	<i>Daly</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> , J. A.	<i>Ross</i> , J. J. (Champlain)
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Dawson</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> , J. S., A. G.	<i>Ross</i> J. S. (Dundas)
<i>Berudreau</i> ,	<i>Desaulniers</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> , Donald A.	<i>Rykert</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> , (Russell)	<i>Dorion</i> , J. B. E.	<i>McCann</i> ,	<i>Scott</i> ,
<i>Benjamin</i> ,	<i>Dostaler</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Sherwood</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> , Alexandre	<i>McGee</i> ,	<i>Sicotte</i> , Atty Gen.
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> , Joseph	<i>McLachlin</i> ,	<i>Simard</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Mongenais</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>Morin</i> ,	<i>Somerville</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Foley</i> ,	<i>Morrison</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>Sylvain</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> , John H.	<i>Fournier</i> ,	<i>Patrick</i> ,	<i>Taschereau</i> ,
<i>Carling</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Powpore</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Harcourt</i> ,	<i>Powell</i> ,	<i>Wallbridge</i> ,
<i>Cartier</i> ,	<i>Hébert</i> ,	<i>Price</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> , and
<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>Rankin</i> ,	<i>Wilson</i> .—80.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided : and the names being called for, were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A.G.</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Ryckert,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell)</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Wilson—80.</i>

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Smith, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Stirton—22.</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Scott*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Clarke* and Mr. *McCann*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Special Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting Interest.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal chapter 58 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, " An Act respecting Interest and to fix the rate of Interest at six per cent. being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Special Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting Interest.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the protection of settlers in certain cases in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, Mr. *Hébert*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *O'Halloran*, Mr. *Fortier*, Mr. *Huntington*, and Mr. *Bourassa*, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Taschereau*, Mr. *Hébert*, Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Baby*, Mr. *Simard*, and Mr. *Langevin*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Waterloo* for registration purposes, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to empower County Councils in *Lower Canada* to suspend within the limits of their jurisdiction the operation of the provisions respecting *découverts* contained in chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Kierzkowski*, the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, Mr. *Laframboise*, Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, and the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in so far as it relates to rivers and streams, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, Mr. *Hébert*, Mr. *Desaulniers* and Mr. *Benoit*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 6th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Return from the Registrar for the West Riding of the County of *Durham*, of Fees and Emoluments received during the year 1862, in accordance with the 76th sec. cap. 89 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

Also, Return from La Banque Nationale of the Shareholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of each shareholder, in accordance with the Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Statement of the *Liverpool* and *London* Fire and Life Insurance Company, in accordance with the 11th section of the Act 23 *Vic.*, on the 30th June, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Report of the Canadian Society of Joiners and Carpenters of *Montreal*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

Also, Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *J. C. Towner*, and others ; and the Petition of *A. Richard* and others, both of the Parish of *St. Jean*, County of *St. Jean*

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of the *Joliette* Branch of the Colonization Society for *Lower Canada*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—Two Petitions of *Thomas White, Junior*, and *A. Knight*.

By Mr. *Patrick*,—The Petition of *Thomas Henry* and others, of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Euphrasia*; and the Petition of *W. P. Taylor* and others, of the Township of *St. Vincent*, both of the County of *Grey*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of *Thomas McKenna* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *North Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of *G. Cheyne* and others, of *Binbrooke*.

By Mr. *Ihuot*,—The Petition of *L. Z. Chabot* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Cowan*,—The Petition of the Reverend *William Williams* and others, of the Village of *Douglas* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Scott*,—The Petition of *Daniel McLachlin* and others, Lumber Merchants, Manufacturers and others interested in the commerce of the *Rideau* and *Ottawa* Canals.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of *P. J. David* and others, of the County of *Soulanges*, Notaries.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of *Ignace Fortier* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of *William Cassels* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of *Joseph Jibault* and others, of the Parish of *St. Placide*, County of *Two Mountains*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elyin*; praying for the passing of an Act to continue in the said Corporation, the management and control of that portion of the *London* and *Port Stanley* Gravelled Road, lying within the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas*; and to declare the said portion to be held under the present lease of said Road to one *Robert Hepburn*, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Malahide*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize and make valid certain investments of Clergy Reserve moneys by the said Municipality, and also, an investment with the *Port Bruce* Harbor Company.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Stanley*; praying for aid to complete the *Bayfield* Harbor.

Of *G. Rogers* and others, of *North Gore*, County of *Argenteuil*; praying for aid to open out a Road through *Côte St. George*, in the said County.

Of the Reverend *A. Boucher* and others, of the Townships of *Weedon* and *Lingwick*; praying for aid to open out a Road between the said Townships.

Of *F. Beaudet* and others, of the Village of *Victoriaville*, and part of the Townships of *Stanford* and *Bulstrode*, County of *Arthabaska*; praying for aid to open out a Road from the 3rd Range of the Township of *Arthabaska*, to the 1st Range of the Township of *Stanford*.

Of the *Kingston* Hospital; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto*, at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of Mrs. *Abigail Emily Hart* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to facilitate the settlement of the estate of the late *Harriot Judith Hart*.

Of *F. Gourdeau* and *J. Smith*, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for amendments to the Act 12 Vic., cap. 114, to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Townships of *Smith* and *Harvey*; praying for amendments to the Act 22 Vic., cap. 93, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting the survey of lands in *Upper Canada*.

Of *John Fitzgerald* and others, of the Township of *Douro*, County of *Peterborough*; praying that a second polling place be appointed at the Village of *Lakefield*, in the said Township.

Of *O. Gélinas* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Clotilde de Horton*, County of *Arthabaska*; praying for the passing of an Act to erect the said Parish into a separate Municipality under the name of "The Municipality of the Parish of *Ste. Clotilde de Horton*."

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Louth*; praying for the repeal or amendment of Sub-section 8, of Section 342, Cap. 54, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Municipal Institutions with regard to By-laws for local improvements.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize Municipal Corporations to impose taxes on unoccupied lands for which patents or location tickets have not been issued.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; praying for the passing of an Act conferring upon County Councils the power to pass By-laws granting compensation to the members of such Councils, for travelling expenses to and from the meetings thereof, and for attendance at such meetings.

Of *Mc Gill College, Montreal*; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said College.

Of *Hugh Johnston* and others, Policy-holders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of *Thomas McCaw*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the *Ascot Mining Company*.

Of *T. C. Lee* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Quebec Floating Elevator Company*."

Of the Reverend *A. Manseau* and others, of the Village of *Industrie*; praying that the said Village may be incorporated under the name of "The City of *Joliette*."

Of the Reverend *J. A. Thomson* and others, of the Townships of *Erin* and *Caledon*,—and of the Reverend *James Middlemiss* and others, of the Village of *Elora*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University and University College*, may be preserved intact.

Of the Reverend *E. J. O. Bédard* and others, of the Township of *Tring*,—of *Felix Gauthier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Simon*,—of the Reverend *F. Refour* and others, of the Parish of *St. Dominique*,—of *M. Desmarais* and others,—of *S. LeBlanc* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Hélène*,—of the Reverend *C. Z. Garceau* and others, of *Cap de la Magdeleine*,—of *F. R. Blanchard* and others,—of the Reverend *A. Dupuis* and others, of the Parish of *St. Anne de la Pérade*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Mr. *Scott* reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools in *Upper Canada*," in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Schools, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be reprinted in both languages, for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Benjamin* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, That, in pursuance of the 48th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had selected from the Alphabetical List of the names of the Members of the House referred to them, the following four Members to form a Chairman's Panel, and to serve as Chairmen of Election Committees for the present Session:—The Honorable *Charles Alleyne*, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion*, and *William Notman, Esquire*.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Benjamin* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, That, in pursuance of the 49th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had

divided the Members remaining on the Alphabetical List into three Panels, marked severally A, B, C, each containing as near as may be the same number of names.

Whereupon the Clerk decided by lot, at the Table, the order of the said Panels, and distinguishing each of them by a number, denoting the order in which they were respectively drawn, as follows :—Panel B, No. 1 ; C, No. 2 ; and A, No. 3.

Ordered, That the said Panels be printed.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House that *James Morton*, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, to attend in his place, in this House, at its next meeting.

Mr. *Taschereau* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments there to.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the first Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee beg to recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven Members.

The Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day ; in consequence of which the meeting of the said Committee was adjourned till To-morrow, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and further, that on application of the Petitioner, and with the consent of the sitting Member, the Chairman was instructed to ask that the leave of the House be granted to the Committee to adjourn till the 15th day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until the fifteenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* do attend in his place, in this House, on the fifteenth day of April next.

A Message from the Legislative Council by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery :

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, that they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Simpson*, *Seymour*, *E. H. J. Duchesnay*, *Masson*, *Alexander*, *Reesor*, *Dessaulles*, *Christie*, *Armstrong*, *Armand* and *Dickson*, to act on behalf of the Legislative Council as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses, on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, and to unite with the Members of the Legislative Assembly named for that purpose by the Resolution, of which a copy is contained in the Message on that subject received yesterday.

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 12 *Victoria*, cap. 114, relating to the *Quebec Trinity House*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laframboise* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize *Hilare Thèberge* to erect a Toll Bridge over the south branch of the River *Yamaska*, in the Village of the Parish of *St. Pie*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Rémillard* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill relating to donations *inter vivos* and testamentary donations.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills be reduced to seven members.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Insolvency.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting brokers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Price* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 2nd instant, for a copy of the late Commission of the Peace for the County of *Wellington*,—Also that of the one recently issued. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 23.)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, that this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of certain proposed Resolutions, on the subject of an annuity to be granted to any Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, or of the Superior Court in *Lower Canada*, after a service of fifteen years, or upon his becoming disabled from infirmity from the due execution of his office.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of this motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm the separation of the late United Counties of *Peterborough* and *Victoria*, and the several proceedings taken relative thereto, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That the House will, immediately, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. *Benjamin* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Benjamin* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the representation in the Legislative Council of the Townships of *Gloucester* and *Osgoode*, in the County of *Carleton*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act passed in the 24th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the separation of the City of *Toronto*, from the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*, for judicial purposes," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read a third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider of the motion made, on Tuesday last, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received, on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to alter the boundaries of the Counties of *l'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for electoral and other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Jobin*, Mr. *Archambault*, Mr. *Dostaler*, Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, Mr. *Caron*, and Mr. *Labreche-Viger*, to report therein with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the execution in public of the sentence of death, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Langevin*, the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor-General *Wilson*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Morris*, and Mr. *Jackson*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the protection of the Creditors of Locatees of the Lands of the Crown, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—General Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year ending 31st December, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 3.)

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Sicotte*,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 9th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Beauharnois* and *Joliette*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Also, Returns from the Bank of *Montreal*, Bank of *British North America*, and *Molson's Bank, Montreal*, of an Alphabetical List of their Shareholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such Shareholder, on 31st May, 1862, in accordance with the order of the House of the 2nd March, 1863; and statement of the *Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Québec*, for the year ending 31st May, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Report of the *Kingston General Hospital*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

Also, Accounts of the Trinity House of *Montreal*, and of Decayed Pilot Fund of *Montreal*, for the year ending 31st December, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that the recognizance in the matter of the Petition of *Robert MacFarlane*, complaining of the last Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, is unobjectionable.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that on Saturday, the 7th day of March, instant, *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esquire, the Sitting Member for the County of *Verchères*, being a witness before this Select Committee, did misbehave, in refusing, after having been sworn and given evidence in part, to answer a question put to him by the Committee, relevant to the matter inquired into, and to give evidence thereon; Wherefore the said Select Committee have directed their Chairman to report, and he hereby reports the same to the House, in accordance with the second sub-section of the ninety-second section of chapter seven of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections." And the Committee further report, that in accordance with the same sub-section, the Committee ordered that the said *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esquire, should be taken into custody, and that accordingly, under the warrant of the Chairman of the Select Committee, the said *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esquire, has been taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, for 24 hours from three o'clock of the afternoon of this day, being 24 hours after the hour to which the House stood adjourned, at the time the said warrant was issued.

Mr. Langevin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, and the question being proposed, That *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Verchères*, be brought to the Bar of the House forthwith, and being informed by Mr. Speaker that the Select Committee appointed to try the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères* alone has the power of deciding upon the right of any person before them as a witness to answer or refuse to answer any questions, that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Wednesday next, and be then the first Order of the Day.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*,—The Petition of *Joseph Larkin* and others, of the Township of *King*.

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of *Charles Lajoie* and others, of the Parish of *Yamachiche*, County of *St. Maurice*.

By Mr. *Eaultain*,—The Petition of *David Porter* and others, of the County of *Peterborough*; the Petition of the Presbytery of *Cobourg* of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church; the Petition of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Ontario* and others, of the City of *Kingston*; and the Petition of the *Kingston* Sabbath Reformation Society.

By Mr. *Morton*,—The Petition of *P. Purdy* and others; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Frontenac*, *Lennox* and *Addington*.

By Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*,—The Petition of *John Smiley* and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *H. T. Clement* and others, both of the Township of *Rawdon*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *Bown*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Whitchurch*, County of *York*, and of *Joseph W. Collins*, Clerk and Treasurer of the Corporation of the said Township.

By Mr. *McLachlan*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Arnprior*, County of *Renfrew*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *Charles Petitclair*, formerly clerk in the Adjutant General's Department of Militia.

By Mr. *Archambault*,—The Petition of *P. O. Roy* and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch de L'Achigan*.

By Mr. *De Cazes*,—Two Petitions of *R. Benoit* and others, of the Township of *St. George de Windsor*, County of *Richmond*.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross*, (*Champlain*),—The Petition of *F. Trudel* and others, of the Parish of *St. Narcisse*.

By Mr. *Dawson*,—The Petition of Messieurs *Allan Gilmour* and Company and others, Lumber Merchants of *Ottawa*, and others, interested in the Timber trade.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of *M. Armstrong* and others, of the Township of *Cranbourne*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*.

By Mr. *Anderson*,—The Petition of *Robert T. H. Bowne* and others, Members of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the *Ramsay* Lead Mining and Smelting Company, and of *James Foley*, of the City of *Montreal*, Hardware Merchant.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of the *Toronto* Female Industrial School.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of *L. Gleason* and others, of the Townships of *Amabel* and *Albemarle*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Presbytery of *Guelph*, in connection with the *Canada* Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of *John G. Spain* and others.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *Thomas White, Jr.*, and *A. Knight*.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the University of Queen's College, *Kingston*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *J. C. Townner* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean*, County of *St. Jean*,—of *J. Beaubien* and others, of the Parish of *Nicolet*,—of *M. Lemonde* and others of the Parish of *St. Jean Baptiste*, County of *Rouville*,—and of *P. A. Sénécal* and others of the Parish of *St. Hilaire*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the *Joliette* Branch of the Colonization Society of *Lower Canada*; praying for aid to complete the *Crépeau* Road.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Romuald*; praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the River *Chaudière*.

Of the Reverend *P. J. Bedard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Raymond*; praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the River *Ste. Anne*.

Of the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of *Toronto*; praying for aid.

Of *Thomas White, Jr.*, and *A. Knight*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Wickham Mining Company*."

Of *Thomas White, Jr.*, and *A. Knight*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Durham Mining Company*."

Of *William Cassils* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Quebec Street Railway Company*."

Of *Thomas McKenna* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *St. Patrick's Society of Montreal*."

Of *B. Holmes* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the *Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge*.

Of the Trustees of the *Drummondville Mining Company*; praying for an Act of incorporation to enable them to prosecute researches for Mineral Ores in the *St. Francis River* in *Lower Canada*.

Of the President and Directors of the *Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, of the County of *Middlesex*; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Flos*; praying for a grant of money to defray the expenses of the survey of certain concession lines in the said Township.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *North Dorchester*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish and confirm certain surveys in the said Township.

Of *H. Paquin* and others, of *Isle Bizard*,—and of the Reverend *G. H. Chevretils* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne*, both of the County of *Jacques Cartier*; severally praying that the legal rate of interest may be fixed at 6 or 7 per cent per annum.

Of *P. Ouimet*, President, and others, members of the *Agricultural Society* of the County of *Laval*; praying for amendments to the Act to establish a *Standard Weight* for Hay and Straw.

Of *Daniel McLachlin* and others, *Lumber Merchants, Manufacturers* and others, interested in the commerce of the *Rideau* and *Ottawa Canals*; praying that immediate steps be taken to improve the navigation of the *Grenville Canal*.

Of *B. Bouchard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Denis*, County of *Kamouraska*; praying that the *chef lieu* of the District of *Kamouraska*, may be transferred from the Parish of *St. Louis de Kamouraska*, to the Village of *Fraserville, Rivière du Loup*.

Of *Jacques Oteronhiaere*, an *Iroquois Indian*, of *Caughnawaga*; praying that a certain sum of money be granted him for discovering a channel through which steam vessels could be guided in safety down the *Lachine Rapids*.

Of *Thomas Henry* and others, of *Prescott*,—of *G. Cheyne* and others, of *Bimbrook*,—and of the Reverend *William Williams* and others, of the Village of *Douglas* and vicinity; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University* and *University College*, may be preserved intact.

Of *P. J. David* and others, of the County of *Soulanges*, *Notaries*; praying that the *Registry Laws* of *Lower Canada* may be so amended as to prevent *Registrars* and *Deputy Registrars* from practising as *Notaries*, and for other purposes.

Of *J. Delisle* and others, of the District of *Ottawa* and vicinity; praying for an investigation into the conduct and acts of the Honorable *Aimé Lafontaine*, Judge of the *Superior Court* in and for the said District.

Of *Ignace Fortier* and others,—and of *L. Z. Chabot* and others, both of the City of *Quebec*; severally praying that the payment of certain *Debentures* which they received from the Government at the time of the great fire in the said City, may not be exacted.

Of the Reverend *E. Rousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St Jérôme de Matane*, County of *Rimouski*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the *Curé* and *Churchwardens* of *Œuvre et Fabrique* of the said Parish, to levy on the *Catholic citizens* thereof, the sum of £2,000, in order to pay the costs of the building of their church, vestry and burying ground.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Barrie*; praying for the passing of an Act to compel the *Northern Railway Company* of *Canada*, to carry out an agreement entered into for the construction of a branch line or switch from their main line into the said Town; or

in default thereof to pay the amount awarded by the Honorable Judge *Harrison*, with costs.

Of *D. Black* and others, of the Parish of *St. Canut*,—of *Joseph Jibault* and others, of the Parish of *St. Placide*, both of the County of *Two Mountains*,—of *H. Paquin* and others, of *Isle Bizard*,—of the Reverend *G. A. Chevretils* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne*, both of the County of *Jacques Cartier*,—and of *A. Richard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean*, County of *St. Jean*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coin.

Of *W. R. Taylor* and others, of the Township of *St. Vincent*, County of *Grey*; praying that an Act for the sale of certain lands in *Meaford*, may be passed, with certain limitations, and that provisions may be made for the application of wharfage dues collected at *Port Meaford*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Euphrasia*, County of *Grey*; praying that the Wharfage dues collected at *Port Meaford* may (after payment of expenses) be applied to the improvement of the Harbor at that place.

Mr. *Benjamin*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the first Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven Members.

Mr. *White* from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the second report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them sufficient :—

Of *J. Héroux* and others, for erection of *St. Albert de Warwick* into a local municipality; of *D. Houlle* and others, for the division of the Township of *Tingwick* into two municipalities; of *V. Cooke* and others, for an Act to detach *Wendover* and *Simpson* from the Township of *Grantham*, and to erect the said Townships into a separate municipality; of *O. Gélenas* and others, of *Ste. Clotilde d'Horton*, for erection of the said parish into a separate municipality; of *Elijah Rowell* and *Thomas M. Prime*, for an Act to admit them to practise as physicians and surgeons; of the Rev. *M. Townsend* and others, of the parishes of *St. George* and *St. Thomas (Missisquoi)*, for an Act to correct an error in the Letters Patent establishing those parishes; of *John Supple* and others, for an Act to legalize a certain By-Law of the Municipal Council of *Renfrew*, for the erection of County buildings, and the debentures issued thereunder; of *A. L. Routh* and others, of *Montreal*, for incorporation of the *St. Mary* Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company; of Mrs. *Abigail Emily Hart* and others, for an Act to facilitate the settlement of the estate of the late *Harriot Judith Hart*; of the Municipality of the Township of *St. Vincent*, for power to collect harbor dues at the village of *Meaford*; of the Municipality of the Township of *Malahide*, for an Act to make valid certain investments; of *A. Jeffrey* and others, Commissioners of the *Cobourg* Town Trust; of the Corporation of Pilots for and below the harbor of *Quebec*, for amendments to the Trinity House Act in relation to Pilots' fees, &c.; of *J. Gordon* and others, for incorporation of the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association; of the Municipality of the village of *Colborne*, for an amendment of the Act relating to certain gravel roads in *Northumberland* and *Durham*; and of *Thomas McCaw*, for incorporation of the *Ascot* Mining Company.

On the Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of *St. Hyacinthe*, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said City, your Committee find the notice not very explicit, as it merely makes mention of amendments, without specifying the nature of the amendments, and the English version of the notice is a week short of the proper time; they have, however, inquired into the nature of the proposed amendments, and satisfied themselves that all due provision will be made for protecting the interests of the rate payers, and they therefore beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule.

On the Petition of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*, for an Act to annul the decision in favor of the Village of *Pembroke*, as the County Town thereof, and they find that no notice has been given.

The Petition of *Mc Gill* College, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said College, is not of a nature to require the publication of notice.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee, to which was referred the Bill to amend the Act respecting Interest, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have carefully examined the sections of the three Bills which have been referred to them, and have agreed to reprint the Bill intituled, “ An Act to fix the rate of the Interest on money,” as containing the provisions which your Committee consider it their duty to report to your Honorable House without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* reported, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, that the Committee consider it necessary for their convenience to adjourn until Wednesday the 11th instant, and with the consent of the Petitioner and Sitting Member, they request leave to adjourn until that day.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until Wednesday, the 11th instant, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Mr. *Simpson*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee beg leave to present the following Resolution, to which they desire the concurrence of Your Honorable House :—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to issue his warrant in favor of *William Burns Lindsay*, Junior, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, towards defraying the contingent expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency this House will make good the same.

On motion of Mr. *Simpson*, seconded by Mr. *Carling*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to issue his warrant in favor of *William Burns Lindsay*, Junior, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, towards defraying the contingent expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue election and return for the County of *Essex*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

1. *Resolved*, That the Petitioner, *John O'Connór*, Esquire, was a duly qualified Candidate at the said election.

2. *Resolved*, That *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, the Sitting Member, was not so qualified.

3. *Resolved*, That the said *Arthur Rankin*, by reason of such want of qualification, was not duly elected and returned to represent the County of *Essex* at the last election.

4. *Resolved*, That the last election for the County of *Essex* is a void election.

5. *Resolved*, That neither the petition nor the defence is frivolous or vexatious.

Your Committee also report, in accordance with the 90th section of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, chapter 7, the question on which the Committee divided, with the names of the Members voting in the Affirmative and Negative.

COMMITTEE ROOM, March 9th, 1863.

Resolved, That the last election for the County of *Essex* is a void election.

DIVISION

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. *Mowat*,
Mr. *Rymal*,
Mr. *Wallbridge*, and
Mr. *Simard*.

NAY.

Mr. *Robitaille*.

Passed in the Affirmative.

Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill for the Protection of Settlers, in certain cases, in *Lower Canada*, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act chaptered seventeen, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act twelfth *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and fourteen, intituled, "An Act to consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Notman* have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the survey made by *James Mackintosh*, a Provincial Land Surveyor, of the side lines and side roads in the 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of *Beverley*, under the authority of the Act 23 *Victoria*, cap. 100.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, seconded by Mr. *Simard*,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ, for the election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament, for the County of *Essex*, in the room of *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, whose election has been declared void.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scott* have leave to bring in a Bill to legalize and make valid By-Law, numbered seven, of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew*, and the debentures issued thereunder.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Mary's* Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company of *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Burwell* have leave to bring in a Bill to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys made by the Municipality of *Malahide*, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Clotilde d'Horton* into a separate Municipality.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to erect the Township of *Tingwick* into two separate Municipalities.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to erect the Townships of *Wendover* and *Simpson* into a separate Municipality.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Albert de Warwick* into a separate Municipality.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable *Elijah Rowell* and *Thomas Merrill Prime* to be admitted to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to correct an error in the Letters Patent erecting the Protestant Parishes of *St. Thomas* and *St. George*, in the District of *Bedford*, and to define the boundaries of said Parishes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jackson* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Corporation of the Township of *St. Vincent* to impose and collect certain Tolls, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *McKellar* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act intituled, "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the law in relation to Law Costs in Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law and Chancery in *Upper Canada*, be printed in both languages for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cockburn* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law of Dower in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cockburn* have leave to bring in a Bill to confer further power on Municipal Corporations in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended, as regards the Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laframboise* have leave to bring a Bill to amend the provisions of the Act to incorporate the City of *St. Hyacinthe*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring a Bill to incorporate the Union *St. Jean Baptiste*, of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, in the Parish of *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act, chapter 7, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to make better provisions respecting Contested Elections.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fortier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act, chapter 15, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada* respecting Common Schools, and to abolish the office of School Inspector.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fortier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 7 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada* respecting the Duty on Hawkers and Pedlars.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 49 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Wednesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned until Wednesday next.

Wednesday, 11th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Brome*, and in the Districts of *Montmagny* and *Bedford*, for the year 1862, with a Supplementary Statement and Return for the District of *Bedford* for the year 1861 (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8).

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *N. Pettis* and others, of the Township of *Brome*, County of *Brome*.

- By Mr. *Poupore*,—The Petition of *W. King* and others, of *Bristol*, County of *Pontiac*
- By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. J. Guyon* and others; two Petitions of *O. H. Champagne* and others, of the Parish of *St. Eustache*; the Petition of *L. Vermet* and others, of *St. Hermas*, and the Petition of the Reverend *M. Tassé* and others, of the Parish of *St. Benoit*, all of the County of *Two Mountains*.
- By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of *A. Valois* and others.
- By Mr. *Fortier*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Marie J.E. Lozeau*, of the Parish of *St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet*.
- By Mr. *Chapais*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. A. Bourret* and others, of the Village of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*.
- By Mr. *Benjamin*,—The Petition of *Martin MacLeod* of the Township of *King*, County of *York*.
- By Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*,—The Petition of *B. Geoffry* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Ambroise de Kildare*.
- By the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,—The Petition of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Huron*, and the Venerable the Archdeacon *Hellmuth* of the Diocese of *Huron*.
- By Mr. *McLachlin*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the United Townships of *Bayot* and *Blythfield*, County of *Renfrew*.
- By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of the Reverend *David Wishart* and others, of the Township of *Madoc*.
- By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Nicolas*, County of *Lévis*.
- By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *J. B. Martin* and others, of the Parish of *Lacolle*, County of *St. Johns*.
- By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of the Honorable *J. C. Aikins* and others, of the County of *Peel*.
- By the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,—Two Petitions of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *R. Benoit* and others, of the Township of *St. George de Windsor*, County of *Richmond*; of *P. O. Roy* and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch de l'Achigan*; and of *Chas. Lajnie* and others, of the Parish of *Yamachiche*, County of *St Maurice*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Reverend *H. T. Clément* and others; and of *John Smiley* and others, both of the Township of *Rawdon*, County of *Montcalm*; severally praying for aid to complete the Road leading through the said Township to the Township of *Chertsey*.

Of the Presbytery of *Guelph*, in connection with the *Canada* Presbyterian Church; and of the Presbytery of *Cobourg* of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of the *Kingston* Sabbath Reformation Society; and of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Ontario* and others, of the City of *Kingston*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of the *Toronto* Female Industrial School; praying for aid.

Of *M. Armstrong* and others, of the Township of *Cranbourne*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for aid to open out a Road through the 8th and 9th Ranges of the said Township.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Whitchurch*, County of *York*, and of *Joseph W Collins*, Clerk and Treasurer of the Corporation of the said Township; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve Funds, on the security of a mortgage on Real Estate, through the said *Joseph W. Collins*, and to authorize the assignment of such mortgage by him to the said Corporation.

Of the *Ramsay* Lead Mining and Smelting Company, and of *James Foley*, of the City of *Montreal*, Hardware Merchant; praying for the passing of an Act to unite and amalgamate the said Company with the *Ramsay* Lead Mining and Smelting Company (limited) of *England*, and for other purposes.

Of the University of Queen's College, *Kingston*; praying that an enquiry be made as to the manner in which the University Act of 1853 has been administered, and the funds of the University, and of the University College, have been expended; and also, for the passing of an Act placing all the Colleges of *Upper Canada* on the same footing in regard to the said University of *Toronto*.

Of *L. Gleason* and others, of the Townships of *Amabel* and *Albemarle*, County of *Bruce*; praying that a portion of the Township of *Amabel* may be annexed to the County of *Grey*.

Of *Robert K. Bowne* and others, members of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Brant*; praying for the passing of an Act to abolish Township Agricultural Exhibitions; and also, to repeal the 2nd Sub-section of the 46th Clause of the Act Cap. 32, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Agriculture.

Of Messieurs *Allan Gilmour* and Company, and others, Lumber Merchants, of *Ottawa*, and others interested in the timber trade; praying that an enquiry be made respecting the nature and description of the lands opened up for settlement on the Free Grant Roads on the *Ottawa*, and in the lumbering districts of *Canada West*.

Of *F. Trudel* and others, of the Parish of *St. Narcisse*; praying for aid to open out a Road between the Seigniories of *Batiscan* and *ChAMPLAIN*.

Of *R. Benoit* and others, of the Township of *St. George de Windsor*, County of *Richmond*; praying for aid to open out a Road from the said Township to the residence of one named *Lynch*, between the 3rd and 4th ranges of the Township of *Shipton*.

Of *Charles Petitclair*, formerly clerk in the Adjutant General's Department of Militia; praying that a pension may be granted him for his long services as a public officer.

Of *P. Purdy* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to vest the appointment of all the Clerks and Bailiffs of the different Courts of Judicature in *Canada* in the jurisdiction of the County Councils, and whenever expedient to render the same void.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company* to acquire and complete the line of Railway between the said Village and the waters of *Burlington Bay*.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Frontenac* and *Lennox and Addington*; praying for the repeal of the Act to amend the Assessment Act, in so far as the same relates to Incorporated Villages.

Of *Thomas White, Junior*, and *A. Knight*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Sutton Mining Company*."

Of *John G. Spain*, and others; praying for amendments to the Act respecting the Game Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Arnprior*, County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act to separate the said Village from the County of *Renfrew*, and to attach the same to the County of *Lanark*, for Municipal and Judicial purposes.

Of *Joseph Larkin*, and others, of the Township of *King*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish a survey made by Mr. *George Lount*, P. L. S., from Lot No. 15 to Lot No. 28 inclusive, in the 7th Concession of the said Township, and for the continuation of the said survey North to the Township Line of West *Gwillimbury*.

Of *David Porter* and others, of the County of *Peterborough*; praying for amendments to the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 93, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting the Survey of Lands in *Upper Canada*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the settlement of the lands of the Crown, and to afford aid to settlers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Joly* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the preservation of growing timber.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the charter of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of *St. Hyacinthe*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Harcourt* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Act 20 Vic., chap. 75, of the Statutes of *Canada*, to the lands lying on the shore of *Lake Erie*, in the County of *Haldimand*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Walsh* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Interest.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cockburn* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for consolidating the debt of the Town of *Cobourg*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Mr. *Morton* rose in his place and stated, that in consequence of an attack of rheumatism he was unable to be present at the meeting of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, on Friday morning, the sixth instant;

And Mr. *Morton* having verified the same upon oath,

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to limit the area of Towns and Villages," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Huron* College," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to give relief to persons who may refuse, or be unwilling from alleged conscientious motives, to be sworn in civil or criminal proceedings," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the International Bridge Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, seconded by Mr. *Bown*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to give relief to persons who may refuse, or be unwilling, from alleged conscientious motives, to be sworn in civil or criminal proceedings," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Bown*, seconded by Mr. *R. Bell (Russell)*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the International Bridge Company," be now read for the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Foley*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate Huron College," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Hooper*, seconded by Mr. *Biggar*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to limit the area of Towns and Villages," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question, which was, on Monday last, proposed, That *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Verchères*, be brought to the Bar of this House forthwith, and being informed by Mr. Speaker that the Select Committee to try the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères* alone has the power of deciding upon the right of any person before them as a witness to answer or refuse to answer any question, that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

And the Question being again proposed;

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. *Laframboise*, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House cannot interpose its authority, nor censure the sitting Member for the County of *Verchères*, without first being informed of the grounds assigned by him for refusing to answer the questions submitted by the Committee" inserted instead thereof.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, that the words "this House cannot interpose its authority, nor censure the sitting Member for the County of *Verchères*, without first being informed of the grounds assigned by him for refusing to answer the questions submitted by the Committee" be left out, and the words "*Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Verchères*, do now attend in his place, and be informed by Mr. Speaker that the County of *Verchères* Election Committee alone has the power of deciding upon the right of any person summoned before it as a witness, to answer or refuse to answer any question" inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Alley</i> ,	<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Jackson</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Anderson</i> ,	<i>Clarke</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> ,	<i>Rose</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Beaudreau</i> ,	<i>Crawford</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Ryerson</i> ,
<i>Benjamin</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Mc Cann</i> ,	<i>Scott</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Mongenais</i> ,	<i>Sherwood</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Desaulniers</i> ,	<i>Morin</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Dostaler</i> ,	<i>Morrison</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Carling</i> ,	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i> ,	<i>Morton</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,	<i>Tett, and</i>
<i>Cartier</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Powell</i> ,	<i>Walsh,—47.</i>
<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Fournier</i> ,	<i>Prévost</i> ,	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott</i> ,	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Jones</i> ,	<i>Remillard</i> ,
<i>Archambault</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>Labreche-Viger</i> ,	<i>Rykert</i> ,
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>Laframboise</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Bell (North Lanark)</i> ,	<i>Foley</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A.G.</i>	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Bell (Russell)</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>

<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mc Dougall,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Wright.—59.</i>
<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark,)</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A.G.</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell,)</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty-Gen.</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mc Dougall,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Wright.—59.</i>
<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	

NAYS :
Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Tett, and</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Walsh.—47.</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main question, so amended, being put ;

Resolved, That this House cannot interpose its authority, nor censure the Sitting Member for the County of *Verchères*, without first being informed of the grounds assigned by him for refusing to answer the questions submitted by the Committee.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address, dated the 2nd instant, for all correspondence respecting the abduction of "*Tyler*," by an officer and soldiers of the United States of America, from *Wolfe Island*, on or about the 8th January last. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24.*)

A Bill to confirm the separation of the late United Counties of *Peterborough* and *Victoria*, and the several proceedings taken relative thereto, was, according to order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Bill was amended by adding the following Clauses after Clause 4:—

5. And whereas it may have happened, or may happen, that at the sittings during the present year, 1863, of the several Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and General Gaol Delivery, and of the County Court and of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the County of *Peterborough*, a sufficient number of Jurors may not have appeared, or may not appear, as required by law: Be it therefore declared and enacted, that when a full jury, as required by the thirty-first chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Upper Canada*, intituled "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries," has not appeared or does not appear before any Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, or before any sittings of the County Court of the County of *Peterborough* for the trial of issues or assessment of damages as at Nisi Prius, or before any Court of General Gaol Delivery, or of Quarter Sessions, in the said County of *Peterborough*, during the present year, 1863; or when, in any of the courts aforesaid, after the appearance of a full jury, by challenge of any of the parties, the jury has been or may be likely to remain untaken for default of jurors, every such Court, upon request made for the Queen by her Attorney or Solicitor General, or any of Her Counsel learned in the Law, or in their absence by the County Attorney, or by any one thereto authorized or assigned by such Court, or on request made by the parties' plaintiff, demandant, defendant or tenant, or their respective attorneys, in any action or suit, might and shall command the sheriff, or other officer or minister to whom the making of the return may belong, to name and appoint, so often as need has required or may require, during the year 1863, so many of such other able men of the County of *Peterborough*, then present, as would or will make up a full jury; and the sheriff, or other officer or minister aforesaid, might and shall, at such command of the Court, return such good and true men as were or may be present or could or can be found to serve on such jury, and might and shall add and annex their names to any panel that has been or may be returned upon any precept or *Venire Facias*; and every jury so formed has had and shall have as full and ample power and authority to try any such case, whether criminal or civil, as came or may come before them, and to return a verdict therein, as if the same had been a jury constituted in pursuance of and under the provisions of the last mentioned Act.

6. The Governor may, in his discretion, by warrant under his privy seal, of which a copy shall be published in the official *Gazette* of the Province, and also in one newspaper published in the County of *Peterborough*, fix a day not sooner than fourteen days from the publication of the warrant in the *Gazette*, and also a place in the County of *Peterborough*, for holding a special sessions of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the purpose of selecting new jury lists for the County of *Peterborough*, for the year 1863, in lieu and stead of the jury lists selected for the United Counties of *Peterborough* and *Victoria*, under the provisions of the thirty-first chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries," and the several provisions and clauses of the last mentioned Act, relative to the sessions of such court in presence of which the selecting of such jury lists are by the said Act directed to be done, shall extend and apply to and be in force with respect to any such special sessions: Provided that at any such special sessions, such part only of the jurors' books of the late United Counties of *Peterborough* and *Victoria*, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace of the said late united Counties, in pursuance of the last mentioned Act, for the year 1863, shall be used, as shall apply to and contain the names of persons resident in the County of *Peterborough*.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act passed in the 24th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the separation of the City of *Toronto* from the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*, for judicial purposes," was, according to order, read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and the Title be, An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the separation of the City of *Toronto* from the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*, for certain judicial purposes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools" in *Upper Canada*, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Schools; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McCann* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Honorable Mr. *Morin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to fix the rate of Interest of Money; and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Simard* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the protection of settlers in certain cases in *Lower Canada*; and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the relief of the devisees of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the Oil Springs, in the Township of *Enniskillen*, by Branch Railways, and to further amend their Acts of Incorporation, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph lines.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *J. S. Macdonald*,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 12th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Return from the *Ontario Bank*, of an Alphabetical List of its Shareholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such shareholders, on 5th March, 1863; in accordance with the Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Return of the Trustees of the *Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank*, for the year ending 1st of March, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Return of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the *City Bank of Montreal*, on 24th February, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table—

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Thibault* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile*, and the Petition of *Louis Bertrand* and others, of the Parish of *Stanislas de Kotska*, both of the County of *Beauharnois*; and the Petition of *A. F. Hamelin* and others, Priests for and above the Harbor of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Morrison*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Nottawasaga*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of *Renaud E. Rousseau* and others, of the Parishes of *St Jérôme de Matane* and *Ste. Félicité*, County of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Harcourt*,—The Petition of the Reverend *John McRobie* and others, of the Township of *Walpole*, County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of *Hugh Murray* and others; and the Petition of *Fisher Monro* and others, Masters of Vessels, Merchants and others, residing along the *Welland Canal*.

By Mr. *McKenzie*,—The Petition of *Archibald Young* and others, Policy Holders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *Louis Vallière* and others, of the Parish of *St. Henri*, County of *Lévis*.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of *William Sergeant* and others, of *Belmont*.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of *M. Tracey* and others, of the Parish of *St. Columban*, County of *Two Mountains*.

By Mr. *Bell*, (Russell) Two Petitions of the Municipality of the Township of *Bromley*; and the Petition of *G. Ross* and others, of the Township of *Bromley*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of *A. Pinsonneault* and others, of the Parish of *St Jacques le Mineur*.

By Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne*,—The Petition of the Reverend *O. Desorcy* and others, of the Parish *Alexandre*.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the *Kingston Hospital*.

Mr. *Jobin* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to alter the boundaries of the Counties of *l'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier*, and *Montcalm*, for electoral and other purposes, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Benjamin* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, that they had appointed the following days for choosing the Select Committees to try the matter of the Petitions, complaining of undue Elections and Returns for the following places.

North Riding of *Oxford*:—Friday, 20th March, at 11 A. M., from Panel B. No. 1.
County of *Perth*:—Monday, 23rd March, at 11 A. M., from Panel C. No. 2.

Mr. *Simpson* from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the first report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee would recommend to Your Honorable House, that their Quorum should be reduced to seven Members.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 2nd March, 1863, for information respecting payments made for conveyance of Transatlantic Mails. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 25.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate and diminish the cost of the collection of school rates.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Notarial Profession.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the erection and division of Parishes, and the building and repairing of churches, parsonage houses and church yards, and Fabrique meetings.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On Motion of the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, seconded by Mr. *Jobin*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, have leave to adjourn until Monday the 13th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the convenience of all parties concerned, and with their consent.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Bell (Russell)*, Mr. *Dawson*, Mr. *Daoust*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *Kierzkowski*, Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Haultain* and Mr. *Morrison*, be appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of a navigable line of communication between *Montreal* and *Lake Huron*, by way of the *Ottawa* and *Matawan* Rivers, *Lake Nippissing* and *French River*; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On Motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return of the active Militia of the Province at present recognized by the Government; specifying the class to which the several companies or battalions belong; their numbers, and where raised; the dates at which their services were severally offered, and when officially accepted; also all reports made touching the condition of the various corps, and their performance of drill; specifying the number of days they are severally reported to have drilled; also copies of all reports, or other documents, touching the clothing and uniform with which the several corps have provided themselves; and finally, a Return of the number and names of Militia Instructors or Drill Sergeants detailed for the purpose of drilling and instructing the several corps, specifying when they were named, and where they are employed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On Motion of Mr. *Morrison*, seconded by Mr. *Crawford*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all reports, evidence and correspondence placed before the Government by Messrs. *Worthington* and *Brunel*. "Inspectors of Ports for Western *Canada*," relative to the reduction of the Port of *Collingwood* to an outport of the City of *Toronto*; also copies of Petitions and letters

received by the Government remonstrating against the reduction of the Port and the removal of the Collector, *John Mc Watt*, Esquire; together with a detailed statement of dutiable and non-dutiable goods and merchandize entered at the Port of *Collingwood*, for the year 1862, and the amount of duties collected during the same period.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On Motion of Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence between the Government and Lieutenant-Colonel *Louis Archambault*, in relation to his position as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia since May, 1853.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On Motion of Mr. *Dickson*, seconded by Mr. *Stirton*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House. Statement of all the Crown and School Lands in the Counties of Huron and Bruce, which have been paid for under the order of the Crown Lands Department of the 2nd November, 1861, with the name of the purchaser or purchasers of said lands, the price per acre paid, and the dates of such payments respectively.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On Motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of a certain proposed Resolution, relative to fees to be paid for certain services to be performed by the Port Warden for the Port and Harbor of *Montreal*.

On motion of Mr. *Joly* seconded by Mr. *Rémillard*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names and residences of all persons who have violated in any manner, since the twentieth of December, 1858, any of the regulations for Salmon and Sea Trout Fisheries in *Lower Canada*; the names and residences of all offenders who have been prosecuted for violation of any of the said regulations, and by whom, stating the specific offence committed; the names and residences of all persons convicted, the amount of penalty imposed, whether the same has been paid and to whom, and if not, what imprisonment in lieu of the payment thereof has been ordered and suffered by each offender in each case; the names and residences of all persons released from imprisonment and by whom, and for what reasons and under what process; the number of barrels or quantity of speared Salmon and sea Trout forfeited for violation of the said regulations, in whose possession or custody found, and to whom given or how disposed of in each instance.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names and locality of each Salmon River in *Lower Canada* having a dam or slide upon it, and by whom owned, in anywise obstructive of the progress of salmon and other fish up such river, on the first of September, 1862; the dams and slides, and on what river, and by whom owned, having effective fish-ways attached and maintained thereto on the said first day of September, 1862; the dams or slides and on what rivers and by whom owned, requiring on the said first day of September, 1862, effective and suitable fish-ways thereto; and the names and residences of such owners of dams or slides, who since that day, have been prosecuted for violation of the 23rd Section of the Fisheries Act, and the amount of penalty imposed on

each conviction, and to whom paid, and, if not paid, the term of imprisonment awarded in lieu of such fine.

Ordered, That the said Addressess be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Order of the Day for the third Reading of the Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools" in *Upper Canada*, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Schools, being read;

Mr. *Scott* moved, seconded by Mr. *McCann*, and the question being proposed, that the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *D. A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Biggar*, that all the words after "now" to the end of the question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following words at the end of the second section:—"Provided always, that no such Separate Schools shall be established in any Township, unless the Roman Catholic residents therein constitute the "minority" of the inhabitants of such School Section, inserted instead thereof."

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark,)</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell,)</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Sturton,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas,)</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright.—36.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain,)</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Sylvan,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Walsk, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wright.—78.</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time,

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Anderson*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the

words " re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the " thirteenth clause, by leaving out the words, to grant certificates of qualification in the " third and fourth lines, and insert the word " appoint," and to add the word " only" at ' the end of the said clause, inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon,

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn, the House divided :— Yeas, 35. Nays, 48.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed on the amendment, and a further Debate arising thereupon ;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until to-morrow, and that it be then the first Order of the Day.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,
The House adjourned.

Friday, 13th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the County of *Montcalm*, District of *Joliette*, and in the County of *St. Jean*, District of *Aberville*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Also, Returns from the Bank of *Toronto*, and *Niagara* District Bank, of an alphabetical List of their Shareholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such shareholder, in obedience to the Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1863. [*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.]

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of *J. Mondore*, Senior, and others, of the Township of *Brandon*, County of *Berthier*.

By Mr. *Tassé*,—Two Petitions of *M. F. Valois* and others, of the Parish of *Pointe-Clare*, County of *Jacques Cartier*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the Natural History Society of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; and the Petition of the *Quebec* Bank.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of *Mrs. Marie Louise Mayrand*, of the Parish of *Bécancour*.

By Mr. *Beaudreau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. Mellier*, of the Parish of *St. Pierre de Sorcel*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of the Session and Congregation of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church of the Township of *Saltfleet*.

By Mr. *Cowan*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Waterloo*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of *John Logan* and others, of the Township of *Culross*, County of *Bruce*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Daly*,—The Petition of *P. R. Jarvis* and others, of the County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. B. Hallé* and others, of *Lambton* and other Townships; and the Petition of the Reverend *F. Catellier* and others, of the Parish of *St. George*, County of *Beauce*.

By Mr. *O'Halloran*,—The Petition of the British American Manufacturing Company.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of *R. A. Clarke*, of the Town of *St. Catharines*, County of *Lincoln*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *O. H. Champagne* and others, of the Parish of *St. Eustache*, County of *Two Mountains*,—of *A. Valois* and others,—and of *B. Geoffroy* and others, of the Parish of *St. Ambroise de Kildare*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *O. H. Champagne* and others, of the Parish of *St. Eustache*,—of *L. Vermit* and others, of *St. Hermas*,—and of the Reverend *M. Tassé* and others, of the Parish of *St. Benoit*, all of the County of *Two Mountains*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of *W. King* and others, of *Bristol*, County of *Pontiac*,—and of the Reverend *David Wishart* and others, of the Township of *Madoc*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University and University College*, may be preserved intact.

Of *J. B. Martin* and others, of the Parish of *Lacolle*, County of *St. John's*; praying that the said Parish may not be annexed to the County of *Napierville*.

Of the Reverend *L. J. Guyon* and others, of the County of *Two Mountains*; praying that *J. B. Belanger* and others, of the said County, may be indemnified for losses sustained by them during the Rebellion of 1837 and '38.

Of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Huron*, and the Venerable the Arch-deacon *Hellmuth*, of the Diocese of *Huron*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a College in *London, C. W.*, under the name of "The *Huron College*."

Of the Reverend *L. A. Bourret* and others, of the Village of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*; praying for aid to finish a building for the reception of orphans and infirm persons in the said Village.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Nicolas*, County of *Lévis*; praying for a grant of money to construct a Bridge over the mouth of the River *Chaudière*.

Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of *Montreal*; praying for an increased aid in favor of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of *Coteau St. Louis*.

Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of *Montreal*; praying for an increased aid in favor of the *Montreal St. Patrick's Hospital*.

Of the Honorable *J. C. Atkins* and others, of the County of *Peel*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company (Limited,) under the name of "The *Peel General Manufacturing Company*."

Of *N. Pettes* and others, of the Township of *Brome*, County of *Brome*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of *Charles Allen* and others, of the Counties of *Shefford* and *Brome*, for an Act to erect a certain territory into a Township under the name of "The Municipality of the Township of *Monck*;" and the same to form part of the County of *Shefford*, may not be granted.

Of the Municipality of the United Townships of *Bagot* and *Blythefield*, County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act to detach the said Townships from the County of *Renfrew*, and attach them to the County of *Lanark*, for Municipal and Judicial purposes.

Of *Martin MacLeod*, of the Township of *King*, County of *York*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm his title to a certain Road allowance, between the Townships of *Vaughan* and *King*.

Of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of *Montreal*; praying for amendments to Section 131, Cap. 15, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Provincial aid for Superior Education,—and Normal and Common Schools.

Of Mrs. *Marie J. E. Lozeau*, of the Parish of *St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet*; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal the Act 4 Geo. 4, Ch. 26; and to restore to her as Seignioress of the Fief, and Seigniorship of *La Baie St. Antoine*, the lands known as the "*Commune*" within the said Seigniorship, which have been taken from the Seigniorship without compensation to her for the same.

Mr *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient viz:

Of *William Cassils* and others, for Incorporation of the *Quebec Street Railway Company*; Of *Jacob Frey* and others, of *Hamilton*, for the Incorporation of the Jewish Congregation *Ansha Sholem*; Of the Municipality of the Township of *Normanby*, for erection of the Townships of *Luther*, *Arthur*, *Minto*, *Proton*, *Egremont*, *Normanby*, *Carrick* and *Howick*, into a new County by the name of *Palmerston*; Of the Municipality of the Township of *North Dorchester*, for an Act to establish and confirm certain surveys in that Township;—Of the President and Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of *Middlesex*, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation;—Of *Thomas McKenna* and others, for Incorporation of the *St. Patrick's Society of Montreal*;—Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Athanase*, for authority to macadamize the by-roads of *Etienne*, *Hébert* and *Rémillard*;—Of *Edouard Thomas Belle Isle*; Of *Thomas White, Jr.*, and *A. Knight*, for incorporation of the *Wickham Mining Company*,—Of the Town Council of the Town of *Barrie*, for an Act to compel the Northern Railway Company to carry out their agreement for the construction of a branch line into the said town,—Of *Charles Allen* and others, for erection of certain territory into a Township, under the name of *Monck*,—Of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of *Montreal*, and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lincoln*, for an Act to relieve the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor* from certain liabilities incurred by the assumption of the *Queenston* and *Grimby* macadamized road, and also on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to incorporate *Huron College*."

On the Petitions of the *St. James Club of Montreal*, for power to issue new preferential stock, and of the *Montreal Building Society* for an Act to change the constitution of the said Society from a terminable to a permanent Building Society, and for other amendments, Your Committee find that in each case the notice merely refers to amendments generally: they would therefore recommend that in both instances provision be made in the Bill to require the consent of the Shareholders before these proposed changes be carried into effect.

On the Petition of the Reverend *A. Mansour* and others, for incorporation of the Village of *Industry* under the name of the City of *Joliette*, Your Committee find that the notice was first published only on the 6th of February, and is therefore short of the time required, but as it is still going on and will be complete before the action of your Committee on the Bill, and as publication was also made at the doors of the different Churches in the locality, they recommend that the notice be considered sufficient; they observe however, that the petition asks for incorporation as a City, whereas the notice refers to a Town only, they would therefore recommend that the Bill should provide for incorporation as a Town.

On the Petition of *S. Baird* and others, for an Act to authorize the running of certain side lines in the Township of *Fitzroy*, straight from post to post, the notice was given in a local paper but not in the *Canada Gazette*; in a matter so purely local, your Committee recommend that the last mentioned notice be dispensed with.

Your Committee beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule upon the following Petitions viz:—Of *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crévier*, for admission to practise as a Notary, on the ground that no private rights are affected thereby; of *Thomas White, Junior*, and *A. Knight*, for incorporation of the *Sutton Mining Company*, for the same reason, and also because it is in the same category with several similar Companies petitioned for by the same parties as agents of foreign capitalists; and of *Joseph Chamberland* and others, for a division of the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities, on the ground that this matter has been before the Legislature in the last two or three Sessions, and is sufficiently well known in the locality, and that no paper is published in the County of *Saguenay* or any adjoining County.

The Petition of *P. Holmes* and others, of *Montreal*, for incorporation of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, and of *C.E. Scallon* and others, for incorporation of l'Union *St. Joseph de l'Industrie et du Comté de Joliette*, are not of a nature to require the publication of notice.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapters 36 and 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Act 25 Vic., Cap. 11, respecting the registration and redemption of Hypothecs in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the heirs of the late *Harriot Judith Hart* to sell the immovable property belonging to her Estate.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Alwyn* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Quebec Street Railway Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Powell* have leave to bring in a Bill to declare the mode in which the side lines of the lots in the Township of *Fitzroy*, in the County of *Carleton*, shall be run.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize "The Saint James' Club of *Montreal*" to issue stock for the purpose of raising funds to build a Club House and dependencies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Wickham Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *Sutton Mining Company*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Sutton Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable *Thomas Edouard Belle Isle* to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of *St. Athanase*, to macadamize certain roads in the said Parish, and to erect toll gates thereon.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. S. Ross*, (*Dundas*), have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Rybert* have leave to bring in a Bill to exempt the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor*, from liabilities incurred by the assumption of the *Queenston* and *Grimby* Macadamized Road by the County Council of *Lincoln*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish the boundary lines of certain concession lots and side lines in the Township of *North Dorchester*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jobin* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Union *St. Joseph of Industry*, and of the County of *Joliette*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jobin* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the District Building Society of *Montreal* to change their name to the District of *Montreal* Permanent Building Society, and to constitute them a Permanent Building Society.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practise as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination, and proving the requisite service under articles.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jobin* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practise as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination and proving the requisite service under articles.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor-General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual prosecution of corrupt practices at Elections."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th of March, 1863, for a statement of persons who have died, been removed, dismissed, or suspended, in the Provincial Registrar's Office, since 1st June, 1862—of persons temporarily employed therein since that date, with the annual or temporary salary of each;—also of persons appointed as Commissioners of Enquiry. (*Sessional Papers No. 26.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for copies of correspondence with *T. K. Ramsay*, Esquire, late one of the Secretaries for the Codification of the Laws. (*Sessional Papers No. 27.*)

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Committee to which it was referred to consider of the motion made on Friday last, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, reported a Resolution, which was read as followeth:

Resolved,—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Resolved,—That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the supply granted to Her Majesty.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment, which was yesterday proposed to be made to the Question, that the Bill (to amend An Act respecting Separate Schools in *Upper Canada*, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic schools) be now read the third time; and which amendment was, that all the words after "now" to the end of the question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the thirteenth clause by leaving out the words "to grant certificates of qualification" in the third and fourth lines, and insert the word "appoint," and to add the word "only" at the end of the said clause, inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McDougal,</i>	<i>Scatherd,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark.)</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Sim:son,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>	<i>Wright.—47</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>De Cazes,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desautniers,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell),</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. A.</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Taschereau, and</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Tassé,—66.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time, The Honorable Mr. Cameron moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the following words:—"It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for *Upper Canada*, from time to time, to name such persons as they may think fit in the respective Cities and Counties in *Upper Canada*, to grant certificates of qualifications to Teachers of Separate Schools; and no one shall be employed as a Teacher of a Separate School unless and until he has obtained such certificate," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Scott moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. Poupore, that the words, "It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for

Upper Canada, from time to time, to name such persons as they may think fit in the respective Cities and Counties in *Upper Canada*, to grant certificates of qualifications to Teachers of Separate Schools; and no one shall be employed as a Teacher of a Separate School unless and until he has obtained such certificate," be left out, and the words, "The Teachers of Separate Schools under this Act shall be subject to the same examination, and receive their certificates of qualification in the same manner as Common School Teachers generally; provided that persons qualified by law as Teachers, either in *Upper* or *Lower Canada*, shall be considered qualified Teachers for the purposes of this Act," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question as amended, it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question so amended, being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following words: "The Teachers of Separate Schools under this Act shall be subject to the same examination, and receive their certificates of qualification in the same manner as Common School Teachers generally; provided that persons qualified by law as Teachers, either in *Upper* or *Lower Canada*, shall be considered qualified Teachers for the purposes of this Act."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Alley*n reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. *Alley*n reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Anderson*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out in clause 20, from the word "authorities," and inserting "Provided always, that the amount of the Legislative grant to any Separate School in any one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount contributed by rates, fees, or otherwise by the supporters of such Separate School in said year," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cockburn</i>	<i>MacKenzie,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright—36.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>De Cazes,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Mc Lachlin,</i>
<i>Alley</i> n,	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Prevost,</i>

<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Le Boutillier,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Wilson—65.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time,

Mr. *Ferguson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *White*, that all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of inserting after the word "Township," in the last line of the twentieth section, the following: "And that to entitle any Separate School to a share of such funds, it shall be requisite and sufficient that such School has been under the management of Separate School Trustees appointed in the manner provided by this Act. That it has been in actual operation during at least three months in each school half year, or six months during the whole year, and that it has been attended by an average attendance of at least fifteen children of school age, periods of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the main question being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Aleyn,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell),</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty.-Gen.,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Wilson.—76.</i>

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cameron, J. H.,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wright.—31.</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S., (Dundas)</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. *Scott* moved, seconded by Mr. *McCann*, and the Question being put, 'That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to restore to Roman Catholics, in *Upper Canada*, certain rights in respect to Separate Schools."

The House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>L'évost,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Ball (Russell)</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. A.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourasso,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Merin,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Wilson.—74.</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Scatcheril,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cochburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wright.—30.</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act intituled, 'An Act containing special provisions concerning both Houses of the Provincial Parliament,'" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law as respects persons dying in any Lunatic Asylum in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill to amend the Law with respect to certain Public Officers, be now read a second time ;

And a Debate arising thereupon,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 16th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that the Clerk of this House had received, from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificate :—

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of February last passed, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to *James Carroll*, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of *Oxford*, *ex-officio* Returning officer for the South Riding of the County of *Oxford*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Riding in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *Skeffington Connor*, who, since his election as Representative of the South Riding of the County of *Oxford*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit; the office of Puisne Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, in that part of the Province called *Upper Canada*, by means whereof, the seat of the said Honorable *Skeffington Connor* had become vacant, the Honorable *George Brown* had been returned as having been duly elected, accordingly, as appears by the return to the said Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of March instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 14th March, 1863.

L. R. FORTIER.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

W. B. Lindsay, J'r., Esquire,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Returns from the *Gore Bank*, and *Quebec Bank*, of an Alphabetical List of their Stockholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such Stockholder, in obedience to the Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

Also, Return from the Registrar for the County of *Stormont*, of fees and emoluments received during the year 1862, in accordance with sec. 76 cap. 89 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

And also, general statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Iberville* and *Gaspé*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *T. Peladeau* and others, and the Petition of *F. Papineau* and others, both of the Parish of *St. Luc*, County of *St. John's*.

By Mr. *Beaudreau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. Millier*, of the Parish of *St. Pierre de Sorel*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *J. B. Pouliot* and others, of the Parish of *St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *Isle Verte*, both of the County of *Temiscouata*; and the Petition of *C. Plourde* and others, of the Parish of *St. Pâcôme*, County of *Kamouraska*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *L. H. Massue* and others; the Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Langlois* and others, both of the Parish of *Ste. Anne de Varennes*, County of *Verchères*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Maria*, and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Hope*, both of the County of *Bonaventure*.

By Mr. *Hébert*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Joseph Martel* and others, of *St. Julie de Somersset*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Cobourg*

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of *B. Bluteau* and others of *Petite Rivière*; and the Petition of *V. Coité* of the Parish of *St. Urbain*, both of the County of *Charlevoix*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *Levi Knowles* and others, of the Township of *East Farnham*, County of *Brome*.

By Mr. *Wright*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. L. Marceau* and others, of the Parish of *Isle Verte*, County of *Temiscouata*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the Medical Faculty of *McGill College*.

By Mr. *Harcourt*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of the *Welland Railway Company*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*,—The Petition of *Molson's Bank*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend *F. Catellier* and others, of the Parish of *St. George*, County of *Bruce*; of the Reverend *O. Desorcy* and others, of the Township of *St. Alexandre*; of *A. Pinsonneault* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jacques le Mineur*; and of *Louis Bertrand* and others, of the Parish of *St. Stanislas de Kotska*, County of *Beauharnois*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *M. F. Valois* and others, of the Parish of *Pointe Claire*, County of *Jacques Cartier*; and of *M. Tracey* and others, of the Parish of *St. Columban*, County of *Two Mountains*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of *P. R. Jarvis* and others, of the County of *Perth*; praying for the passing of an Act to declare the *United States* silver to the amount of ten dollars, a legal tender.

Of the Session and Congregation of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, of the Township of *Saltfleet*; and of the Reverend *John McRobie* and others, of the Township of *Walpole*, County of *Haldimand*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of *Fisher Monro* and others; and of *Hugh Murray* and others; Masters of Vessels, Merchants and others, all residing along the *Welland Canal*; severally praying that no Bill may be passed to amend the Act Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada* respecting Joint Stock Companies.

Of *J. Mondore*, Senior, and others, of the Township of *Brandon*, County of *Berthier*; praying aid for a Road in the said Township.

Of the Reverend *L. B. Hallé* and others, of *Lambton* and other Townships; praying for aid to open out a Road from *Lambton* to the Railway Station at *Somersset*.

Of the Reverend *E. Rousseau* and others, of the Parishes of *St. Jérôme de Matane* and *St. Félicité*, County of *Rimouski*; praying for aid to erect a Wharf in the Parish of *St. Jérôme de Matane*.

Of *William Sargent* and others of *Belmont*; praying for aid to erect a Bridge at the Narrows, on the River *Trent*.

Of Mrs. *Marie Louise Mayrand*, of the Parish of *Bécancour*; praying for the passing of An Act to authorize her to construct a Toll Bridge over the River *Bécancour*, in the said Parish, and for other purposes.

Of the Reverend *A. Thibault* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile*, County of *Beauharnois*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Municipality of the said Parish to establish Toll Gates on a certain road within the limits thereof.

Of *Louis Vallière* and others, of the Parish of *St. Henri*, County of *Lévis*; praying that the Road called *La Route de l'Eglise* in the said Parish may be macadamized.

Of the Natural History Society of *Montreal*; praying for aid.

Of the *Kingston Hospital*; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the Reverend *H. Miller*, of the Parish of *St. Pierre de Sorel*; praying for aid in behalf of the General Hospital of the District of *Richelieu*.

Of *A. F. Hamelin* and others, Pilots for and above the Harbor of *Quebec*; praying for certain changes in their Tariff.

Of *Archibald Young* and others, Policy-holders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of the *Quebec Board of Trade*; praying for amendments to the Act for the Inspection of Fish and Oil.

Of the *Quebec Bank*; praying for amendments to the Act to amend and consolidate the Charter of the said Bank, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; praying for amendments to the Common School Law of *Upper Canada*.

Of the *British American Manufacturing Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, and to authorize them to change the name of the said Company to that of the "*Canadian Rubber Company*" in English, and "*La Compagnie Canadienne de Caoutchouc*" in French.

Of *M. F. Valois* and others, of the Parish of *Pointe Claire*, County of *Jacques Cartier*; praying that the legal rate of interest may be fixed at 6 or 7 per cent. per annum.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Nottawasaga*, County of *Simcoe*; praying for the passing of a prohibitory liquor law.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Waterloo*; praying for the passing of an Act to make valid certain investments of Clergy Reserve moneys made by the Corporation of the said Township, and for other purposes.

Of *John Logan* and others, of the Township of *Culross*, County of *Bruce*; praying that the time for the payment of their lands may be extended.

Of *G. Ross* and others, of the Township of *Bromley*; and of the Municipality of the Township of *Bromley*, both of the County of *Renfrew*; severally praying that no Act may be passed to legalize a By-law of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*, authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$20,000, for the erection of the County buildings at *Pembroke*, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Bromley*, County of *Renfrew*; praying that the Townships of *McNab*, *Bagot* and *Blythefield* may not be detached from the said County.

Of *R. A. Clarke*, of the Town of *St. Catharines*, County of *Lincoln*; praying for certain arrears of salary due to his father, the late Reverend *James Clarke*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto* at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Ordered, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities and Roads, so far as it relates to *procès-verbaux* made by County Councils.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 28 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Public Works.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laframboise* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Houses of Correction, Court Houses and Gaols."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scoble* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, chapter 32, respecting Witnesses and Evidence.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jobin* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Town of *Joliette*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Hooper* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend certain provisions of the County Court Act of *Upper Canada* to Division Courts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Benjamin Tett* have leave of absence for three weeks on urgent private business.

Ordered, That Mr. *Joly* have leave to bring in a Bill for the protection of Insectivorous and other birds beneficial to Agriculture.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara* District Bank, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to continue in the Corporation of the County of *Elgin* the management and control of that portion of the *London* and *Port Stanley* Gravelled Road, lying within the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton* Masonic Hall Association, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the capital stock and further to amend the Acts relating to the *Gore* Bank, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Peel* General Manufacturing Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to empower the Executors and Trustees of the late *James Grimes* to sell his real estate to pay his debts, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize *Hilaire Thérberge* to erect a Toll Bridge over the South Branch of the River *Yamaska*, in the Village of the Parish of *St. Pie*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to legalize and make valid By-Law numbered seven of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew* and the debentures issued thereunder, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys made by the Municipality of *Malahide*, and for other purposes, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Anderson*, seconded by Mr. *Simyson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names of the persons who have taken out leases for any of the Fisheries on the coast of the County of *Prince Edward*, for any or all of the years 1859, 1860, 1861 or 1862, together with the amount that each person has paid, or is liable to pay, for such license during that time.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Walsh*, seconded by Mr. *Jackson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the last Return of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Norfolk*, of qualified Magistrates in said County ; also, a copy of the last Commission of the Peace issued for said County of *Norfolk* ; and also, copies of all correspondence between the Government and any person or persons whatever with reference to the issue of such Commission.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the State of the Militia of the Province. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Jewish congregation of *Anshe-Sholem* of *Hamilton*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House : and also,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for copies of correspondence with Major *P. O. Roy*, of the 2nd Battalion of *Leinster*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 28.)

Also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for copies of correspondence relating to the dismissal of Lieut. Colonel *Louis Archambault*, (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

Also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th March, 1863, for Statement of money advanced for Seed Grain in 1855 and refunded. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 30.)

And also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for copies of any correspondence between the officers of the first Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of *Peterborough*, or any of them, and the Militia Department, relative to certain charges against Adjutant and Ensign *Kennedy* of that Company. Also, copies of any correspondence between the Militia Department and Lieut. Col. *Haultain*, on the same subject; and copies of any correspondence between Lieut. Col. *Haultain* and the Militia Department, complaining of the officers of the Company; and of the correspondence submitted by these officers to the Department in reply, with the decision of the Department if any has been arrived at, on the questions involved. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 31.)

On motion of Mr. *O'Halloran*, seconded by Mr. *Jobin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of the different officials connected with the Education Department, *Canada East*, who are receiving salaries or compensation for their services and the amount of said salaries, including the cost per annum of the management and publication of all journals under the control of said Department, and the total cost of management of the Education Office in *Lower Canada* for the last scholastic year; and also all correspondence between the Government and the Inspectors of Schools.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, an exact statement of the distribution of the Colonization moneys in each canton, parish or other locality; also, the name, addition and residence of each and every road or bridge superintendent, shewing in what county each of them resides, and the county in which the road or bridge which each of them respectively superintends is situated; also, all correspondence which has taken place either with the Bureau of Agriculture, or any other Public Department, both respecting the distribution of the Colonization Moneys, and the appointment of Superintendents; also the name or names of the persons to whom the Colonization Moneys have been entrusted by the Government to distribute and pay the same; and also the amount paid for the publication of the "*Revue Agricole*," published by Mr. *Perrault*, and the correspondence respecting such payment.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *White*, seconded by Mr. *Patrick*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Provincial Agents, and other parties, concerning the payment and release of the sum of £120,000 sterling, appropriated by the Act of 1856 to grant additional aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, for the *Three Rivers* and *Arthabaska* Railway; the date of such release; also, for a statement of the amounts paid out of the Consolidated Revenue for the construction of the said Railway, to whom the same were paid, the dates of the payments, and the Orders in Council or other authority under which such payments were made; also, copies of all correspondence respecting any claim made against the Province

by the contractors of said Railway, and respecting all subsidiary lines mentioned in the Act of 1856 and 1857.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Commission appointing the Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service, a copy of the instructions (if any) given to such Commissioners, and a copy of all the correspondence between the Commissioners and the Government or any Public Department.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Resolved, That the Petition of *Jacques Oteronhiaéré*, an *Iroquois* Indian of *Caughnawaga*, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, Mr. *J. S. Ross (Dundas)*, Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Tassé* and Mr. *Starnes*, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the management of the different City Post Offices in *Upper Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return in detail of the upward and downward traffic on the *St. Lawrence* and *Welland* Canals during the last seven years, distinguishing the upward tonnage from the downward, specifying the number of vessels, and distinguishing the tonnage and tolls on the *Welland* from those on the *St. Lawrence* Canals.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Powell*, seconded by Mr. *Poupore*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return from the Supervisor of Cullers, of the aggregate receipts and disbursements of his office for each year since its establishment,—the number of officials in his office, and the salaries paid to each during each year,—the number and names of the several cullers employed in the measurement of lumber,—the quantity of lumber measured by each culler respectively, and the amount paid by him in each year, and the per-centage increase on the tariff of charges since that established by 8 *Victoria*, Chapter 49, and the deficiency or surplus, if any, in each year, and if the latter, how disposed of.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

A Bill to amend chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada* concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and the Title be, "An Act to amend chapter seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 17th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statement of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of *London*, on the 31st May, 1862 (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Return of the City Bank, *Montreal*, of an Alphabetical List of its shareholders the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such shareholder, in obedience to the Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *John McGill* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean Chrysostôme*, County of *Chateauguay*.

By Mr. *Joly*,—The Petition of *E. Larue* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antonie de Tilley*; the Petition of *A. Ouellet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard de Lotbinière*; the Petition of the Reverend *T. Aubert de Gaspé* and others, of the Parish of *St. Appollinaire*; the Petition of the Reverend *E. Faucher* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Lotbinière*; the Petition of the Reverend *S. Belleau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Croix*; and the Petition of *L. A. F. Parrot* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Emmelie de Lotbinière*, all of the County of *Lotbinière*.

By Mr. *Bell*, (*Russell*),—The Petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Fournier*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *l'Islet*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of *N. Furlinger* and others, of the Township of *Dundee*, County of *Huntingdon*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *Isle Verte*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of *J. S. Playfair* and others, members of *Knox Church*, *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—Two Petitions of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Toronto*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the *St. Bridget's Asylum Association* of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Anderson*,—The Petition of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, *Canada*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—Two Petitions of *James Airth* and others, of the incorporated Village of *Renfrew*.

Mr. *Langevin* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the execution in public of the Sentence of Death, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of his House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, An Act containing special provisions concerning both Houses of the Provincial Parliament," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Jewish Congregation of *Anshe-Sholem*, of *Hamilton*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Price*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Mr. *White*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient in each case, viz:—Of the Reverend *J. J. Vinet* and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating the *Isle Jesus* Turnpike Road Company;—Of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company, for amendments to their Act;—Of the Municipality of the Village of *Arnprior*;—Of the Municipality of the United Townships of *Bagot* and *Blythfield*,—and of the Municipality of the Township of *MacNab*, severally praying to be separated from the County of *Renfrew* and attached to *Lanark*;—Of *T. C. Lee* and others, for incorporation of the *Quebec* Floating Elevator Company;—Of the *Ramsay* Lead Mining and Smelting Company, and *James Foley*, of the City of *Montreal*;—Of the Reverend *A. Thibault* and others, for authority to the Municipality of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile* to establish toll-gates on a road within the limits of the said Parish;—Of the *British American* Manufacturing Company;—Of *Thomas White*, Junior, and *A. Knight*, for incorporation of the *Durham* Mining Company;—Of *P. T. Poussett*, of the Town of *Sarnia*, and of the *Quebec* Bank.

On the Petition of Mrs. *Marie Louise Mayrand* for authority to construct a toll bridge over the River *Bécancour*, the local notice is complete, but a single notice only has as yet appeared in the *Canada Gazette*; a paper signed by the Mayors of the different Municipalities in the neighborhood of the proposed bridge, in favor of the erection of the same, has been laid before your Committee, and they beg to recommend that the notice be considered sufficient.

Your Committee would recommend a suspension of the 53rd rule on the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Hamilton*, for an Act to enable them to carry out certain arrangements with the creditors of the said City, on the ground that the proposed application was known to the rate-payers through the proceedings of the City Council on the matter as published in the local papers, and that notice thereof was given to the Corporation and to a large proportion of the bondholders; they would beg to recommend, however, that a provision be made in the Bill to require the consent of a majority of the bondholders to any arrangement that may be effected.

They would also recommend a suspension of the rule on the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*, for an Act to re-unite the two Registration Districts of that County, on the ground that the application is made by the County Council and that it is thoroughly well known in the locality.

On the Petition of Mrs. *Marie J. E. Lozeau*, for the restoration to her, as Seignioress of the fief and seigniorship of *La Baie St. Antoine*, of certain lands known as the "Commune" of the said seigniorship; and of the Municipality of the Township of *Waterloo*, for an Act to

make valid certain investments of Clergy Reserve Moneys ; your Committee find that no notice was given.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morrison* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 23rd *Victoria*, chapter 105, intituled, ‘‘ An Act relating to the Northern Railway of *Canada*, so far as relates to the construction of the Branch Line into the Town of *Barrie*, and other matters therein contained.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Alley* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the charter of the *Quebec* Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *McLachlan* have leave to bring in a Bill to separate the Townships of *Macnab*, *Bugot* and *Blythfield* and the Village of *Arnprior* from the County of *Renfrew*, and to annex them to the County of *Lanark* for Municipal and Judicial purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the erection of a toll-gate on the road called *Chemin Larocque*, and to fix the rates of toll to be taken on the said road.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Durham* Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *McGee* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of 1857, concerning the Civil Service generally, except as regards the examination of candidates for the said service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Ramsay* Lead Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) to amalgamate and unite with it the *Ramsay* Lead Mining and Smelting Company, to dissolve the latter Company, and to transfer its property and powers to the former Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the erection and division of Parishes, and the building and repairing of churches, parsonage houses and church yards, and Fabrique meetings.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *O’Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act incorporating the *British American* Manufacturing Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Benoit* be added to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, in lieu of Mr. *Simard*, and that Mr. *Desaulniers* be also added to the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices and the Registration of Instruments relating to lands in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *McGee* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Patrick's Society of Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for copy of correspondence relative to the appointment of Mr. *Christopher Préfontaine*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 37.)

Also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for copies of correspondence between Colonels *Taché* and *Campbell* and the Militia Department relative to their resignation as Colonels commanding Districts. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

And also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 8th April, 1862, for a return of the survey made during the summer of the year 1861, of *Weller's Bay* and of the Report thereof made by the surveyor under the authority of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 38.)

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the sureties of Public Officers on the separation of United Counties and Townships, been read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the office of Sheriff, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read the second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Consolidated Act of *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the laws of *Upper Canada* affecting Trade and Commerce, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the payment of Crown Witnesses in criminal cases in *Upper Canada*, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to donations *inter vivos* and testamentary donations, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider of certain proposed resolutions, on the subject of an annuity to be granted to any Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, or of the Superior Court in *Lower Canada*, after a service of fifteen years or upon his becoming disabled by infirmity from the due execution of his office.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, 1. That in case any Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court, in *Lower Canada*, has continued in the office of a Judge of either of these two Courts for fifteen years, or becomes afflicted with some permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office, and in case such Judge resigns his office of Judge, under these circumstances, Her Majesty may, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, reciting such periods of service or infirmity, grant unto such Judge an annuity equal to two-thirds of the salary attached to the office of such Judge, to commence immediately after the date of his resignation and to continue thenceforth during the term of his natural life.

Resolved, 2. That such annuity shall be charged upon and paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province, after paying or reserving sufficient to pay all such sums as have been directed by any Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed prior to the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, to be paid out of the same, and such annuity shall be paid quarterly by equal portions on the first day of December, February, June and September, in each year, free and clear from all deductions and taxes whatsoever, and so in proportion for any broken period when such Judge resigns or dies within the quarter computed as aforesaid, and the executors and administrators of such Judge shall be paid the amount that had accrued at the time of his death, computed from the next preceding quarter day.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Chapais* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Huron College*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *Foley*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 18th March, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Judith Demers*, of the Parish of *St. Valentin*, widow of the late *Paschal* alias *Pasqual Signoriny* ; the Petition of *N. Mott* and others, of the Town and Parish of *St. Johns*, County of *St. Johns* ; and two Petitions of the Reverend *J. B. Champeaux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Michel Archange*, County of *Napierville*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of *M. G. Barst* and others, of the County of *Vaudreuil*, Notaries.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—Two Petitions of the Reverend *T. Chagnon* and others, of the Parish of *St. Joseph*, County of *Two Mountains*.

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Three Rivers*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*,—The Petition of *Duncan McMillan* and others, of the Townships of *Chatham* and *Grenville*, County of *Argenteuil*.

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Ambroise de Kildare*, County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of *John Young* and others, shareholders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Reverend *James Thorn* and others, of the Villages of *Eden* and *Rockwood*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of *T. Rochon* and others, of the Village of *Beauharnois*, and the Petition of *Charles Renaud* and others.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the Reverend *James Wilson* and others, Trustees and Members of the *St. Andrew's* Presbyterian Church, in the Village of *Lanark*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Oshawa*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *James Hunter* and others, Members of the First *Cobourg* Rifle Company of Volunteer Militia; the Petition of *J. Culcutt*, Junior, and others, of *Durham* and other Counties, Brewers; and the Petition of *R. McCallum* and others, of the Town of *Cobourg* and vicinity.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Dispensary.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *François Nadeau*, of the City of *Quebec*, joiner; and the Petition of *Pierre Gravel* and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch de Quebec* and other places.

By the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*,—The Petition of *Daniel Austin* of the Township of *Stanstead*, County of *Stanstead*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Humberstone*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:—

Of *F. Papineau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Luc*, County of *St. Johns*; of the Municipality of the Parish of *Isle Verte*, County of *Temiscouata*; of the Reverend *Joseph Martel* and others, of *Ste. Julie de Somerset*; and of *B. Bluteau* and others, of *Petite Rivière*, County of *Charlevoix*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*; praying for the passing of an Act conferring upon County Councils the power to pass By-Laws for granting compensation to the members of such Councils, for travelling expenses to and from the meetings thereof, and for attendance at such meetings.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize Municipal Corporations to impose taxes on unoccupied lands for which patents or location tickets have not been issued.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish an Institution in the City of *Toronto*, for the education and maintenance of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in this Province.

Of *Levi Knowles* and others, of the Township of *East Farnham*, County of *Brome*; praying that no Act may be passed to erect a certain territory into a Township, under the name of "The Municipality of the Township of *Monck*."

Of the *Welland* Railway Company; praying for amendments to the Acts incorporating the said Company.

Of *Molson's* Bank; praying for amendments to their Acts of incorporation

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Cobourg*; praying for amendments to the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 72, to consolidate the debt of the said Town.

Of *C. Plourde* and others, of the Parish of *St. Pacôme*, County of *Kamouraska*; and of *J. B. Pouliot* and others, of the Parish of *St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup*, County of

Temiscouata; severally praying that the *chef lieu* of the District of *Kamouraska* may be transferred from the Parish of *St. Louis de Kamouraska* to the Village of *Fraserville, Rivière du Loup*.

Of the Reverend *J. L. Marceau* and others, of the Parish of *Isle Verte*, County of *Temiscouata*; praying that no change may be made in the *chef lieu* of the District of *Kamouraska*.

Of *T. Peladeau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Luc*, County of *St. Johns*; praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of the Medical Faculty of *McGill College*; praying for aid.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Hope*, County of *Bonaventure*; praying for aid to erect a bridge over the *Nouvelle River*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Maria*, County of *Bonaventure*; praying for aid to open out Roads in the said Township.

Of *V. Côté* and others, of the Parish of *St. Urbain*, County of *Charlevoix*; praying for aid to open out a Road in the vicinity of the Township *De Sales*.

Of the Reverend *H. Millier*, of the Parish of *St. Pierre de Sorel*; praying for aid in behalf of the General Hospital of the District of *Richelieu*.

Of the Reverend *J. B. Langlois* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne de Varennes*, County of *Verchères*; praying aid for "Hospice Lajemmenais," in the said Parish.

Of *L. H. Mussie* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne de Varennes*, County of *Verchères*; praying aid for a College at *Varennes*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Collingwood*; praying that the prayer of the petition of the Municipality of the Township of *St. Vincent*, for power to levy harbor dues at the Village of *Meaford*, may be granted.

Mr. *Simpson*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the second Report of the said Committee, which was read, (*Appendix*, No. 1).

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *McKellar*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Immigration and Colonization, especially with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee would recommend to Your Honorable House that their quorum be reduced to five members.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to five members.

Mr. *Desaulniers*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a system of *Crédit Foncier* in *Lower Canada*, with a view of affording aid to the agricultural classes, and the best means to be adopted to ensure its successful operation, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix*, No. 2.)

Ordered, That the said Report, with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the time limited for the construction of certain Turnpike Roads in *Isle Jésus*, and for other purposes. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the time limited for the construction of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road, and for other purposes. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Mr. *White* moved, seconded by Mr. *Powell*, and the Question being put, That when this House doth adjourn, to-morrow, it do stand adjourned until Thursday, the ninth day of April next; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to admit *Peter Taylor Poussett* an Attorney of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for *Upper Canada*.
He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Somerville* have leave to bring in a Bill to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*.
He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Foley* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Railway Postal Service.
He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the 53rd rule of this House be suspended, as regards the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Waterloo*, for an Act to re-unite the two Registration Districts of the said County.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in a Bill to grant certain powers to the County of *Middlesex* Mutual Fire Insurance Company and to change its name.
He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty, relating to the *Hamilton* and *Port Dover* Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of 1841, relating to Savings Banks," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of sheep in *Upper Canada*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in *Upper Canada* to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve Money for Educational purposes in certain securities, and to legalize such investments already made, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by Mr. *Crawford*,
Ordered That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty, relating to the *Hamilton* and *Port Dover* Railway Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Stirton*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of sheep in *Upper Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *White*, seconded by Mr. *Patrick*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in *Upper Canada* to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve Money for Educational purposes in certain securities, and to legalize such investments already made, and for other purposes," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of 1861, relating to Savings Banks," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Price*, seconded by Mr. *Beaubien*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all Reports made to the Crown Lands Department by Captain *Fortin*, the Departments of Fisheries for *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, and the head of the Fisheries Branch of that Department, with all and every correspondence of those officers in which suggestions are made for the more effectual working of the Fishery Act.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. *Daoust* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*, and the Question being put, That the Petition of the Reverend *L. J. Guyon* and others, of the County of *Two Mountains*, praying that *J. B. Belanger* and others, of the said County, may be indemnified for losses sustained by them during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *J. J. Ross (Champlain)*, Mr. *Caron*, Mr. *Bourassa* and the mover, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>De Cazes,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell),</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Scatcherd, and</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>	<i>Tassé,—22.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Allyn,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas);</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. A.</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A.G.</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McDougal,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Carling</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Taschereau, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wilson,—71.</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Poupore;</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. *Beaubien*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, the Report of *Pierre Fortin*, Esquire, respecting the enquiry made by him by order of the Government, with a view to ascertaining the losses sustained by certain fishermen in consequence of their being dispossessed of the fishing grounds held by them on the River *Moisie*, previous to the passing of the last Act respecting the Fisheries.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Simard*, seconded by Mr. *J. J. Ross* [*Champlain*],

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report made by *Louis Prévost*, Esquire, in 1854, shewing the loss sustained by the sufferers from the *Quebec* fires, on the debentures borrowed by them from the Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Daly*, seconded by Mr. *Powell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Postmaster General and *Gilbert Griffin*, Esquire, Inspector of Post Offices, *London, U. C.*, relative to the contract recently given for the conveyance of the mail from *Sebringville* to *Kinkora*; also, copies of all the tenders sent to Mr. *Griffin* or to the Postmaster General for the above contract.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Orders of the Day, for the second reading of the following Bills, being read:—

Bill to incorporate the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company.

Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality.

Bill to amend the Act chapter seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning.

Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association.

Bill to confirm the survey made by *James Maclean*, a Provincial Land Surveyor of the side lines and side roads in the 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of *Beverley*, under the authority of the Act 23 *Victoria*, Cap. 100.

Bill to incorporate the *St. Mary's* Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company of *Montreal*.

Bill to erect the Parish of *Ste. Clothilde d'Horton* into a separate Municipality.

Bill to erect the Township of *Tingwick* into two separate Municipalities.

Bill to erect the Townships of *Wendover* and *Simpson* into a separate Municipality.

Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Albert de Warwick* into a separate Municipality.

Bill to enable *Elijah Rowell* and *Thomas Merrill Prime* to be admitted to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

Bill to correct an error in the Letters Patent erecting the Protestant Parishes of *Saint Thomas* and *Saint George*, in the District of *Bedford*, and to define the boundaries of said Parishes.

Bill to authorize the Corporation of the Township of *St. Vincent* to impose and collect certain tolls and for other purposes.

Bill to amend the provisions of the Act to incorporate the City of *St. Hyacinthe*.

Bill to incorporate the "*Union St. Jean-Baptiste*," of the Village of *St. Jean-Baptiste*, in the Parish *Montreal*.

Bill to amend the Charter of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of *St. Hyacinthe*.

Bill to amend the Act for consolidating the debt of the Town of *Cobourg*.

Bill to enable the heirs of the late *Harriot Judith Hart* to sell the immovable property belonging to Her Estate.

Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

Bill to declare the modes in which the side lines of the lots in the Township of *Fitzroy*, in the County of *Carleton*, shall be run.

Bill to authorize the "*St. James' Club of Montreal*" to issue stock for the purpose of raising funds to build a Club-house and dependencies.

Bill to incorporate the *Wickham* Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Sutton* Mining Company.

Bill to enable *Thomas Edward Belle-Isle* to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of *St. Athanase* to macadamize certain roads in the said Parish and to erect toll-gates thereon.

Bill to exempt the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor* from liabilities incurred by the assumption of the *Queenston* and *Grimsby* macadamized Road by the County Council of *Lincoln*.

Bill to establish the boundary lines of certain concession lots and side lines in the Township of *North Dorchester*.

Bill to incorporate the Union *St. Joseph of Industry*, in the County of *Joliette*.

Bill to enable the District Building Society of *Montreal* to change their name to the "District of *Montreal* Permanent Building Society," and to constitute them a Permanent Building Society.

Bill to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practise as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination and proving the requisite service under articles.

Bill to incorporate the Town of *Joliette*.

Bill to amend the charter of the *Quebec* Bank.

Bill to separate the Townships of *MacNab*, *Bagot* and *Blythfield*, and the Village of *Arnprior*, from the County of *Renfrew*, and to annex them to the County of *Lanark* for Municipal and Judicial purposes.

Bill to provide for the erection of a toll gate on the road called "*Chemin Larocque*," and to fix the rates of toll to be taken on the said road.

Bill to incorporate the *Durham* Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Ramsay* Lead Mining and Smelting Company (limited,) to amalgamate and unite with it the *Ramsay* Lead Mining and Smelting Company, to dissolve the latter Company, and to transfer its property and powers to the former Company.

Bill further to amend the Act incorporating the *British American* Manufacturing Company.

The said Bills were accordingly severally read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *International Bridge Company*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Quebec* Street Railway Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 23rd *Victoria*, chapter 105, intituled, "An Act relating to the Northern Railway of *Canada*," so far as relates to the construction of the branch line into the Town of *Barrie*, and other matters therein contained, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Jewish Congregation of *Anshe-Sholem*, of *Hamilton*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill for the protection of settlers in certain cases in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Dawson* moved, in amendment to the question, seconded by Mr. *Cockburn*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell)</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A.G.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Smith, and</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Street.—33.</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Ross, J.J.(Champlain)</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Ryker,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Stirton.</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Dacoust,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>	<i>Wright.—67.</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Dawson* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Pope*, that all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out the word "Lower" wherever it occurs before the word "*Canada*," for the purpose of making the Bill applicable to the whole Province," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Bell, (Russell) *Dawson*, and *Pope*.—3.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>Powell</i> ,
<i>Anderson</i> ,	<i>De Cazes</i> ,	<i>Jackson</i> ,	<i>Prevost</i> ,
<i>Archambault</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Jobin</i> ,	<i>Rémillard</i> ,
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Desaulniers</i> ,	<i>Jons</i> ,	<i>Robinson</i> ,
<i>Baby</i> ,	<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Kierzkowski</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger</i> ,	<i>Ross J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Beaulieu</i> ,	<i>Dostaler</i> ,	<i>Laframboise</i> ,	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Bell</i> , (North Lanark)	<i>Drummond</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Rykert</i> ,
<i>Benjamin</i> ,	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Macdonald, J.S., A.G.</i>	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Blauchet</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Sicotte, Atty Gen.</i>
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Simard</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Mongenais</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Folvy</i> ,	<i>Morin</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Carling</i> ,	<i>Fournier</i> ,	<i>Morton</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Sylvain</i> ,
<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,	<i>Taschereau</i> ,
<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Harcourt</i> ,	<i>Notman</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Clarke</i> ,	<i>Hébert</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>White</i> ,
<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Hooper</i> ,	<i>Patrick</i> ,	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Crawford</i> ,	<i>Howland</i> ,	<i>Poupore</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> .—93.
<i>Daly</i> ,			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act for the protection of settlers in Lower Canada in certain cases."

The House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Denis* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Thursday the ninth day of April next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to alter the boundaries of the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for electoral and other purposes : and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bourassa* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act cap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the action of seduction and the support of illegitimate children," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Notman*, Mr. *Haultain*, Mr. *Morrison*, the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* and Mr. *Harcourt*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the sixth section of chapter one of the Consolidated Statutes for *Canada*, and to make further provisions respecting the Election of Members of the Legislative Council, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Bourassa*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, Mr. *Jobin*, Mr. *Chapais* and Mr. *Laframboise*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Street*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* and Mr. *Crawford*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records:

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to diminish the expenses of judicial sales and of confirmation of titles in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, Mr. *Langevin*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, Mr. *Desaulniers* and Mr. *Laframboise*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the appointment of Commissioners for taking affidavits and affirmations in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to be used in this Province, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Crawford*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Huntington* and Mr. *Wullbridge*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to establish a Landed Credit Institution (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a system of *Crédit Foncier* in *Lower Canada*, with a view of affording aid to the agricultural classes, and the best means to be adopted to insure its successful operation.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend cap. 61, (Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*) intituled, "An Act respecting the Game Laws of *Upper Canada*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Walsh*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Bown*, Mr. *Powell* and Mr. *Cockburn*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to render Wills made in conformity with the Laws of either *Upper* or *Lower Canada*, effectual to pass real estate in the other section of the Province, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr *Morris*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, and Mr. *Crawford*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada* and the Acts amending the same respecting Agriculture, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *Daoust*, Mr. *Dostaler*, Mr. *Caron*, Mr. *Jolin*, Mr. *Fortier*, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Huntington*, and Mr. *Hébert*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting prosecutions for the illegal sale of Intoxicating Liquors, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Brousseau*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *Lingevin*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Jobin*, and Mr. *Mongenais*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the inspection of Wheat and other Grain, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, Mr. *Stirton*, Mr. *Buchanan*, and Mr. *Hooper*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend cap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Agriculture, being read :

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Acts amending the same respecting Agriculture.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the remedy by attachment under execution of separate creditors against co-partnership property, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, and the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend " An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Then, on motion of Mr. *White*, seconded by Mr. *Patrick*,
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 19th March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Dorchester*, District of *Beauce*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Also, Return of the Income and Expenditure of the Friends' or Quakers' Seminary of the County of *Prince Edward*, from the 1st October, 1861, to the 1st October, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

Also, Return of the Liabilities and Assets of "La Banque du Peuple" on the 28th of February, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Returns from La Banque du Peuple and the Bank of *Upper Canada*, of an Alphabetical List of their Shareholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such shareholder; in obedience to the Order of the House of the 2nd of March, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

And also, Municipal Returns (in part) *Upper Canada* for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 18.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Primeau* and others; and the Petition of *J. G. Laviolette* and others, both of the Parish of *Napierville*, County of *Napierville*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of the Reverend *D. Charland* and others, of *Beauharnois*.

By Mr. *Tassé*,—Two Petitions of *G. G. Gaucher* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Gèneviève*; the Petition of *A. Pigeon* and others; and the Petition of *Pierre Le Cavalier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Laurent*, all of the County of *Jacques Cartier*.

By Mr. *Patrick*,—The Petition of *Joseph Cook* and others, of the County of *Grenville*; and the Petition of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, *C. W.*

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of the Reverend *N. Doucet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Etienne de la Malbaie*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Charest* and others of the Parish of *St. Patrice de Tingwick*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Brome*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of *James Bell Forsyth* of the City of *Quebec*, and others.

By Mr. *O'Halloran*,—The Petition of *J. Littledale* and others, of the Village of *Nelsonville*, County of *Missisquoi*.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, *C. W.*

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Richmond*; and two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Henderson* and others, of the Parish of *St. Andrews*, County of *Argenteuil*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*,—The Petition of *Clarence Fell*, of the City of *New York*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Morin*—The Petition of the Reverend *P. Brunet* and others.

By Mr. *Scott*,—The Petition of the Corporation of *Ottawa College*.

By Mr. *Bell*, (*Russell*)—The Petition of *G. G. Dunning* and others; and the Petition of *A. McCallum* and others, both of the Township of *Cumberland*, County of *Russell*.

By Mr. *Dawson*,—The Petition of the Reverend *C. A. Chainé* and others, of the Parish of *L'Ange Gardien*, County of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Price*,—The Petition of the *Finlay Asylum*, *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *John McGill* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean Chrysostôme*, County of *Chateauguay*; praying for amendments to the Act to remedy abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

Of *E. Larue* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine de Tilly*,—of *A. Ouellet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard de Lotbinière*,—of the Reverend *T. Aubert de Gaspé* and others, of the Parish of *St. Appollinaire*,—of the Reverend *E. Faucher* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Lotbinière*,—of the Reverend *S. Belleau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste Croix*,—and of *L. A. F. Parrot* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Emelie de Lotbinière*, all of the County of *Lotbinière*; severally praying for aid to construct a bridge over the *Chaudière* River.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act to correct a clerical error in the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act of 1862.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *l'Islet*; praying that the legal rate of interest may be fixed at six per cent. per annum.

Of *N. Farlinger* and others, of the Township of *Dundee*, County of *Huntingdon*; praying for an alteration of the tenure under which they hold their lands in the said Township, from the Indians.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *Isle Verte*; praying for a continuation of the Grand Trunk line of Railway below *Rivière du Loup*.

Of *J. S. Playfair* and others, members of *Knox's Church, Toronto*; praying that the present system and endowment of the *Toronto University and University College* may be preserved intact.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Toronto*; praying that the Bill to amend the Act passed in the 24th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the separation of the City of *Toronto* from the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*, for judicial purposes," may not become law.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Municipal Act of *Upper Canada*, and for other purposes.

Of the *St. Bridget's Asylum Association of Quebec*; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in *Canada*; praying for a permanent grant of money to *Victoria College*.

Of *James Airth* and others, of the incorporated Village of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act annulling the selection of *Pembroke* as the County Town of the County of *Renfrew*, and that the Village of *Renfrew* be chosen in lieu thereof.

Of *James Airth* and others, of the incorporated Village of *Renfrew*; praying that the Townships of *MacNab, Bagot and Blythefield* may not be attached to the County of *Lanark*.

Mr. Langevin reported, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the mater of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, that inasmuch as the House, yesterday, resolved to adjourn on this day, until the beginning of April next, and inasmuch as it would be inconvenient for the said Committee to meet during the recess, the Committee request leave of the House to adjourn to-morrow, until the tenth day of April next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until the tenth day of April next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

Mr. Benjamin reported, from the General Committee of Elections, that in consequence of the adjournment of the House from this day to the 9th of April next, they had changed the days and hour, first fixed by them for the present and following week, to choose the select Committee appointed to try the matter of the Petitions complaining of undue Elections and Returns for the following places:—

North Riding of *Oxford*; Saturday 11th April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, from Panel B, No. 1.

County of *Perth*; Monday, 13th April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, from Panel C, No. 2.

The Honorable *Mr. Morat*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz :

Bill to amend the Act Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

Bill to incorporate the *Union St. Jean Baptiste*, of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, in the Parish of *Montreal*.

They have also examined the Bill for the relief of the Devises of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to the 19th April; for receiving Private Bills, to the 26th April; and for receiving Reports on Private Bills, to the 9th May next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Rykert* have leave to bring in a Bill to legalize and confirm a By-Law of the County Council of the County of *Lincoln*, changing the place of the County Town.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday, the 9th day of April next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Joly* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the "*Quebec Floating Elevator Company*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday, the 9th day of April next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday, the 9th day of April next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Inventions, Trade Marks and Designs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday, the 10th day of April next.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th March, 1863, for a Return of the amount loaned to each Municipality from the Municipal Loan Fund of *Upper Canada*; amount of interest paid by each Municipality up to the 31st December, 1862; amount of interest in arrears, and also the amount of Sinking Fund up to the 31st December, 1862; amount paid by each Municipality for interest and Sinking Fund for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, respectively; the state of the Sinking Fund and how it is invested; from what Municipality, if any, the Clergy Reserve fund has been retained; and from what source the interest on the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures has been paid; in what Municipalities, if any, has a levy been made by the Sheriff for arrears due. [*Sessional Papers*, No. 39.]

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1863, for copies of all reports, evidence and correspondence placed before the Government by Messrs-*Worthington* and *Brunel*, "Inspectors of Ports for *Western Canada*," relative to the reduction of the Port of *Collingwood* to an outport of the City of *Toronto*; also, copies of Petitions and letters received by the Government remonstrating against the reduction of the Port, and the removal of the Collector, *John McWatt*, Esquire; together with a detailed statement of dutiable and non-dutiable goods and merchandize entered at the Port of

Collingwood for the year 1862, and the amount of duties collected during the same period. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 40.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for information respecting rebuilding Court House at *Kamouraska*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 41.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th February, 1863, for information respecting cost and Insurance of Court Houses, *Lower Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1863, for copies of correspondence with Lieut. Col. *Archambault*, relative to his office since 1855. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43.)

Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the 2nd March, 1863, for a complete and detailed statement of the expense incurred by the Commission of Inquiry respecting the public buildings at *Ottawa*; showing the number of days the said Commission existed; the allowance per diem to each Commissioner, to the Secretary, and to the interpreters, measurers, and other persons employed by the Commission for the purposes of the Commission, or acting under its orders; the allowances for travelling and for board to the above persons, and to any officers of the Board of Public Works having to travel in obedience to the orders of the Commission, or for purposes connected therewith; the amounts paid to the witnesses for travelling and other expenses; the amounts paid for stationery and telegraphic communications, and for the printing, in the English and French languages, of the report of the Commission, and of any other printing required by the Commission; and containing also a statement of the temporary works executed by order of the Government last autumn, with a view to the protection of the buildings from the inclemency of the winter; and also any other expense incurred by the Commission on behalf of the Commission, and not enumerated in this motion, when prepared and laid before this House be printed for the use of Members, and the 94th Rule of the House suspended as regards the same.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address dated the 2nd instant, for copies of correspondence between Colonels *Taché* and *Campbell*, and the Militia Department, relative to their resignation as Colonels commanding Districts; the Return to an Address for a detailed statement, showing the amount paid or expended by and for Commissions appointed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863, in virtue of chapter 13 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*; shewing also the Legislative appropriations and the amounts of such appropriations from which the cost of the said Commissions has been paid, or is to be taken, together with the amount paid for printing, and all other contingent expenses of the said Commissions, when prepared and laid before the House,— and the Return to an Address for a detailed statement of all works undertaken, continued, or completed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863; of the amounts paid during that period on such works or on works previously commenced or completed; of the Legislative appropriations out of which such payments have been made; of the several amounts of the said appropriations; of the amounts paid out of each of the said appropriations; of the balances on hand of such appropriations; of the amounts of the contracts for works commenced or undertaken; of the appropriations out of which such works are to be paid for; of the amounts due to or claimed by the contractors; whether the appropriations have been exhausted; finally, of all Orders in Council under which the payments for such works have been made, when prepared and laid before this House, be severally printed for the use of Members and the 94th Rule of the House suspended as regards the same.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address dated 27th February, 1863, for information respecting cost and insurance of Court Houses in *Lower Canada*, be printed for the use of the Members of this House, and the 94th Rule of the House suspended as regards the same.

Ordered, That Mr. *McKellar* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend cap. 9, Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday, the 9th day of April next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm the separation of the late United Counties of *Peterborough* and *Victoria*, and the several proceedings taken relative thereto," without any amendment.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Buffalo* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to constitute but one Agricultural Society in and for the United Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Les Sœurs de la Charité de la ville de Lévis*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mechanic's Institute of *Montreal* to raise a loan, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mechanic's Institute of *Montreal* to raise a loan, and for other purposes," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Daly*, seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Buffalo* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Chapais*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Les Sœurs de la Charité de la ville de Lévis*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Price*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to constitute but one Agricultural Society in and for the United Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address dated 5th March, 1863, for the amount loaned to each Municipality from the Municipal Loan Fund of *Upper Canada*; amount

of interest paid by each Municipality up to the 31st December, 1862; amount of interest in arrears, and also the amount of Sinking Fund up to the 31st December, 1862; amount paid by each Municipality for interest and Sinking Fund for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, respectively; the state of the Sinking Fund, and how it is invested; from what Municipality, if any, the Clergy Reserve Fund has been retained; and from what source the interest on the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures has been paid; in what Municipalities (if any) has a levy been made by the Sheriff for arrears due, be printed for the use of the Members of this House, and the 94th Rule of the House suspended as regards the same.

On motion of Mr. *Pope*, seconded by Mr. *Somerville*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing in detail all amounts of money paid from the public chest to the Board of Agriculture for *Lower Canada*, or through its agency, for 1862, and the manner in which the same has been expended,—also, all amounts retained from agricultural societies during the same year, under the ninth section of the Act chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and the manner in which the same have been expended; and also all other amounts retained from such societies during the same year, under any authority or pretext, and the manner in which the same have been expended; together with copies of all Orders in Council and other instructions, or letters of authorization from any Department or member of the Government, in reference to any of such moneys or the expenditure thereof.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence relating to a grant of money for the construction of a bridge over the Rivière du Gouffre at *Baie St. Paul*, as well as of all papers, contracts and other documents relating to the said grant.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Price*, seconded by Mr. *Daoust*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all papers, contracts and correspondence regarding the building of the Court Houses in *Lower Canada*, for which Messrs. *Sinclair* and *Stelzey* were the contractors, by which they were deprived of their contract; copy of their claim, and all the evidence *pro* and *con* taken before the Board of Arbitrators, and copy of the Report of the Arbitrators.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

A Bill to alter the boundaries of the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for electoral and other purposes, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and the title be, "An Act respecting the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly in so far as regards the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 24 Vic. cap. 29, intituled, "An Act to amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Taschereau*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, Mr. *J. B. F. Dorion*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *Laframboise*, Mr. *Huntingdon*, Mr. *O'Halloran*, Mr. *Langevin*, Mr. *Rémillard*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Hébert*, Mr. *Denis*, Mr. *Tassé*, and Mr. *Sylvain*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of the Bill (Mr. *O'Halloran*) to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*; the Bill (Mr. *Huntingdon*) to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*; the Bill (Mr. *Rémillard*) to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*; and the Bill to amend Chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities and Roads, so far as it relates to the *procès verbaux* made by County Councils, being read;

The said Bills were accordingly severally read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 24 *Vic.*, Cap. 29, intituled: "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*."

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, return to an Address dated 4th March, 1863; for copies of all Reports of Inspectors of Customs, and also, the Report of the Minister of Finance relating to such reports for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers No. 44.*)

Ordered, That the said Return, and the Return to an Address, dated 16th March, 1863, respecting the grant to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the construction of the *Arthabaska* Railway and other Lines, with the correspondence relating to the same, be printed for the use of the Members of the House, and the 94th Rule of the House suspended as regards the same.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,
The House adjourned until Thursday, the 9th day of April next.

Thursday, 9th April, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Returns from the Registrars for the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Dundas*, of Fees and Emoluments received during the year ending 31st December, 1862, in accordance with the 76th sec. cap. 89 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

Also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Huntingdon*, *Vaudreuil* and *Bonaventure*, and in the Districts of *Ottawa*, *Three Rivers* and *Quebec*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

Also, Returns from *La Banque Jacques Cartier* and *Eastern Townships Bank*, of an Alphabetical List of their shareholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such shareholder, in obedience to the Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

Also, Return of the *British America Assurance Company* to 31st December, 1862. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

And also, Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the *Northern Railway of Canada*, for the year ending 31st December, 1862,—with a classified statement of tonnage and passengers conveyed along the road during the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—Two Petitions of *S. Brasseau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie*, County of *St. John's*.

By Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—Two Petitions of the Town Council of the Town of *Peterborough*; the Petition of the Reverend *H. Millier* and others of the Town of *Sorel*; the Petition of *E. B. Harper* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *J. Cowan* and others, of *Verulam* and *Fenelon*.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Toronto*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Streetsville*; and the Petition of the Girl's Home and Public Nursery of the City of *Toronto*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *David Brown* and others; and the Petition of *Ira Gould* and others, both of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of *John Dyde*, Colonel Commandant and others, Heads of Departments and Officers commanding the various corps of Volunteer Militia of and in the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *W. Dickson* and others, lumber merchants and others interested in the lumber trade, in the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. G. Watier* and others, of the Parish of *St. François de Sales*, County of *Laval*; and the Petition of the Reverend *P. Brunet* and others.

By Mr. *Bell*, (*North Lanark*)—The Petition of *George Brown* and others, of the Township of *Admaston*, County of *Renfrew*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—Three Petitions of *W. Heron* and others, of *Ashburn* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Knight*,—Two Petitions of *Thomas White, Junior*, and *A. Knight*.

By Mr. *Archambault*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *L'Assomption*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *James Foley* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,—The Petition of the Board of Grammar School Trustees of the *Berlin* County Grammar School.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of *E. D. O' Flynn* and others, of the County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Joly*,—The Petition of *L. A. F. Parrot* and others, of the Parish of *St. Emmelie*; the Petition of the Reverend *Aubert de Gaspé* and others, of the Parish of *St. Appollinaire*; the Petition of the Reverend *E. Faucher* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Lotbinière*; the Petition of the Reverend *B. Robin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine de Tilley*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Perras* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean des Chailions*; the Petition of *O. Ouellet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard de Lotbinière*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. Belleau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Croix*, all of the County of *Lotbinière*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of *E. Verrault* and others, cullers and measurers of lumber at *Quebec*; and the Petition of Messieurs *Charles E. Levey* and Company and others, merchants shipowners, and others interested in the trade of *Quebec*.

By the Hon. Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Aurora*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *J. G. Laviolette* and others, of the Parish of *Napierville*,—of the Reverend *J. B. Champeaux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Michel Archange*, both of the County of *Napierville*; of *G. G. Gaucher* and others, of the Parish of *St. Genevieve*; of *Pierre Le Cavalier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Laurent*, both of the County of *Jacques Cartier*; of the Reverend *D. Charland* and others, of *Beauharnois*; and of the Reverend *T. Chagnon* and others, of the Parish of *St. Joseph*, County of *Two Mountains*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of the Reverend *J. Primeau* and others, of the Parish of *Napierville*, of the Reverend *J. B. Champeaux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Michel Archange*, both of the County of *Napierville*; of the Reverend *P. Brunet* and others; of the Reverend *N. Doucet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Etienne de la Malbaie*, and of the Reverend *T. Chagnon* and others, of the Parish of *St. Joseph*, County of *Two Mountains*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*; praying that no Provincial Guarantee be given to an Institution to be called "The *Crédit Foncier Bank of Lower Canada*."

Of the Reverend *A. Henderson* and others, of the Parish of *St. Andrews*, County of *Argenteuil*; of the Reverend *James Thorn* and others, of the Villages of *Eden* and *Rockwood*, County of *Wellington*; and of *R. McCallum* and others, of the Town of *Cobourg* and vicinity; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University* and *University College* may be preserved intact.

Of *A. Pigeon* and others, of the Parish of *St. Laurent*; and of *G. G. Gaucher* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Gèneviève*, both of the County of *Jacques Cartier*; severally praying that the legal rate of interest may be fixed at 6 or 7 per cent. per annum.

Of *G. G. Dunning* and others; and of *A. McCallum* and others, both of the Township of *Cumberland*, County of *Russell*; severally praying for the repeal of the Act to declare the mode in which the side lines in the first concession, old survey, of the Township of *Cumberland*, in the County of *Russell*, shall be run.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*; and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Richmond*; severally praying that the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act* may not become law.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Three Rivers*; praying for amendments to the Acts incorporating the said City.

Of the Corporation of *Ottawa College*; of the *Finlay Asylum, Quebec*; and of the *Montreal Dispensary*; severally praying for aid.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Ambroise de Kildare*, County of *Joliette*; praying aid for roads and bridges in the Township of *Kildare*.

Of *John Young* and others, shareholders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*; praying that they may be heard by Counsel against any Bill giving the Policy-holders of the said Company a voice in the management of its affairs.

Of *Duncan McMillan* and others, of the Townships of *Chatham* and *Grenville*, County of *Argenteuil*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of the Reverend *A. Charest* and others, of the Parish of *St. Patrice de Tingwick*; praying for aid to complete a road from the Church in the said Parish to *Wotton*.

Of *Jean-Baptiste Nadeau*, of the City of *Quebec*, Joiner; praying that he may be remunerated for services rendered, and also for losses sustained by reason of his discharge as overseer of the works of the new Court House and Prison at *St. Etienne de la Malbaie*.

Of *Charles Renaud* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The *Montreal and Salaberry Steamboat Company*."

Of *N. Mott* and others, of the Town and Parish of *St. Johns*, County of *St. Johns*; praying that no changes may be made in the boundaries of the said county.

Of *Pierre Gravel* and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch de Québec* and other places; praying for the passing of an Act to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the affairs of the late "Caisse d'Économie de *St. Roch de Québec*."

Of *J. Calcutt*, Junior, and others, of *Dunham* and other Counties, Brewers; praying for amendments to the Act to amend the Act respecting Duties of Excise on Distillers and Brewers, and spirits and beer made by them, and to increase the said duties.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Humberstone*; praying that no Bill may be passed to amend the Act Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Joint Stock Companies.

Of the Reverend *Jarvis Wilson* and others, Trustees and Members of the *St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church* in the Village of *Lanark*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the sale of a portion of the Glebe Land belonging to the said Church, lying along the westerly side of *George Street*, in the said village.

Of *James Hunter* and others, Members of the *First Cobourg Rifle Company* of Volunteer Militia; praying for amendments to the 3d Section of the Act to amend the Act respecting the Militia.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Oshawa*; praying for amendments to the Municipal Institutions Act of *Upper Canada*.

Of Mrs. *Judith Demers*, of the Parish of *St. Valentin*, widow of the late *Paschal* alias *Pasqual Signoriny*; praying that a pension may be granted her for services rendered by her late husband during the war of 1812.

Of *T. Rochon* and others, of the Village of *Beauharnois*; praying that the said Village may be incorporated as a Town.

Of *M. G. Baret* and others, of the County of *Vaudreuil*, Notaries; praying that the Registry Laws of *Lower Canada* may be so amended as to prevent Registrars and Deputy Registrars from practising as Notaries, and for other purposes.

Of the Reverend *C. A. Chainé* and others, of the Parish of *L'Ange Gardien*, County of *Ottawa*; praying for the passing of an Act to separate the said Parish from the Township of *Buckingham*, and to erect it into a separate Municipality in all respects.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Brome*; praying for amendments to the Judicature Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of *J. Littledale* and others, of the Village of *Nelsonville*, County of *Missisquoi*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Joseph Cook* and others, of the County of *Grenville*; praying for amendments to the Game Laws of *Canada*.

Of *James Bell Forsyth*, of the City of *Quebec*, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The *Quebec* Floating Elevator Company."

Of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, *Canada West*, praying for a renewal of their Act of Incorporation, and also, for amendments thereto.

Of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, *Canada West*; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates.

Of *Daniel Austin*, of the Township of *Stanstead*, County of *Stanstead*; and of *Clarence Pell*, of the City of *New York*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Act 20 Vic., cap. 139, intituled, "An Act to make further Legislative provision for the partition of certain lands in the Townships of *Bolton* and *Magog*."

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that *Alexander Dufresne*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Friday the twentieth day of March last; and that the said *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, and *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, another member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That *Alexander Dufresne*, Esquire, and *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

MONCK:

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly the Public Accounts of the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly dated 2nd March, 1863, for certain information respecting exploration of River *Yamaska*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 47.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly dated 16th ultimo, for a copy of the last Return of the Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Norfolk*, of qualified Magistrates in the said County; also a copy of the last Commission of the Peace issued for

the said County of *Norfolk*; and also copies of all correspondence between the Government and any person or persons whatever with reference to the issue of such Commission. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 48.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly dated 12th ultimo, for a statement of all the Crown and School Lands in the Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*, which have been paid for under the Order of the Crown Land Department of 2nd November, 1861, with the name of the purchaser or purchasers of said lands, the price per acre paid, and the date of such payments respectively. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 49.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th ultimo, for a Return of the names of the Judges of the County Courts in *Upper Canada*; the amount of salary paid to each, the population of the Districts presided over by them respectively, together with the amount of Fees paid into the Fee Fund by the several Districts for the years 1861 and 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 50.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd ultimo, for copies of all correspondence in relation to the dismissal of Mr *John M. Robb*, heretofore Postmaster of the Town of *Stratford*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 51.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th ultimo, for a copy of the Commission appointing the Commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the Public Service; a copy of the instructions, if any, given to such Commissioners, and a copy of all the correspondence between the Commissioners and the Government or any Public Department. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 11.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 2nd ultimo, for all papers, correspondence and vouchers connected with the construction of the *Ad-dington* Road, and the Bridges over the "*Madawaska River*," on the line of said Road. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 52.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th ultimo, for a Return of the names of the persons who have taken out leases for any of the Fisheries on the coast of the County of *Prince Edward*, for any, or all of the years 1859, 1860, 1861 or 1862, together with the amount that each person has paid or is liable to pay for such license during that time. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 53.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th March, 1863, for copy of Report of *Louis Prévost*, Esq., in 1854, on losses sustained by sufferers by *Quebec* fires on their debentures. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 54.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for statement respecting Commissions appointed since 25th May, 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 55.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th March, 1863, for copy of Report of *Pierre Fortin*, Esquire, on losses sustained by Fishermen on *River Moisie*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 56.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for copies of Reports made by the Inspector of Registry Offices in *Lower Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 60.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for copies of the indictment, evidence, Judge's notes and his report thereon, relating to the trial of *Thomas Crozier* before the Queen's Bench at *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 57.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1863, for information respecting distribution of Colonization moneys, &c. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 58.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly dated 2nd March, 1863, for statement of amounts received since 1855, for timber licenses in County of *Beauce*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 59.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th March, 1863, for Reports and correspondence relative to working of Fishery Act. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 61.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for copies of papers relative to dismissal of late *D. K. Lighthall*, Esquire, in his life-time, and

at the time of his dismissal, Registrar of the County of *Beauharnois*, and Report of Commissioners to inquire into Returning Officer's accounts. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 62.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for a complete and detailed statement of the expense incurred by the Commission of Enquiry respecting the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, showing the number of days the said Commission existed; the allowance *per diem* to each Commissioner, to the Secretary, and to the Interpreters, Measurers and other persons employed by the Commission, for the purposes of the Commission, or acting under its orders; the allowances for travelling, and for board to the above persons, and to any officers of the Board of Public Works having to travel in obedience to the orders of the Commission, or for purposes connected therewith, the amounts paid to the witnesses for travelling and other expenses, the amounts paid for stationery and telegraphic communications, and for the printing in the English and French languages of the Report of the Commission, and of any other printing required by the Commission; and containing also a statement of the temporary works executed by order of the Government last autumn with a view to the protection of the Buildings from the inclemency of the winter; and also any other expense incurred by the Commission on behalf of the Commission, and not enumerated in this motion. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for a detailed statement of all works undertaken, continued or completed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th of February, 1863; of the amounts paid during that period on such works or on works previously commenced or completed; of the Legislative appropriations out of which such payments have been made; of the several amounts of the said appropriations; of the amounts paid out of each of the said appropriations; of the balances on hand of such appropriations; of the amounts of the contracts for works commenced or undertaken; of the appropriations out of which such works are to be paid for; of the amounts due to or claimed by the contractors; whether the appropriations have been exhausted; finally, of all Orders in Council under which the payments of such works have been made. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 45.)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Statement respecting the Jesuit's Estates for 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 64.)

The Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 45 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada* respecting mortgages and sales of personal property.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*, so far as relates to Incorporated Villages.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

Ordered, That the Public Accounts for the year 1862, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,
The House adjourned.

Friday, 10th April, 1863.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. *Morris* acquainted the House, that he was desired by the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* to state, That before the meeting of the present Session of Parliament he was obliged to leave this Province for *England* on urgent private business and returned so soon as circumstances would possibly permit, consequently, he was unable to be present at the meetings of the Select Committee for the trial of the *South Leeds* Election, from the commencement of the session to the present time.

And the Honorable Mr. *Galt* having verified the same upon oath;

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* be discharged out of custody.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—Two Petitions of the Reverend *S. Tassé* and others.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *L. S. Macpherson* and others, of the North side of the River *St. Charles*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch de Quebec* (South); and the Petition of *A. Bertrand* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of *D. Corbeil* and *B. Sigouin*, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul*.

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. A. Bureau* and others; of the Parish of *Ste. Agnes*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of the Board of Trustees of *Charleston Academy*, *Hatley*, County of *Stanstead*; and the Petition of *A. A. Adams* and others, of the Township of *Hereford*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Erin*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,—The Petition of the Board of School Commissioners of *Ascot*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*; the Petition of the Bond Holders of the *Quebec Turnpike Trust*; and the Petition of the *Quebec Board of Trade*.

By Mr. *Archambault*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. R. Fournier* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *Cowan*,—The Petition of the Reverend *George Irving*, of *Ayr* and vicinity.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,—The Petition of the Bar of *Lower Canada*, section of the District of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Wallbridge*,—The Petition of *John Turnbull* and others, of *Tyendinaga*, County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of the Reverend *John Lees* and others, of *Lancaster*.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the County of *Bruce*; and the Petition of *D. McGregor*, M.D., and others, of *Holland* and other places.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*; the Petition of the Reverend *G. Simpson* and others, of the Township of *Westminster*; and the Petition of *W. F. Bullen* and others, of the Township of *Delaware*, County of *Middlesex*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of *Robert Burleigh* and others, of the Township of *Amherst Island*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*,—The Petition of *John Walker* and others, of the Township of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Clarke*,—The Petition of *James Webster* and others, Trustees of *St. Andrew's Church Glebe, Fergus*, and the Petition of *James Webster* and others, Trustees of *St. Andrew's Church and Manse Lots, Fergus*.

By Mr. *Joly*,—the Petition of *E. Coté* and others, of the Parish of *St. Sylvestre*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Perras* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean Des Chaillons*; two Petitions of the Reverend *W. Richardson* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Agathe*; and the Petition of *James Lefebvre* and others, of the Parish of *St. Giles*, all of the County of *Lotbinière*.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

Mr. *Burwell*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them to be sufficient, viz:

Of *Aulson's Bank*,—of *Antoine Brodeur* and the Honorable *L. T. Drummond*, for an Act to ratify a certain survey of the division line between the Township of *Upton* and *Grantham*,—of *Joseph Larkin* and others, for an Act to establish Mr. *Louuit's* survey of the 7th concession of the Township of *King*, from Lot 15 to Lot 28, &c.,—of *T. Rochon* and others, for incorporation of the Village of *Beauharnois* as a Town,—of the Rev. *James Wilson* and others, Trustees and members of the *St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church*, in the Village of *Lanark*, for authority to sell a portion of the Glebe land belonging to the said Church,—of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, *Canada West*, for an Act to renew and amend their Act of Incorporation,—and of the Provincial Synod of the United Church of *England and Ireland in Canada*, for power to establish a Court of Appeal from the decision of any Diocesan Court or Bishop.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Bill to authorize *Hilaire Thèberge* to erect a Toll Bridge over the South Branch of the River *Yamaska*, in the Village of the Parish of *St. Pie*, (one amendment only).

Bill to incorporate the *St. Mary's Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company* of *Montreal*.

Bill to incorporate the *Sutton Mining Company*.

Bill to incorporate the *Wickham Mining Company*.

Bill to incorporate the *Durham Mining Company*.

Bill to authorize the *St. James Club* of *Montreal* to issue Stock for the purpose of raising funds to build a Club House and dependencies.

Also, the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to authorize 'The Mechanics' Institute of *Montreal*,' to raise a loan, and for other purposes," to which they have agreed without amendment.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter fifty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Weights and Measures.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address dated 16th March, 1863, for information respecting Colonization Money, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to take into

consideration the subject of Immigration and Colonization, especially with reference to the spring Emigration of the present year.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Molson's Bank*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of *St. Andrew's Church*, in the Village of *Lanark*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, to sell a certain lot of land.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863; for information respecting exaction of duties on goods imported from the United States, &c. - (*Sessional Papers*, No. 65.)

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to congratulate Her Majesty on the happy Nuptials of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* with Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alexandra* of *Denmark*; and to assure Her Majesty of the sincere and heartfelt satisfaction which this House derives from an event which must be so gratifying to Her Majesty, and which they trust will be conducive to the domestic happiness of His Royal Highness.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, and Mr. *Langevin*, be appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty upon the said Resolution.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* reported from the said Committee, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of congratulating Your Majesty on the happy nuptials of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* with Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alexandra* of *Denmark*; and we beg leave most respectfully to assure Your Majesty of the sincere and heartfelt satisfaction which we derive from an event which must be so gratifying to Your Majesty, and which we trust will be conducive to the domestic happiness of His Royal Highness.

The said Address being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, informing His Excellency that this House hath voted an humble Address to Her Majesty on the happy nuptials of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* with Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alexandra* of *Denmark*, and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* and Mr. *Langevin*.

Resolved, That a Message be sent from this House to congratulate their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their happy Nuptials, and to assure their Royal Highnesses of the lively satisfaction which this House derives from this auspicious event, and of their sincere and heartfelt wishes for the future happiness and welfare of their Royal Highnesses.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, and Mr. *Langevin*, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General with the said Message, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to their Royal Highnesses, in such manner as His Excellency may see fit.

Resolved, That this House will on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Judges in *Upper Canada*.

Resolved, That a Select Standing Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Knight*, Mr. *Starnes*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *Street*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, and Mr. *Wallbridge*, be appointed, to which shall be referred all Bills and Resolutions relating to Banking and Insurance, to report thereon from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, and *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, in their places in this House, this day, being read;

Mr. *Langevin* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Dufresne* to state, that owing to the serious illness of a member of his family, he was prevented from being present at the sitting of the Select Committee on the *Verchères* Election Petition, on the 20th March last.

And Mr. *Dufresne* having verified the same upon oath.

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

And Mr. *Mongenais*'s not attending in his place,

Ordered, That the 85th Section of the Act respecting controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read;

And the same being read,

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, being a member of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, and not having attended in his place this day, as directed by the House, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the sale of lands of deceased debtors, under execution, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting stamps on Law Proceedings in this Province, and respecting also stamps in lieu of Registration duties in *Lower Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, Mr. *Taschereau*, Mr. *Joly*, and Mr. *Wallbridge*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of *Montreal*, being read,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to remove doubts as to the Representation in the Legislative Council of the Townships of *Gloucester* and *Osgoode*, in the County of *Carleton*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Oil Springs Road Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Daly*, seconded by Mr. *Ferguson*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Oil Springs road Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the sureties of Public Officers in the separation of United Counties and Townships, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mackenzie* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled; "An Act respecting the office of Sheriff," be discharged.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, Mr. *Wallbridge*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Scatcherd*, Mr. *Morrison*, the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, and the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws of *Upper Canada* affecting Trade and Commerce, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*) reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act chapter seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Taschereau* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Taschereau* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Union *St. Jean Baptiste*, of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, in the Parish of *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Blanchet* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the relief of the devisees of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Carling* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the time limited for the construction of certain Turnpike Roads in *Isle Jésus*, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the time limited for the construction of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to admit *Peter Taylor Poussett* an Attorney of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for Upper Canada being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to grant certain powers to the the County of *Middlesex* Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and to change its name, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty third year of the reign of Her Majesty, relating to the *Hamilton* and *Port Dover* Railway Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to legalize and confirm a By-law of the County Council of the County of *Lincoln*, changing the place of the County Town, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Bill to amend an Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province, was referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Quebec* Floating Elevator Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 13th April, 1863.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House informed the House that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of Friday last, for taking into his custody *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, in consequence of his absence from this city.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificates, viz:—

Province of *Canada*.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the tenth day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the high Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, *John McEwan*, Esquire, *ex officio* Returning Officer for the said County of *Essex*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said County of *Essex* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room and place of *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, whose Election as Member for the said County of *Essex* had been declared void, *John O'Connor, Jr.*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the seventh day of April instant, which is now lodged of Record in my Office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 11th April, 1863,

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire.

Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Province of *Canada*.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fifth day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Laprairie*, *Tancède Sawageau*, Esquire, *ex officio* Returning Officer for the County of *Laprairie*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said County of *Laprairie* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *Thomas J. J. Loranger*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said County of *Laprairie*, had accepted an office of Profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of one of the Puisné Judges of the Superior Court for that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Lower Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said Honorable *Thomas J. J. Loranger* had become vacant, *Alfred Pinsonneault*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the first day of April instant, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Quebec, 13th April, 1863,

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,

Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return from the Registrar of the County of *Victoria*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1862, in accordance with sec. 76, cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

Also, statement of the affairs of "*La Compagnie du Richelieu*" up to 5th February 1863. [*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.]

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of the Reverend *T. E. Dagenais* and others, and the Petition of *Jean Blais* and others, both of the Parish of *St. Edouard*, County of *Napierville*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *O. Rexford* and others, of *Bolton* and *Potton*.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of the Sisters of Charity of l'Hospice *Youville de St. Benoit*; and two Petitions of the Reverend *F. X. Deserve* and others, of the Parish of *St. Augustin*, County of *Two Mountains*.

By Mr. *Tassé*,—The Petition of *J. B. Meilleur*, *M. D.* and others.

By Mr. *J. S. Ross*, (*Dundas*.)—The Petition of *Philip Carman* and others, of the Township of *Matilda*, County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of *C. E. Houde* and others.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of *John McLean* and others, of *Medonte* and other places.

By the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of the Northern Railway Company.

By Mr. *Bown*,—The Petition of *James Davidson* and others, Members of the Agricultural Associations of the *East* and *West Ridings* of the County of *Brant*; and the Petition of the Reverend *W. M. Christie* and others, of *Chippawa* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of *D. Sinclair* and others, and the Petition of *T. Newton* and others, both of the Township of *Arran*; the Petition of *W. H. Ruby* and others; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Arran*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Carrick*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Greenock*, all of the County of *Bruce*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Brant*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Robert Dewar* and others, of *Lake Shore* and vicinity, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *Thomas Cross* and others; and the Petition of *Hugh Clarke* and others, both of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*),—The Petition of *A. Petrie* and others; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Cumberland*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Admaston*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Horton*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Board of Public Instruction for the South Riding of the County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Morrison*,—The Petition of *Rowland Burr*, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Essa*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Innisfil*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Wightman* and others, of the Township of *Innisfil*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of *James Norris* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; and the Petition of Messieurs *Gillespie*, *Moffatt* and Company and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*,—The Petition of the Reverend *D. McKenzie* and others, of the Village of *Embro* and Township of *West Zorra*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *McKenzie*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Sarnia*; and the Petition of *James Hall* and others, of *Enniskillen* and other Townships, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Ault*,—The Petition of *William Hoople* of *Dickenson's Landing*, County of *Stormont*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Drummond*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Susan DeGaspé*, Widow of the late Honorable *William Power*, in his lifetime one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Superior Court of *Lower Canada*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *Joseph Paré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Valein*; and the Petition of *W. Bartlett* and others, of *North Ely*, both of the County of *Shefford*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :

Of *Robert Burleigh* and others, of the Township of *Amherst Island*; of the Reverend *G. Simpson* and others, of the Township of *Westminster*; of *D. McGregor*, M.D., and others, of *Holland* and other places; of the Reverend *John Lees* and others, of *Lancaster*; of *John Turnbull* and others, of *Tgendingaga*; County of *Hastings*; of the Reverend *George Irving* and others, of *Ayr* and vicinity; and of *J. Cowan* and others, of *Verulam* and *Fenelon*; severally praying that the present system, and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of the Reverend *J. A. Bureau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Agnes*; of the Rev. *S. Tassé* and others; of *S. Brasseau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Marguerite de Blairfinchie*, County of *St. John's*; of the Municipal Council of the County of *Montcalm*; and of the Reverend *P. Brunet* and others; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *L. A. F. Parrot* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Emelie*; of the Reverend *T. Aubert de Gaspé* and others, of the Parish of *St. Apollinaire*; of the Reverend *E. Faucher* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Lotbinière*; of the Reverend *B. Robin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine de Tilly*; of the Reverend *J. B. Perras* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean d'Eschailons*; of *O. Ouellet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard de Lotbinière*; and of the Reverend *J. Belleau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Croix*, all of the County of *Lotbinière*; severally praying that the legal rate of Interest may be fixed at 6 per cent. per annum.

Of the Reverend *S. Tassé* and others; of *S. Brasseau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Marguerite de Blairfinchie*, County of *St. John's*; and of the Reverend *J. G. Watier* and others, of the Parish *St. François de Sales*, County of *Laval*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *L'Assomption*; and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Montcalm*; severally praying for aid to improve the navigation of the River *L'Assomption*.

Of *W. Heron* and others, of *Ashburn* and vicinity; of the Reverend *H. Millier* and others, of the Town of *Sorel*; and of *E. B. Harper* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Toronto*; and of the Municipality of the Village of *Streetsville*; severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the *Peel* General Manufacturing Company, may become Law.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch de Québec*, (South); and of *L. S. Macpherson* and others, of the northside of the River *St. Charles*; severally praying that the Turnpike Road on the north side of the River *St. Charles*, be not abandoned to the local Municipality, but that it be maintained in future by the Commissioners of the *Québec* Road Trust.

Of *Thomas White*, Junior, and *A. Knight*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Vale* Mining and Smelting Company."

Of *Thomas White*, Junior, and *A. Knight*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *St. Flavien* Mining and Smelting Company."

Of *James Foley* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Harvey Hill* Mining and Smelting Company of *Leeds*, in the County of *Meganic*."

Of Messieurs *Charles E. Levey* and Company, and others, Merchants, Ship-owners and others, interested in the Trade of *Quebec*; praying that the Bill to amend the Act twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and fourteen, intituled, "An Act to consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes," may not become Law.

Of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying for amendments to the Bill to amend the Act twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and fourteen, intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes."

Of the Girls' Home and Public Nursery of the City of *Toronto*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of *W. Heron* and others, of *Ashburn* and vicinity; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Board of Grammar School Trustees of the *Berlin* County Grammar School; praying for amendments to the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in *Upper Canada*.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*; praying for amendments to the Acts incorporating the said City.

Of *A. A. Adams* and others, of the Township of *Hereford*; praying for aid to complete the *Hereford* Road.

Of the Reverend *L. R. Fournier* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*, County of *Montcalm*; praying that the time for the payment of their lands, may be extended.

Of the Bar of *Lower Canada* section of the District of *Montreal*; praying for amendments to the Judicature and Registry Laws of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the County of *Bruce*; praying that the said County may not be divided.

Of *D. Corbeil* and *B. Segouin*, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company, for amendments to their Act of incorporation, may not be granted.

Of the Board of School Commissioners of *Ascot*; praying for amendments to the Common School Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Erin*; praying that the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in *Upper Canada*, may not become Law.

Of the Board of Trustees of *Charleston Academy*, *Hatley*, County of *Stanstead*; praying aid for the said Academy.

Of the Reverend *W. Richardson* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Agathe*, County of *Lotbinière*; praying for aid to complete the Road from the said Parish to *Méthot's Mills Station*.

Of *James Webster* and others, Trustees of *St. Andrew's Church* and Manse Lots, *Fergus*; praying for the passing of an Act to provide for the succession of Trustees of the Church and Manse property belonging to the said Church.

Of *James Webster* and others, Trustees of *St. Andrew's Church* Glebe, *Fergus*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the sale of the Glebe belonging to the said Church, for Church purposes.

Of *W. F. Bullen* and others, of the Township of *Deleware*, County of *Middlesex*; praying for the passing of an Act to detach the said Township from the West Riding of the County of *Middlesex*, and annex it to the East Riding thereof.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the assessment and imposition of taxes on unoccupied lands, for which Patents or Location Tickets have not been issued.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*; praying for amendments to the Jury Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Bondholders of the *Quebec Turnpike Trust*; praying for relief.

Of *A. Bertrand* and others; praying that pensions be granted them for services rendered during the War of 1812.

Of *Ira Gould* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Ministers and Pastors of "The New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation," to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.

Of *George Brown* and others, of the Township of *Admaston*, County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act annulling the selection of *Pembroke* as the County Town of the said County, and that a more central place be chosen in lieu thereof.

Of *W. Heron* and others, of *Ashburn* and vicinity; praying that no further extension be made to the Roman Catholic Separate School system, and that no measure having for its object the establishment of Protestant Separate Schools, may become law.

Of *E. D. O'Flinn* and others, of the County of *Hastings*; praying aid for a Road in the said County.

Of *E. Verrault* and others, Cullers and Measurers of Lumber at *Quebec*; praying that no alteration may be made in the present Act regulating the Culling and Measurement of Lumber.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Peterborough*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the said Town

and the Lessees of the *Milbrook* Branch of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton* Railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Peterborough*; praying that the Bill to limit the area of Towns and Villages, may not become law.

Of *David Brown* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for a grant of money towards the enlargement of the Basin of the *Lachine Canal*.

Of *John Dyde*, Colonel Commandant, and others, Heads of Departments and officers commanding the various corps of Volunteer Militia, of and in the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Volunteer Force of *Montreal* may be reimbursed for the actual money outlay, which in addition to their services, they have already brought to the aid of the Militia defences of the Province.

Of *E. Côté* and others, of the Parish of *St. Sylvestre*; of the Reverend *J. B. Perras* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jean d'Eschailions*; of the Reverend *W. Richardson* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Agathe*; and of *James Lefebvre* and others of the Parish of *St. Giles*, all of the County of *Lotbinière*; severally praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the *Chaudière* River.

Of *John Walker* and others, of the Township of *Durham*; praying that certain lands in the said Township granted to one *Thomas Scott*, may be forfeited, and that they be given to the actual settlers thereon.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Aurora*; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Village.

Of *W. Dickson* and others, Lumber Merchants and others, interested in the Lumber Trade, in the City of *Montreal*; praying for the reduction of Boomage dues on all Timber and Lumber passing through the *Lachine Canal*.

Alfred Pinsonneault, Esquire, Member for the County of *Laprairie*, having previously taken the oath according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last, and this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the documents referred to in the following motions for printing, viz:

By the Honorable *Mr. Morin*,—Return to Address, correspondence relating to dismissal of Lieut. Col. *Louis Archambault*.

Return to Address, correspondence with Major *P. O. Roy*, of the 2nd Battalion of *Leinster*.

Return to Address, correspondence with *T. K. Ramsay*, Esq., late one of the Secretaries for the Codification of the Laws.

By *Mr. J. Dufresne*,—Return to Address, information relating to distribution of Colonization moneys.

By *Mr. Daly*,—Return to Address, correspondence in relation to the dismissal of *Mr. John Robb*, heretofore Postmaster of the Town of *Stratford*.—The Committee recommend that the above Returns be printed.

By *Mr. Street*,—Returns from the several Chartered Banks in this Province, of their respective Stockholders, amount of Stock and place of residence.—The Committee recommend that the above Returns, and the Report of the Commissioners on the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, be printed in the Sessional Papers only.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—Return to Address, correspondence between the Officers of the First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of *Peterborough* and the Militia Department, relative to certain charges against Ensign and Adjutant *Kennedy*, of that Company, &c. &c.

By Mr. *Jobin*,—Return to Address relative to dismissal of the late *D. K. Lighthall*, Esq., in his life time, and at the time of his dismissal, Registrar of the County of *Beauhar- nois*, &c. &c.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—Return to Address, last Return of the Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Norfolk*, of qualified Magistrates in said County, &c., &c.—The Committee recommend that the above Returns be not printed.

Mr. *Benjamin* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the North Riding of the County of *Oxford*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read as follow: *George Jackson*, Esquire, *Albert Knight*, Esquire, *Michael Harcourt*, Esquire, *Lucius Seth Huntington*, Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

A Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance having been recently appointed by your Honorable House, your Committee beg leave to report back the following Bills connected with those subjects, and to recommend that they be referred to the said Committee. They would also state, for the information of your Honorable House, that the notice required to be given (under the 62nd Rule) of the sitting of the Committee on these Bills has been fully given, and would respectfully suggest that no further notice be deemed necessary, upon such further reference being made:—

Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara* District Bank.

Bill to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*.

Bill to increase the Capital Stock and further to amend the Act relating to the *Gore* Bank.

Bill to amend the charter of the *Quebec* Bank.

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton* Masonic Hall Association.

Bill to exempt the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor* from liabilities incurred by the assumption of the *Queenston* and *Grimsby* Macadamized Road by the County Council of *Lincoln*.

Bill to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys made by the Municipality of *Malahide*, and for other purposes.

Bill to empower the Executors and Trustees of the late *James Grimes* to sell his real estate to pay his debts.

Bill to incorporate the *Peel* General Manufacturing Company.

Bill further to amend the Act incorporating the *British American* Manufacturing Company.

Bill to enable the heirs of the late *Harriet Judith Hart* to sell immovable property belonging to her estate.

Bill to incorporate the *St. Lawrence* Tow-Boat Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

Your Committee have also agreed to report the following Bills without amendment, viz:—

Bill to amend the Charter of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of *St. Hyacinthe*.

Bill to correct an error in the Letters Patent erecting the Protestant Parishes of *St. Thomas* and *St. George*, in the District of *Bedford*, and to define the boundaries of the said Parishes.

Bill to enable *Elijah Rowell* and *Thomas Merrill Prime* to be admitted to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

Bill, from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate Les Sœurs de la Charité de la Ville de Lévis."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting Tavern Licenses.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint successors to Trustees of Lands held by them.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the 60th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practice as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination and proving the requisite service under articles.

Ordered, That the Order of this House of the tenth instant, referring the Bill to extend the time limited for the construction of certain Turnpike Roads in *Isle Jésus*, and for other purposes, to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be rescinded; and that it be an instruction to the said Committee to report back to the House the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Order of the House of the tenth instant, referring the Bill to extend the time limited for the construction of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road, and for other purposes, to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills be rescinded; and that it be an instruction to the said Committee to report back to the House the said Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jobin* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the prompt and summary administration of criminal justice in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the measurement of coals, and the weight of hay and straw."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers No. 66.*)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* also presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for information respecting employes, and affairs in offices of Prothonotaries and Circuit Court Clerks, *Quebec* and *Montreal*. (*Sessional Papers No. 67.*)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 25th April, 1862, for a synoptical table of Parishes, &c., *Lower Canada*. (*Sessional Papers No. 68.*)

The Honorable *Lewis Thomas Drummond*, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, rose in his place and informed the House that he was obliged to absent himself on important business, and further that the contestation of the Election and Return of the sitting Member has been withdrawn.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Lewis Thomas Drummond* be discharged from further attendance upon the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Charter of the *Quebec Bank*; the Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara District Bank*; the Bill to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*; and the Bill to increase the capital stock and further to amend the Acts relating to the *Gore Bank*; be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance.

A Bill to amend the Act chaptered seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to amend the Act Chapter "seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the "Union *St. Jean Baptiste*" of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, in the Parish of *Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for the relief of the devisees of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act for the relief of the devisees of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize *Hilaire Th berge* to erect a Toll Bridge over the South Branch of the River *Yamaska*, in the Village of the Parish of *St. Pie*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bourassa* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *St. Mary's* Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company of *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Blanchet* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Sutton* Mining Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Caron* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, on the Bill to authorize the Saint James' Club of *Montreal* to issue stock for the purpose of raising funds to build a Club House and dependencies; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* reported, That the Committee had made some progress and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mechanics' Institute of *Montreal* to raise a loan, and for other purposes;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Oil Springs Road Company," being read.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph lines.

On motion of Mr. *Ferguson*, seconded by Mr. *White*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Petitions, Letters, Memorials and other documents which have been addressed to the Governor General of this Province, to the Executive Council, Provincial Secretary, and the Adjutant General's Department, between the dates 1st July, 1859, and 31st December, 1861, in so far as the same relates to Returns made by the Officer commanding the Fifth Battalion of *York* Sedentary Militia in *Canada West*, as also, in so far as such correspondence and documents relate to moneys received by the same officer for commissions, exemption fees and fines exempted from Mennonists and Tunkers during several years.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. J. Ross*, (*Champlain*) be added to the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a system of *Crédit Foncier* in *Lower Canada*, with a view of affording aid to the agricultural classes, and the best means to be adopted to ensure its successful operation.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of certain proposed Resolutions relative to Pilotage in the River *St. Lawrence*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

Ordered, That the *Quebec* and *Trois Pistoles* Navigation Company be required forthwith to furnish to this House the statement, under oath, of their affairs, debts, credits, profits and losses for the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, as required by the Act 16 *Vic.*, cap. 247, and that the said Order be communicated to the said Company by the Clerk of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Commission appointed to investigate certain charges brought against *Didace Tassé*, Esquire, Revenue Inspector and Coroner in and for the District of *Iberville*; together with a copy of such charges and copies of all correspondence on the subject between the Government and *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, a member of this House.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Commission appointed to investigate certain charges brought against *Alexandre M. Delisle* and *William B. Bréhaut*, heretofore Clerk of the Peace in and for the District of *Montreal*; together with a copy of the said charges, and copies of all correspondence between the Government and any person whatsoever on the subject of such charges.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Galt, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cauchon,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the quantity of spirits and beer on which excise duty was received, from the 1st January, 1862, up to the date of the passing of the Act of 1862, imposing increased excise duties, with the amount received; also, a return shewing the quantity of, and amount received on spirits and beer, from the date of passing of said Act to the date when the proclamation came into force giving effect to the said Act; also, a return shewing the quantity of, and amount received on said articles, from the date when the said duties took effect to the 31st December, 1862.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. Joly moved, seconded by Mr. Rémillard, and the question being proposed, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement showing,

1st. The total amount of collocations made without opposition or *demandes*, on the part of the persons collocated in 1862, in conformity with the certificates of the Registrars showing also the number of persons so collocated.

2nd. The total amount of the sums to which these persons so collocated have renounced or to which the Court has decided that the said persons were not entitled, and showing also the number of persons who so renounced, or who, by the decision of the Court, were not entitled to be collocated.

3rd. The number of contestations of Registrars' certificates and of reports of distribution which have taken place in consequence of the said collocations, and the total amount of the costs incurred in the said contestations, both by the party collocated and by the party contesting.

(The said statements to be furnished by the Superior Court for the Districts of Quebec and Montreal.)

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, that after the words "the party contesting" the words "also a statement showing the cost of the Registrar's Certificate in the case of each Sheriff's sale, and of each application for the ratification of title, during the year 1862, particularising each suit or cause; also, a statement showing the number of hypothecs referred to in each such Registrar's Certificate in each such suit or cause; also a statement showing the number of oppositions *afin de conserver*, in each said suit or cause, and the amount of the costs of each such opposition; finally, a comparative statement of the contestations of the distributions of moneys during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862; and showing the cost of the Registrar's certificate in cases of sales by the Sheriff, and of applications for ratifications of title during the year 1861, as compared with the cost of the said certificate during the year 1862, be inserted.

And the Question being put, That those words be there inserted, it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main question so amended being put,

Resolved. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement showing,

1st. The total amount of collocations made without opposition or *demandes*, on the part of the persons collocated in 1862, in conformity with the certificates of the Registrars, showing also the number of persons so collocated.

2nd. The total amount of the sums to which these persons so collocated have renounced or to which the Court has decided that the said persons were not entitled, and showing also the number of persons who so renounced or who, by the decision of the court, were not entitled to be collocated.

3rd. The number of contestations of Registrars' certificates and of reports of distribution which have taken place in consequence of the said collocations, and the total amount of the costs incurred in the said contestations, both by the party collocated, and by the party contesting,

Also a statement showing the cost of the Registrar's certificate in the case of each Sheriff's sale, and of each application for a ratification of title during the year 1862, particularising each suit or cause; also a statement showing the number of hypothecs referred to in each such Registrar's Certificate in each such said suit or cause; also a statement showing the number of oppositions *afin de conserver*, in each said suit or cause, and the amount of the costs of each such opposition; finally a comparative statement of the contestations of the distribution of moneys during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862; and showing the cost of the Registrar's certificate in cases of sale by the Sheriff, and of applications for ratifications of title during the year 1861, as compared with the cost of the said certificate during the year 1862.

(The said statements to be furnished by the Superior Court for the Districts of *Quebec* and *Montreal*.)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, an exact statement of the monies paid to the Townships of Lower Canada, in virtue of section eighty-eight of chapter forty-one of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, showing the amount paid to each Township, the date of each payment, and the proportion which each Township is entitled to receive in the ratio of its population at the last census.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to prevent the execution in public of the sentence of death, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Robitaille* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the laws in force in *Lower Canada*, respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issue of licenses therefor, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Dunkin*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *Knight*, Mr. *Langevin*, Mr. *Somerville*, Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, Mr. *Taschereau*, Mr. *Brousseau*, and Mr. *Pope*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Honorable *George Brown*, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Oxford*, having previously taken the oath according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for and regulate the inspection and stamping of Gas Meters, and to protect the consumers of illuminating gas, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Crawford*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Alleyne*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, and the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Gall*, the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Buchanan*, and Mr. *Langevin*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the conditions on which wives separated as to property from their husbands, may carry on business as traders in *Lower Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Scatcherd*, and the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Division Courts, chapter nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, Mr. *Morrison*, Mr. *Crawford*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Matthew C. Cameron*, and Mr. *Cockburn*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter 19, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Division Courts" being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting Division Courts, chapter nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, Mr. *Benjamin*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Patrick*, Mr. *Dickson*, Mr. *Walsh*, Mr. *Morrison*, Mr. *Bown*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, and Mr. *Mackenzie*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, paper and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the execution of deeds by married women in *Lower Canada*, affecting real estate in *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada* in respect to arrears of taxes on non-resident lands and miscellaneous provisions, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Dickson*, the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, Mr. *Harcourt*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Morrison*, and Mr. *Bell* (North Lanark), to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the currency, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Tasst*, the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, Mr. *Scatcherd*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Daoust*, Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, and Mr. *Wallbridge*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,
The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 14th April, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Denis*.—The Petition of *L. Gervais* and others, of the Parish of *St. Timothée*; and the Petition of *A. Ouimet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Stanislas de Kotska*.

By Mr. *Sylvain*.—The Petition of *A. Simons* and others, of the Township of *Matane*; the Petition of *H. Roy* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Luce*, County of *Rimouski*; the Petition of the Reverend *A. Ladière* and others, of the Parish of *St. Fabien*; and the Petition of *A. Caron* and others, of the Township of *McNider*.

By Mr. *Morrison*.—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*.—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Wickham*.

By Mr. *McLachlin*.—Two Petitions of the Municipality of the Township of *Wilberforce*; and the Petition of *John McLaren* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, County of *Renfrew*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Morin*.—The Petition of *P. Archambault* and others, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul*; the Petition of *L. Bélanger* and others, of the Parish of *St. François de Sales*; and the Petition of the Reverend *F. Barnabé* and others, all of the County of *Laval*.

By Mr. *Bell (Russell)*.—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Admaston*, County of *Renfrew*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*.—The Petition of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*.—The Petition of *Henry Chapman* and *Robert Esdaile* of the City of *Montreal*, Executors, of the last Will and Testament of the late *Andrew Shaw*, in his lifetime of the said City.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*.—The Petition of the *Western Canada* Loan Company, the Petition of the Provincial Directors of the Bank of *Canada*; and the Petition of the Reeves representing Municipalities in the County of *Renfrew*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*.—The Petition of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*; and the Petition of the Honorable *J. H. Cameron* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Clarke*.—The Petition of the Congregation of *St. George's Church, Guelph*.

By Mr. *Huntington*.—The Petition of the *Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly* Railroad Company.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the inspection of wheat and other grains, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House, that *James Morton*,

Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. White, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Sixth Report of the said Committee which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of the Municipality of the Township of *Beverley* for the confirmation of a certain survey of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Concessions thereof; Of the Town Council of the Town of *Peterborough*, for an Act to confirm a certain agreement entered into between the Corporation of the said Town and the Lessees of the *Millbrook* Branch of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton* Railway; Of *James Webster*, and others, Trustees of *St. Andrew's* Church and Manse lots, *Fergus*, for an Act to provide for the succession of Trustees of the Church and Manse property belonging to the said Church; and of the same, for authority to dispose of the Glebe belonging to the said Church for Church purposes; Of *Charles Renaud* and others, for the incorporation of the *Montreal and Szlaberry* Steamboat Company; Of *Martin McLeod*, for an Act to confirm his title to the road allowance in front of Lot No. 60, 1st Concession of *King*; Of *G. G. Dunning* and others, for repeal of the Act to declare the mode of the side lines in the 1st Concession, old survey, of the Township of *Cumberland*, shall be run; And of the Municipality of the Village of *Aurora*, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Village.

The Petitions of *James Foley* and others for incorporation of the *Harvey Hill* Mining and Smelting Company, of *Leeds*, in *Megantic*; Of *Thomas White, Junior*, and *A. Knight*, for incorporation of the *Vale* Mining and Smelting Company; And of *Thomas White, Junior*, and *A. Knight*, for incorporation of the *St. Flavien* Mining and Smelting Company, severally praying for the incorporation of Companies to which have been transferred the rights and privileges already acquired by other parties, and though no notice has been given, yet as the rights of no other parties are affected, they beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule.

On the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Cayuga*, for authority to sell a part of the market block in the said village, your Committee find that no notice was given, but a public meeting of the inhabitants of the village was called to consider the matter, and resolutions were passed approving of the application; your Committee have therefore no hesitation in recommending a suspension of the 53rd rule in this case.

The following Petitions are not of a nature to require the publication of notice, viz :—Of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of *Canada*, for an Act to correct a clerical error in the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act of 1862,—Of the Girls' Home and Public Nursery of the City of *Toronto*, for an Act of Incorporation,—And of *Ira Gould* and others, of *Montreal*, for an Act to authorize the ministers of "The New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation" to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.

Mr. Benjamin reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto, and the names of the Committee were read as follow: *James O'Halloran*, Esquire, *William Frederick Powell*, Esquire, *Thomas Scatcherd*, Esquire, *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire; Chair-man, the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion*.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to diminish the expenses of Judicial sales, and of Confirmations of Titles in *Lower Canada*; that the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

In obedience to the instruction of Your Honorable House, Your Committee have the honor to report back the following Bills, viz:—

Bill to extend the time limited for the construction of certain turnpike roads in *Isle Jésus*, and for other purposes.

Bill to extend the time limited for the construction of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road, and for other purposes.

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and beg to report the same, with certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association.

Bill to continue in the Corporation of the County of *Elgin* the management and control of that portion of the *London* and *Port Stanley* Gravelled Road, lying within the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas*.

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Jewish Congregation of *Anshe Sholem* of *Hamilton*," and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Mr. *Crawford* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill respecting the appointment of Commissioners for taking affidavits and affirmations in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to be used in this Province, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That Mr. *Benjamin* have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm to *Martin MacLeod* a part of the Road allowance, known as the Town Line between *Vaughan* and *King*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Ministers of the New Church signified by the "New Jerusalem in the Revelation," in *Lower Canada*, to solemnize Matrimony and for other objects.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Benjamin*, seconded by Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That several localities in *Canada*, from the failure of last year's crops, being now left destitute of the requisite grain for seed, it is essential, not only for the relief of such localities, but in the general interest of the community, that steps should be taken to supply the want occasioned by this deficiency, and to authorize the local authorities to take the necessary steps therefor, so as to afford the same relief in the present case which was granted heretofore to the Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce* on a similar occasion.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Benjamin*, Mr. *McKellar*, Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Stirton*, Mr. *Biggar*, the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, and the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, be appointed to take the subject into consideration; to report thereon from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Village of *Beauharnois* under the name of the Town of *Beauharnois*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish and continue a survey, in the Township of *King*, in the County of *York*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Crawford* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the "Girl's Home and Public Nursery of Toronto."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the legality of certain instruments therein mentioned connected with the *Peterborough Branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Anderson*, Mr. *Cowan*, Mr. *Haultain*, and Mr. *Simpson*, be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the laws in force in *Lower Canada*, respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of Licenses therefor, and for other purposes; and that the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven members.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *Harvey Hill Mining and Smelting Company of Leeds*, in the County of *Megantic*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Harvey Hill Mining and Smelting Company of Leeds*, in the County of *Megantic*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Drummond* have leave to bring in a Bill for the verification of the Division Line between the Townships of *Upton* and *Grantham*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Village of *Cayuga*, in the County of *Haldimand*, to sell a portion of the Market Block of the said Village, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That Mr. *Harcourt* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Village of *Cayuga*, in the County of *Haldimand*, to sell a portion of the Market Block of the said Village, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor-General *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to facilitate remedies against partners and others trading under designations other than their own names.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th March, 1863, for copies of all correspondence between the Postmaster-General and *Gilbert Griffin*, Esquire, Inspector of Post Offices, *London, Upper Canada*, relative to the contract recently given for the conveyance of the mail from *Sebringville* to *Kinkora*; also, copies of all the Tenders sent to Mr. *Griffin*, or the Postmaster-General for the above contract. (*Sessional Papers No. 69.*)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 12th March, 1863, for information respecting dams and slides on salmon rivers in *Lower Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 70.*)

Mr. *Desaulniers*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a system of *Crédit Foncier* in *Lower Canada*, with a view of affording aid to the agricultural classes and the best means to be adopted to ensure its successful operation, and other references, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee, after having carefully examined the clauses of the Bill referred to them, have resolved to alter several of its provisions so as to reconcile them to the system of *Crédit Foncier* which they have agreed to adopt in conformity with the resolutions contained in their first Report, and after having prepared the necessary amendments for that purpose, your Committee have caused them to be inserted in the said Bill which they respectfully submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

George Jackson, Esquire, *Albert Knight*, Esquire, *Michael Harcourt*, Esquire, *Lucius Seth Huntington*, Esquire ; Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron* ; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the *North Riding* of the County of *Oxford*, their names were called over ; and being called to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the North Riding of the County of *Oxford*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the North Riding of that County.

Ordered, That the said Committee do meet in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at the hour of eleven of the clock, A. M., To-morrow.

A Bill to authorize *Hilaire Thêberge* to erect a Toll Bridge over the South Branch of the River *Yamaska*, in the Village of the Parish of *St. Pie*, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to authorize *Hilaire Thêberge* to levy Tolls on a Bridge erected by him over the South Branch of the River *Yamaska*, in the Village of the Parish of *St. Pie*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *St. Mary's* Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company of *Montreal*, was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Mary's* Elevating and Grain Warehouseing Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Mechanics Institute of *Montreal* to raise a loan and for other purposes," was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their House that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to prevent the execution in Public of the Sentence of Death, being read ;

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Morris*, and the question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Huot* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Gagnon*, that all the words after "now" to the end of the question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of inserting the following clause therein ; The penalty of death for political offences is abolished in this Province" inserted instead thereof.

And the question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>L'archambault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Sylvain, and</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Tassé.—37.</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Sicotte, (Atty. Gen.)</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell),</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Huntingdon,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cameron, J. H.,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A.G.</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wright.—69.</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S., (Dundas),</i>	
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative,

And the Question being again proposed, that the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Rykert* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Rymal*, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell)</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Walsh.—51.</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	

NAYS :
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark,)</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>MacKenzie,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wilson—61.</i>
<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	
<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	
<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main question being put, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas.)</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G.</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McKenzie,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wilson.—61.</i>
<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	
<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	
<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	

NAYS :
Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell,)</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Walsb.—51.</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Walsh* reported the Bill to remove doubts as to the Representation in the Legislative Council of the Townships of *Gloucester* and *Osgoode*, in the County of *Carleton*, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow.

Mr. *Mackenzie* reported the Bill respecting the sureties of Public Officers on the separation of United Counties and Townships, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*) reported the Bill to amend the Laws of *Upper Canada*, affecting Trade and Commerce, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Jurors and Juries, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, Mr. *O'Halloran*, Mr. *Rémillard*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Taschereau*, Mr. *Laframboise*, and Mr. *Denis*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insolvency, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Joly*, and Mr. *Huntington*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Brokers, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor-General *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor-General *Wilson*, and the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter forty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapters 36 and 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Act 25 Vic., Cap. 11, respecting the registration and redemption of hypothecs in *Lower Canada*, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 15th April, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. H. Blyth* and others; two Petitions of the Reverend *L. C. Lussier* and others, of *St. Joachim de Chauteauguay* and other Parishes; and the Petition of *Martentekatsensère* and others, Iriquois Indians of the Seignior of *Sault St. Louis*, District of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—Two Petitions of *James Shanley*, of the City of *London, C. W.*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Active Militia Force of *Canada*; and the Petition of *John Harvey* and others, of the Township of *Smith*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *J. C. Heriot* and others, of *Georgeville*, County of *Stanstead*.

By Mr. *Smith*,—The Petition of *George T. Richardson* and others, of the Township of *Manvers*, County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Fortier*,—The Petition of *L. Manseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine de la Baie du Febvre*; and the Petition of the Reverend *A. A. Marcoux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Zephirin de Courval*, both of the County of *Yamaska*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Delaware*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Dawson*,—The Petition of *R. Wright* and others, of the Townships of *Hull* and *Templeton*; and the Village of *Aylmer*; the Petition of the Reverend *A. M. Bourassa* and others, of the Parishes of *Notre Dame de Bonsecours* and *St. André Avellin*, and Township of *Ripon*; the Petition of *T. W. Cameron* and others, of the Township of *Lochaber*; the Petition of the Reverend *W. Morris* and others, of the Township and Village of *Buckingham*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. David* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Angélique*, all of the District of *Ottawa*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of *George Taylor*, of the Township of *Albion*, County of *Peel*; and the Petition of the *Montreal Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Chapais*,—The Petition of *Joseph Dionne* and others, of the Township of *Woodbridge*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alleyne*,—The Petition of *F. W. G. Austin* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend *T. E. Dagenais* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard*, County of *Napierville*; and of the Reverend *F. X. Desève* and others, of the Parish of *St. Augustin*, County of *Two Mountains*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of *Jean Blais* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard*, County of *Napierville*; of the Reverend *F. X. Desève* and others, of the Parish of *St. Augustin*, County of *Two Mountains*; and of *C. E. Houde* and others; severally praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *John McLean* and others, of *Medonte* and other places; of the Reverend *W. M. Christie* and others, of *Chippawa* and vicinity; of the Reverend *Thomas Wightman* and others, of the Township of *Innisfil*; of *James Norris* and others; and of the Reverend *D. McKenzie* and others, of the Village of *Embro* and Township of *West Zorra*, County of *Oxford*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University* and *University College* may be preserved intact.

Of *J. B. Meillur*, M.D., and others; praying for amendments to the Act to incorporate the members of the *Medical Profession in Lower Canada*, and to regulate the study and practice of *Physic* and *Surgery* therein.

Of *James Davidson* and others, members of the *Agricultural Associations* of the *East* and *West Ridings* of the County of *Brant*; praying for amendments to the Act respecting the *Bureau of Agriculture* and *Agricultural Societies*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Arran*; of *W. H. Ruby* and others; of *T. Newton* and others, of the Township of *Arran*; of the Municipality of the Township of *Greenock*; and of the Municipality of the Township of *Brant*, all of the County of *Bruce*; severally praying that the said County may not be divided into two separate Counties.

Of *D. Sinclair* and others, of the Township of *Arran*, County of *Bruce*; praying for the passing of an Act to select the County Town of the said County, and to provide for the erection of the County Buildings at a place to be agreed on by the Legislature.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Bruce*; praying that the said County may be divided into two separate Counties; and also, for the passing of an Act voiding the Proclamation appointing *Walkerton* as the County Town of the said County.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Carrick*; praying that the County of *Bruce* may not be divided into two separate Counties, and that the erection of County Buildings at *Walkerton* be immediately commenced.

Of the Sisters of Charity of *l'Espérance Youville de St. Benoit*; praying for aid.

Of *Philip Carman* and others, of the Township of *Matilda*, County of *Dundas*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Northern Railway Company; praying that the Bill to amend the Act 23rd *Victoria*, Chapter 185, intituled, "An Act relating to the Northern Railway of *Canada*," so far as relates to the construction of the Branch Line into the Town of *Barrie*, and other matters therein contained, may not become law.

Of Mrs. *Susan de Gaspé*, widow of the late Honorable *William Power*, in his lifetime one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Superior Court of *Lower Canada*; praying for relief.

Of *O. Rexford* and others, of *Bolton* and *Potton*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The South *Bolton* Cemetery Company."

Of *Thomas Cross* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Leeds* Mining Company."

Of *Hugh Clarke* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Upton* Copper Mining Company."

Of the Reverend *Robert Dewar* and others, of *Lake Shore* and vicinity, County of *Grey*; praying that the Bill to establish Roman Catholic Separate Schools in *Upper Canada*, may not become law.

Of the Board of Public Instruction for the South Riding of the County of *Wellington*; praying for amendments to the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in *Upper Canada*.

Of *Rouland Burr*, of the City of *Toronto*; praying that a Committee be appointed to consider the necessity and practicability of constructing a Ship Canal between the *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Ontario*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*; praying for amendments to the Acts incorporating the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Essa*; and of the Municipality of the Township of *Innisfil*; severally praying that no changes may be made in the Acts incorporating the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

Of *William Hoople*, of *Dickinson's Landing*, County of *Stormont*; praying to be remunerated for the discovery of the Channel through the *Long Sault* Rapids, on the River *St. Lawrence*.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that no alterations may be made in the present law respecting Interest.

Of Messieurs *Gillespie*, *Moffatt* and Company, and others, merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that in the event of the re-imposition of tolls on the Canals, notice be given at least six months prior thereto.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Sarnia*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the said Council to issue Debentures to redeem those issued under a By-Law passed in 1858.

Of *A. Petrie* and others, of the Township of *Cumberland*; and of the Municipality of the Township of *Cumberland*; severally praying that the prayer of the Petition of *G. G. Dinning* and others, of the said Township, for the repeal of the Act to declare the mode in which the side lines in the first concession, old survey, of the Township of *Cumberland*, in the County of *Russell*, shall be run, may not be granted.

Of *W. Bartlett* and others, of *North Ely*, County of *Shefford*; praying that *North Ely* may be erected into a separate Municipality.

Of *Joseph Paré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Valérien*, County of *Shefford*; praying that the said Parish may be erected into a separate Municipality.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Admaston*; and of the Municipality of the Township of *Horton*; severally praying that the Bill to legalize and make valid By-Law numbered seven of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew*, and the Debentures issued thereunder, may not become law.

Of *James Hall* and others, of *Enniskillen* and other Townships, County of *Lambton*; praying that the Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the Oil Springs in the Township of *Enniskillen* by Branch Railways, and to further amend their Acts of Incorporation, may become law.

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the North Riding of the County of *Oxford*, presented to the House the final Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

1. *Resolved*, That neither the Petitioner nor any person on his behalf, having appeared before the Committee for one hour after the assembling of the Committee, nor any evidence having been adduced in support of the allegations made in the Petition against the Election and Return of the Sitting Member, the Committee unanimously declare that the Honorable *William McDougall* was duly elected and returned at the last general election for the North Riding of the County of *Oxford*, as the Sitting Member thereof.

2. *Resolved* unanimously, That the said Petition of *William Bishop* against the Election and Return of the said Honorable *William McDougall*, for the North Riding of the County of *Oxford*, is frivolous and vexatious.

Mr. *Crawford*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to declare the mode in which the side lines of the lots in the Township of *Fitzroy*, in the County of *Carleton*, shall be run, and have amended the preamble and the first clause, so as to confine the operation of the Bill to the side lines and division lines between lots 1 to 15 inclusive, in each of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th concessions.

They have also considered the Bill to legalize and make valid By-law numbered seven of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew*, and the debentures issued thereunder, and have amended the preamble so as to make it in more strict accordance with the facts as proved before the Committee, and they report the Bill without further amendment.

The Bill to establish the boundary lines of certain concessions, lots and side lines, in the Township of *North Dorchester*, has been examined by your Committee, and they have agreed to report the same, with an amendment, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the *St. Patrick's* Benevolent Society of *Montreal*; and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbour of *Montreal*; that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais* do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

1. *Resolved*, That *Benjamin Tett*, Esquire, the Sitting Member, was duly elected and returned to represent the said South Riding of the County of *Leeds* at the last Election.

2. *Resolved*, That neither the Petition nor the Defence is frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. *Bourassa* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in so far as it relates to Rivers and Streams, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That Mr. *Tassé* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada* respecting the Medical Profession, and sale of Drugs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill respecting the appointment of Commissioners for taking affidavits and affirmations in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, to be used in this Province, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Synod Act of the Church of *England and Ireland in Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the report of *Pierre Fortin*, Esquire, on losses sustained by Fishermen on the River *Moisie*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Fishery Act, and other matters relating to Fishing and Fisheries.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *St. Flavien* Mining and Smelting Company.

Ordered, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Flavien* Mining and Smelting Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *Vale* Mining and Smelting Company.

Ord red, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Vale* Mining and Smelting Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to authorize *Marie Louise Le Vasseur* to collect tolls on a bridge over the River *Becancour*, in the County of *Nicolet*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Gaudet* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize *Marie Louise Le Vasseur* to collect Tollson a Bridge over the River *Becancour*, in the County of *Nicolet*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Pope* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Ascot* Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable *John Simpson* to attend and give evidence before the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, on Friday next, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

Ordered, That Mr. *Simpson* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. Dawson, Mr. Dunsford, Mr. McLachlin, Mr. Desaulniers, Mr. Haultain, Mr. Robitaille, Mr. McCann, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Scott, be appointed to enquire into the state of the Lumber Trade in Canada, in relation to the settlement of the country, and the action of the Government in dealing with these interests respectively; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Wright, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Bell (Russell), the Honorable Mr. Cameron, and Mr. McKellar, be appointed to enquire into the practicability of establishing a navigable water communication between Lakes Huron, Simcoe and Ontario by means of the contemplated Georgian Bay Canal; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. Denis, seconded by Mr. Joseph Dufresne,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all documents, contracts, and correspondence which have been passed between the Government and the proprietor or proprietors of the Steam Tow-boats between Lachine, Beauharnois and Kingston; also, of any correspondence which may have taken place respecting these contracts, and of all tenders which have been made, and by whom, with the view of obtaining the said contracts for the current year.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Desaulniers, seconded by Mr. Caron,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement, in detail, of the sums paid by the different Public Departments, between 1st January, 1863, and the 15th instant, for Printing, Stationery, Book-binding, Books and Blanks, the prices in detail of the various articles, and the names of the parties who furnished the articles and performed the Printing.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Somerville be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 24 Vic., chapter 29, intituled, "An Act to amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," and other references.

On motion of Mr. Caron, seconded by Mr. Desaulniers,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the amounts advanced or expended, and the amounts paid, between 25th February, 1863, and the 15th April instant, by the Commissioners of Enquiry appointed in virtue of Chapter 13 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille, seconded by Mr. Beaubien,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all suggested amendments to the Fishery Act, and to the Fishing Regulations, which may have been heretofore made by the officers heretofore employed in the Fishery Service.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Daly*, seconded by Mr. *Benjamin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all letters between the Customs Department or any of its officers, or the Commissioners of Ports, and any of the officers of the Port of *London*, relative to certain charges against the Collector of the said Port; also, a copy of the decision of the Customs Department relative to such charges, and the causes which led to the removal of any of the officers of the said Port, either from the public service or to other ports.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

James O'Halloran, Esquire; *William Frederick Powell*, Esquire; *Thomas Scatcherd*, Esquire; *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire; Chairman the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion*, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, their names were called over, and *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, not appearing within one hour after four of the clock,

On motion of Mr. *Benjamin*, seconded by Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*),

Ordered, That the 75th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, be now read;

And the same being read;

Ordered, That *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Beauce*, having been appointed to serve as one of the Members to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, and not having attended in his place within one hour after four of the clock this day, being the day appointed for the swearing of the said Committee, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House.

The Order of the House, of yesterday, for the attendance of *James Morton*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood* rose in his place, and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Morton* to state, that his absence from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, yesterday, was owing to his having forgotten the hour at which the said Committee was to meet.

And Mr. *Morton* having verified the same upon oath,

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

A Bill to remove doubts as to the representation in the Legislative Council of the Townships of *Gloucester* and *Osgoode*, in the County of *Carleton*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to remove doubts as to the representation in the Legislative Council, of the Townships of *Osgoode* and *Gloucester*, in the County of *Carleton*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting the sureties of Public Officers on the separation of United Counties and Townships, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the laws of *Upper Canada*, affecting Trade and Commerce, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the Inspection of Wheat and other Grain; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dunkin* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to diminish the expenses of Judicial Sales and of confirmations of titles in *Lower Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Caron* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the said Bill be re-printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to Prescription and Limitation of Actions in *Lower Canada*, being read;

Mr. *O'Halloran* moved, seconded by Mr. *Knight*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof.

John O'Connor, Esquire, Member for the County of *Essex* having previously taken the oath, according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, That he had taken *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, into his custody,

Whereupon Mr. *Langevin* acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Mongenais* to state that the reason which prevented him from being present at the meeting of the Select Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères* on the ninth of the present month, and the following days, was, that he was detained at home by illness which did not permit his attending in his place in Parliament.

And Mr. *Mongenais* having verified the same upon oath;

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Mongenais*, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

And the question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dacoust,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark,)</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>

<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Mongenaix,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh and</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Wright.—64.</i>

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell),</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Trassé, and</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A. White.—40.</i>	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then, the main question, so amended being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day three months.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to make further provision for the incorporation of Charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Jobin*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, and the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Administration of Justice, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Baby*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Sylvain*, Mr. *Fournier*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *Tasche-reau* and Mr. *Desaulniers*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Affirmations and Declarations, being read;

Mr. *Jackson* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, and the question being proposed, that the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* moved, in amendment to the question, seconded by Mr. *Morrison*, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>De Cazes,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain)</i>

<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty.-Gen.</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G. Street,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Walbridge—49.</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	
<i>Cauchon,</i>			

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S., (Dundas)</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Wright—29.</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>			

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *J. S. McDonald*,
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 16th April, 1863.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House informed the House that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of yesterday, for taking into his custody *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, in consequence of his absence from the city.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Price*,—The Petition of the Municipality of *Bagotville*; and two Petitions of the Municipality of *Hébertville*.

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *N. Boutin*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Patrice de Sherrington*, County of *Napierville*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of *J. Allard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Gogzague*; and the Petition of the Reverend *E. U. Blyth* and others.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of *John Stirling* and others, of the city of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of *D. Corriveau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Gervais*; the Petition of *G. Bédard* and others, of the Township of *Buckland*; and the Petition of *E. Fortin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Michel*, all of the County of *Bellechasse*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*,—The Petition of *Joseph Delhaye* and others, of the South-East part of the Township of *Tingwick*; the Petition of *E. Ducharme* and others, of the Parish of *St. Albert*; and the Petition of the Reverend *L. E. Dauth* and others.

By Mr. *Bown*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Chapais*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. Lagacé* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*; the Petition of *J. B. Dionne* and others, of the Parish of *St. Paschal*; the Petition of *V. Taché* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Kamouraska*; the Petition of the Reverend *H. Potvin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Denis*; the Petition of *E. P. Michaud* and others, of the Parish of *St. Alexandre*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Gagnon* and others, of the Parish of *St. André*; the Petition of *P. Levesque* and others, of the Parish of *Mount Carmel*; the Petition of the Revd. *J. Doucet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Hélène*; the Petition of the Reverend *F. Begin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Pacôme*; the Petition of the Reverend *P. Girard*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Onésime*; the Petition of *D. Bertrand* and others, of the Parish of *Trois Pistoles*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *Isle Verte*; the Petition of the Reverend *N. T. Hébert* and others, of the Village of *Kamouraska*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kamouraska*.

By Mr. *Harcourt*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the Lay Association of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland at Montreal*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*,—Three Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Durham*; and the Petition of *A. Lightbody*, Chairman, and *W. W. Smith*, Secretary, on behalf of a meeting of the subscribers to the Congregational College of *British North America*, held in *Hamilton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,—The Petition of *W. Mowat* and others, policyholders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *George Slack* and others, of the Township of *Milton*; and the Petition of *H. L. Routh* and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,—The Petition of *P. M' Cann* and others, Roman Catholic inhabitants of the City of *London, C. W.*

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the *Quebec Board of Trade*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor-General *Wilson*,—The Petition of *A. Davis* and others, of the Township of *King*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *Ste. Rose*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *L. Gervais* and others, of the Parish of *St. Timothée*,—of *A. Ovimet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Stanislas de Kostka*,—and of the Reverend *F. Barnabé* and others, of the County of *Laval*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of *A. Simons* and others, of the Township of *Matane*,—and of *A. Caron* and others, of the Township of *McNider*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to exempt squatters from the annual tax imposed on them by the order of the Crown Lands Department of the 14th July, 1860, and for other purposes.

Of *H. Roy* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Luce*, County of *Rimouski*; praying for aid to erect a wharf at *l'Anse aux Coques*.

Of the Reverend *A. Ladrure* and others, of the Parish of *St. Fabien*; praying aid for a road in the said parish.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Collingwood*; praying for amendments to the Act 24 Vic., cap. 38, to amend the Assessment Act.

Of the Honorable *J. H. Cameron* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Toronto Club*."

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Wickham*; praying for amendments to the *Lower Canada Municipal Act of 1860*, and the Acts amending the same.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Wilberforce*, County of *Renfrew*; praying that the Townships of *MacNab*, *Bagot*, and *Blythefield* may not be detached from the said county.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Admaston*, County of *Renfrew*; praying that

the Townships of *MacNab*, *Bagot*, and *Blythefield*, and the Village of *Arnprior* may not be detached from the said county.

Of *John McLaren* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act annulling the selection of *Pembroke* as the County Town of the said county, and that a more central place be chosen in lieu thereof.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Wilberforce*, County of *Renfrew*; praying that the Bill to legalize and make valid By-Law numbered seven of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew*, and the Debentures issued thereunder, may not become law,

Of the Reeves representing Municipalities in the County of *Renfrew*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*, for the reconsideration of the County Town question, may not be granted.

Of *P. Archambault* and others, of the Parish of *St Vincent de Paul*,—and of *L. Bélanger* and others, of the Parish of *St François de Sales*, both of the County of *Laval*; severally praying that the prayer of the Petition of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company, for amendments to their Act of incorporation, may not be granted.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill to amend the Act twelfth *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and fourteen, intituled, “An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House, *Quebec*, and for other purposes,” may not become law.

Of *Henry Chapman* and *Robert Esdaile*, of the City of *Montreal*, executors of the last will and testament of the late *Andrew Shaw*, in his lifetime of the said city; praying for the passing of an Act to impose a sufficient deposit upon Life Insurance Companies (incorporated or otherwise), established abroad, transacting business in this Province by themselves or their agents.

Of the Provisional Directors of the Bank of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to open books for the subscription of stock in the City of *London, England*, and for other purposes.

Of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of “The *Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association*.”

Of the *Western Canada Loan Company*; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of the *Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly* Railroad Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of their road, and for other purposes.

Of the Congregation of *St. George's Church, Guelph*; praying that the same privilege may be extended to them for educating their children in the principles of their own faith as are now extended to Roman Catholics.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the charter of the *Quebec Bank*, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

They have also considered the Bill to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to enable *Thomas Edouard Belle-Isle* to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and have amended the same so as to require Mr. *Belle-Isle* to pass an examination before the Board of Examiners of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Lower Canada*, as to his qualification, before he shall be entitled to obtain a license.

They have also considered the Bill to enable the District Building Society of *Montreal* to change their name to the “District of *Montreal* Permanent Building Society,” and to constitute them a Permanent Building Society, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Mr. *Benjamin*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the following Resolution:—"That several localities in *Canada*, from the failure of last year's crops being now left destitute of the requisite grain for seed, it is essential, not only for the relief of such localities, but in the general interest of the community, that steps should be taken to supply the want occasioned by this deficiency, and to authorize the local authorities to take the necessary steps therefor, so to afford the same relief in the present case which heretofore was granted to the Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce* on a similar occasion;" presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to report the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That notwithstanding any law in force in *Upper Canada*, the Council of any County be authorized to pass a By-law or By-laws for raising money, not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of seed and for the relief of persons suffering from the failure of the crops, and for no other purpose, and that the debentures issued under such By-laws be a charge on the County.

2. *Resolved*, That such By-law be in the same form as Schedule A to the Act 22 *Vict.*, chap. 7, and the Sections numbered 222, 223, 224 and 225 of the *Upper Canada Municipal Act* of 1859, being chapter 54, 22 *Vict.*, shall not apply thereto.

3. *Resolved*, That the County Council, under such By-law, be authorized to lend the money so raised in such sums as they may deem expedient, to Township Councils requesting the same, and to impose and levy a special rate in each year against the Municipality so borrowing, over and above all other County rates, until the loan and interest are repaid.

4. *Resolved*, That the Township Councils be authorized to lend the money so borrowed, and also to lend any surplus Township Funds in their possession not otherwise appropriated, to the persons aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid.

5. *Resolved*, That the Township Councils be authorized, if they deem it expedient, to purchase seed and deliver the same to persons aforesaid in place of the money.

6. *Resolved*, That the Township Councils do, by By-law, declare the time within which such loan shall be repaid, and be authorized to impose, levy and collect a special annual rate, over and above all other rates against the estate, real and personal, of the party borrowing, and all the rights and remedies shall apply thereto which now, or at any time hereafter, shall apply to the collection of any other rate or tax upon such land; or the Council, if it see fit, may take other security, real or personal, for the payment of such loan.

7. *Resolved*, That no money raised under any such Act shall be applied to any other purpose, and any surplus thereof unapplied shall be added to the sinking fund for the redemption of the County Debentures issued as aforesaid.

8. *Resolved*, That no money lent or seed delivered under such Act shall be seized in execution, garnisheed or attached.

9. *Resolved*, That no By-law be passed and no Debentures be issued under any By-law passed in pursuance of such Act, after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

10. *Resolved*, That such Act do apply to *Upper Canada* only.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, on the said Report.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Langevin* reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Langevin* reported the said Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as followeth:

1. *Resolved*, That notwithstanding any Law in force in *Upper Canada*, the Council of any County be authorized to pass a By-law or By-laws for raising money, not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of seed and for the relief of persons suffering from the failure of the crops, and for no other purpose, and that the debentures issued under such By-laws be a charge on the County.

2. *Resolved*, That such By-law be in the same form as Schedule A to the Act 22 *Vict.*

chap. 7, and the Sections numbered 222, 223, 224, and 225 of the *Upper Canada Municipal Act* of 1859, being chapter 54, 22 *Vict.* shall not apply thereto.

3. *Resolved*, That the County Council, under such By-law, be authorized to lend the money so raised in such sums as they may deem expedient, to Township Councils requesting the same, and to impose and levy a special rate in each year against the Municipality so borrowing, over and above all other County rates, until the loan and interest are repaid.

4. *Resolved*, That the Township Councils be authorized to lend the money so borrowed, and also to lend any surplus Township funds in their possession not otherwise appropriated, to the persons aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid.

5. *Resolved*, That the Township Councils be authorized, if they deem it expedient, to purchase seed and deliver the same to the persons aforesaid in place of the money.

6. *Resolved*, That the Township Councils do, by By-law, declare the time within which such loan shall be repaid, and be authorized to impose, levy and collect a special annual rate, over and above all other rates against the estate, real and personal, of the party borrowing, and all the rights and remedies shall apply thereto which now, or at any time hereafter, shall apply to the collection of any other rate or tax upon such land; or the Council, if it see fit, may take other security, real or personal, for the payment of such loan.

7. *Resolved*, That no money raised under any such Act shall be applied to any other purpose, and any surplus thereof unapplied shall be added to the sinking fund for the redemption of the County debentures issued as aforesaid.

8. *Resolved*, That no money lent or seed delivered under such Act shall be seized in execution, garnisheed or attached.

9. *Resolved*, That no By-law be passed and no debentures be issued under any By-law passed in pursuance of such Act, after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

10. *Resolved*. That such Act do apply to *Upper Canada* only.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Benjamin* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable County Councils to raise money for assisting persons, in certain cases, to sow their lands and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Petition of *William Hoople*, of *Dickinson's Landing*, County of *Stormont*, be referred to the Select Committee on the Petition of *Jacques O'tronhiat're*, an Iriquois Indian of *Caughnawaga*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter thirty-two of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Wallbridge*, seconded by Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and papers relative to the dismissal of Mr. *Harston* and other Postmasters in the County of *Northumberland*, by the late Postmaster General.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, and other documents and papers relative to the application of Mr. *D. K. Feehan*, for a contract for the performance of Mail Service on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

A Message from the Legislative Council by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery.

MR. SPEAKER,—The Legislative Council doth give leave to the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of their Members, to attend before the Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Public Accounts, on Friday next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend chapter seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada* concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House,

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That the 60th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to admit *Peter Taylor Pousset* an Attorney of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for *Upper Canada*.

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all entries made in favor of the County of *Bonaventure*, in a book kept in the Department of Public Works headed *Notes et estimés pour l'année, 1862*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Reverend *W. Agar Adamson*, D. C. L., their Chaplain, to attend before the Select Committee of this House, appointed to inquire into the working of the Fishery Act, and other matters relating to Fishing and Fisheries, on Saturday next, the 18th instant.

Ordered, That Mr. *Robitaille* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Fishery Act, and other matters relating to Fishing and Fisheries, be reduced to five Members.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Brown* be added to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to receive the deputation of this House with the Address to Her Majesty and the Message to His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, on the occasion of the Marriage of His Royal Highness, to-morrow, at two o'clock, P. M.

A Bill to provide for the inspection of wheat and other grain was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act respecting the inspection of wheat and other grain."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal*, and after some time

spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Prévost* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

James O' Halloran, Esquire; *William Frederick Powell*, Esquire; *Thomas Scatcherd*, Esquire; *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable *Antoine Dorion*; being the select committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, their names were called over, and *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, not appearing within one hour after four of the clock;

On motion of Mr. *Laframboise*, seconded by Mr. *Bell*, (North Lanark)

Ordered, That the 77th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, be now read.

And the same being read,

Ordered, That the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, be referred back to the General Committee of Elections.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of a certain proposed Resolution, relative to fees to be paid for certain services to be performed by the Port Warden for the Port and Harbor of *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Prévost* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in so far as it relates to Rivers and Streams; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baby* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Cap. 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada respecting Fisheries and Fishing being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Fishery Act, and other matters relating to Fishing and Fisheries.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Game Act of *Lower Canada*, and the amendments thereto, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *Simard*, Mr. *Sylvain* and Mr. *Dawson*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law of Property and Trusts in *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, Mr. *Cockburn*, Mr. *Wallbridge* and Mr. *Crawford*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law in relation to Law Costs in Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law and Chancery in *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Scatcherd*, Mr. *Simpson*, the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr.

Ferguson, *Mr. Notman*, *Mr. Clarke* and *Mr. Mackenzie*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to legalize certain investments made by the Corporation of the Township of *Malahide*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*, so as to enable County Councils to sell unimproved lands of non-residents two years in arrears for taxes, being read;

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by *Mr. McKellar*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. D. A. Macdonald moved, in amendment to the question, seconded by *Mr. Wallbridge*, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott</i> ,	<i>Dawson</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G.</i>	<i>Ross, (Champlain),</i>
<i>Alleyn</i> ,	<i>Desaulniers</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>Ross, (Dundas),</i>
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Rykert</i> ,
<i>Beaudreau</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>McCann</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Scott</i> ,
<i>Bell, (Russell)</i> ,	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>McLachlan</i> ,	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Galt</i> ,	<i>Mongenais</i> ,	<i>Simard</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Hooper</i> ,	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>O' Connor</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ,
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Jobin</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Kierzkowski</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,	<i>Sylvain</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> ,	<i>Prévost</i> ,	<i>Tett</i> ,
<i>Clarke</i> ,	<i>Labreche-Viger</i> ,	<i>Robinson</i> ,	<i>Wallbridge, and</i>
<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Laframboise</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,	<i>Wilson.—57.</i>
<i>Crawford</i> ,			

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Anderson</i> ,	<i>DeCazes</i> ,	<i>Harcourt</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Haultain</i> ,	<i>Patrick</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Hébert</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Huntingdon</i> ,	<i>Poupore</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Dostalier</i> ,	<i>Jackson</i> ,	<i>Powell</i> ,
<i>Carling</i> ,	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Jones</i> ,	<i>Rémillard</i> ,
<i>Cartier</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Ryerson</i> ,
<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Morin</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Fournier</i> ,	<i>Morrison</i> ,	<i>Somerville, and</i>
<i>Daly</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Stirton.—44.</i>

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then, the main question so amended being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter fifty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled "An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations' Act of Upper Canada.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Morrison*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Wallbridge* and Mr. *Scott*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts respecting, and to render valid certain assessments and sales already made, being read ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act regulating the Culling and Measurement of Lumber, being read ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned.

Friday, April 17th, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Rykert*,—The Petition of the Session of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, *St. Catharines*, C. W.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of *E. Lacroix* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jérôme de Matane*.

By Mr. *Bell* (Russell),—The Petition of *Thomas Wardhope*, Moderator and others, members of the Presbytery of *Ottawa*, in connection with the *Canada* Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. *Poupore*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Bristol*, County of *Pontiac*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Pontiac*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Loan Association of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *Charles R. Tucker* and others, of *New Bedford*, State of *Massachusetts*; and the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of *J. E. Guilbault*, of the City of *Montreal*, Botanist.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Gervais*.

By Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Warwick*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*,—The Petition of *Pierre Legaré* and others of the Parishes of *Charlesbourg* and *St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette*, County of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Board of Common School Trustees of the City of *London*, C. W.; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Shefford*.

By Mr. *Beaubien*,—The Petition of *P. Verrault* and others, of *St. Pierre de la Rivière du Sud* and other Parishes, County of *Montmagny*.

By Mr. Wallbridge,—The Petition of *Robert Johnston of Laputa, Ballyshannan, County of Donegal, Ireland*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *James Johnston*, of Her Majesty's 8th (the Kings) Regiment of Foot, the devisees and trustees named in the last will and testament and codicils thereto, of the late Lieutenant-General Sir *William Johnston*, K. C. B., deceased, and *Jane Johnston of Southampton, England*, surviving daughter of the said late General *Johnston*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the United Temperance Organizations of *Montreal*; the Petition of the Honorable *L. Renaud* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, and the Petition of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of *M. K. Lockwood* and others, of the Village of *Brighton*; and the Petition of *Thomas Curtis* and others, of the Township of *Brighton*, both of the County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of *A. M. Stevens*, Chairman, and *W. W. Smith*, Secretary, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of *Owen Sound*; and the Petition of *W. G. Paterson* and others, of the Town of *Collingwood*, County of *Simcoe*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend *E. H. Blyth* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Reverend *L. C. Lussier* and others, of *St. Joachim de Chateauguay* and *St. Clément de Beauharnois*; praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the River *Chateauguay*, in the Parish of *Chateauguay*.

Of the Reverend *L. C. Lussier* and others, *St. Joachim de Chateauguay* and other Parishes; praying for amendments to the Municipal Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of *J. C. Heriot* and others, of *Georgeville*, County of *Stanstead*, and of *George T. Richardson* and others, of the Township of *Manvers*, County of *Durham*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of *L. Manseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine de la Baie du Febvre*, County of *Yamaska*; praying that the said Parish may be annexed to the District of *Three Rivers*, for judicial purposes.

Of the Reverend *A. A. Marcoux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Zéphirin de Courval*, County of *Yamaska*; praying that the said Parish may be annexed to the District of *Three Rivers*, for judicial purposes.

Of *F. W. G. Austin* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for amendments to the Fishery Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of *John Harvey* and others, of the Township of *Smith*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of *David Porter* and others of the County of *Peterborough* for amendments to the Act respecting the survey of lands in *Upper Canada*, may not be granted.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Delaware*, County of *Middlesex*; praying for the passing of an Act to detach the said Township from the West Riding of the County of *Middlesex*, and annex it to the East Riding thereof.

Of *George Taylor*, of the Township of *Albion*, County of *Peel*; praying that a Pension may be granted him in consideration of his long services as a mail carrier.

Of the *Montreal* Assurance Company; praying for an Act to incorporate "The *Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association*."

Of *Joseph Dionne* and others, of the Township of *Woodbridge*; praying that the time for the payment of their lands, may be extended.

Of *Martekatsisensere* and others, *Iroquois* Indians, of the Seigniorship of *Sault St. Louis*, District of *Montreal*; praying that they may be allowed to dispose of the timber on their lands.

Of *James Shanly*, of the City of *London*, *C. W.*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Active Militia Force of *Canada*; praying to be reimbursed his outlay in the Field Battery stores furnished by him.

Of *James Shanly*, of the City of *London*, *C. W.*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Active Militia Force of *Canada*; praying for amendments to the Act 25 Vic., Cap. 1; to amend the Act respecting the Militia.

Of *R. Wright* and others, of the Townships of *Hull* and *Templeton* and the Village of *Aylmer*,—of the Reverend *A. M. Bourassa* and others, of the Parishes of *Notre Dame de Bonsecours* and *St. André Avellan*, and the Township of *Ripon*,—of *G. W. Cameron* and others, of the Township of *Lochaber*,—of the Reverend *W. Morris* and others, of the Township and Village of *Buckingham*,—and of the Reverend *J. David* and others of the Parish of *Ste. Angélique*, all of the District of *Ottawa*; severally condemning the Petition of *J. Delisle* and others, of the District of *Ottawa* and vicinity, against the Honorable *Aimé Lafontaine*, Judge of the Superior Court in and for the said District, and praying that such action may be taken as will best vindicate the majesty of the law.

Mr. *White*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—of the Municipality of the Township of *Whitchurch*, for an Act to legalize their investment of certain Clergy Reserve Moneys,—of the Provincial Insurance Company, of *Canada*, for incorporation of the *Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association*,—of the Trustees of the *Drummondville Mining Company*,—of the Honorable *J. H. Cameron* and others, for incorporation of the *Toronto Club*,—and of the local Municipality of *St. Colombe de Sillery*, for an Act to erect the same into a County Municipality.

The Petition of *O. Rexford* and others, for incorporation of the *South Bolton Cemetery Company*; of *Thos. Cross* and others, for incorporation of the *Leeds Mining Company*; and of *Hugh Clarke* and others, for incorporation of the *Upton Copper Mining Company*, applying for corporate powers in connection with real property already acquired by the Petitioners in each case, and as no private rights, therefore, can be affected, your Committee recommend the suspension of the 53rd Rule.

On the Petition of the Town Council of *Sarnia*, for authority to issue new debentures to redeem those issued under a By-law passed in 1858, your Committee find that the local notice was sufficient, but none was given in the *Canada Gazette*; in a matter so purely local, your Committee beg to recommend that the notice be considered sufficient.

The Petition of the *Welland Railway Company* prays for certain amendments to their charter, including power to issue preferential stock; but no mention is made of this power in the notice; your Committee would, therefore, recommend that due provision be made in the Bill for the protection of the rights of the Shareholders.

On the Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of City of *Three Rivers*, for amendments to the Acts incorporating the said City, no notice has been given, and as the proposed amendments would not materially alter the present powers of the Corporation, your Committee are of opinion that no notice is necessary for the Bill; one of the proposed amendments, however, is to require a higher qualification for the rate-payers in voting upon certain By-laws of the Corporation, and as this would affect the rights of the rate-payers, your Committee would recommend that this provision be not inserted in the Bill.

On the Petition of the *Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company*, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their Railway, and of a bridge across the River *Richelieu*, etc.; your Committee find that no notice was given, they beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule, with respect to the extension of time for completing the Railway, as the greater portion of the road is actually in operation, but inasmuch as a suit is pending against the Company in connection with the bridge across the *Richelieu*, they are of opinion that the proposed extension of time should not include this bridge.

On the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*; for amendments to the Act incorporating the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, your Committee find that no notice has been given.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to constitute but one Agricultural Society in and for the United Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

They have also considered the Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of *St. Athanase* to macadamize certain roads in the said Parish, and to erect toll-gates thereon, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Your Committee would respectfully beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House that, for the future, no motion for suspending the 60th Rule (relating to the Fee on Private Bills) in regard to any particular Bill before the House, be entertained, until after such Bill shall have been reported upon by the Committee to whom it may have been referred, nor unless such suspension shall have been recommended by the Committee.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report, in so far as regards the Suspension of the 60th Rule of this House.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be further extended to the 27th instant; for receiving Private Bills to the 4th May; and for receiving Reports on Private Bills to the 25th May next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Town of *Sarnia* to issue Debentures for redeeming some of their outstanding Debentures for which no Sinking Fund has been provided.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Assessment of Property in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Alley* have leave to bring in a Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe de Sillery* into a County Municipality.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *Leeds* Copper Mining Company.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Leeds* Copper Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *South Bolton* Cemetery Company.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *South Bolton* Cemetery Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor-General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to restrict the raising of moneys in the Village of *Aurora*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Desaulniers* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the City of *Three Rivers*, and the Acts amending the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson*, seconded by Mr. *O'Connor*,

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Jackson, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Wilson, the Honorable Mr. McDougall, the Honorable Mr. Mowat, the Honorable Mr. Cameron, the Honorable John A. Macdonald, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Street, and Mr. Ferguson, be appointed to inquire whether any and what measure should be adopted in order to remove certain difficulties that have arisen from levying taxes on unpatented lands; to report thereon by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Huntington have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the Upton Mining Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Morris have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Upton Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sicotte, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 2nd ultimo, for a Return showing: First, the price and terms on which the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road was sold by Government, and the names of the original sureties (if any) for the payment of the same; Secondly, a statement of all moneys received on account of the sale of the said road,—the amount, including principal and interest, due thereon,—and the names of the sureties (if any), or character of the security (if any) still held for the payment thereof; and lastly, whether any person being at any time a surety for the payment of said road, has been discharged from such surety; and if so, when and by what authority? (*Sessional Papers No. 71.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Denis reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual prosecution of corrupt practices at Elections," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law as respects persons dying in any Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dostaler reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Dostaler reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices and the registration of Instruments relating to Lands in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Wallbridge*, Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Morrison*, Mr. *Dunsford*, Mr. *Walsh*, and Mr. *Burwell*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of *Montreal*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill relating to donations *inter-vivos* and testamentary donations, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Tuesday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery.

MR. SPEAKER,—The Legislative Council doth give leave to the Reverend *W. Agar Adamson*, D. C. L., their Chaplain and Librarian, to appear before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to enquire into the working of the Fishery Act and other matters relating to Fishing and the Fisheries, on Saturday next, the eighteenth instant.

Also, the Legislative Council doth request the Legislative Assembly to communicate to their Honors the evidence whereon was founded the Bill passed by them, intituled, "An Act for the protection of settlers in *Lower Canada*," in certain cases.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable County Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their lands, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, Mr. *Hébert*, Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Fortier*, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, Mr. *Labreche-Viger*, and Mr. *Desaulniers*, be appointed to enquire as to the best means of affording aid to localities requiring assistance in sowing their lands in consequence of the failure of the crops in 1862, in *Lower Canada*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to restore to Roman Catholics in *Upper Canada*, certain rights in respect to Separate Schools," without any amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House informed the House, that he had taken *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. *Langevin* acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Taschereau* to state, that by reason of a death in his family he had been obliged to be absent from the city since Wednesday at noon, and that he had consequently been unable to attend this House in order to be sworn in as a member of the *Perth* Election Committee.

And Mr. *Taschereau* having verified the same upon oath ;

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Ordered, That *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Ferguson*, Mr. *Patrick*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Dickson*, Mr. *Sturton*, and Mr. *Wright*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 45 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider of a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Judges in *Upper Canada*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That in case any Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, or of the Court of Common Pleas, has continued in the office of a Judge of one or more of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity in *Upper Canada* for fifteen years, or becomes afflicted with some permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office, and in case such Judge resigns his said office of Judge, Her Majesty may, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, reciting such period of service or permanent infirmity, grant unto such Judge an annuity equal to two-thirds of the salary annexed to the office of such Judge, to commence immediately after the period of his resignation, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ryher* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the sale of lands of deceased debtors under execution; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McKellar* reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Wickham* Mining Company, the Bill to incorporate the *Sutton* Mining Company, and the Bill to incorporate the *Durham* Mining Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *O'Halloran* reported, that the Committee had severally gone through each of the said Bills, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *O'Halloran* reported the said Bills accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bills be severally read the third time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the *Sutton* Mining Company, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the *St. James Club of Montreal* to issue stock for the purpose of raising funds to build a club house and dependencies, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McCann* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *McCann* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Charter of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of *St. Hyacinthe*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brousseau* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton* Masonic Hall Association, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunsford* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to exempt the Town of *Niagara*, and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor*, from liabilities incurred by the assumption of the *Queenston* and *Grimby* Macadamized Road by the County Council of *Lincoln*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morris* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys made by the Municipality of *Malahide*, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rymal* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself in a Committee on the Bill to empower the Executors and Trustees of the late *James Grimes* to sell his real estate to pay his debts; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harltain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Peel* General Manufacturing Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Crawford* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according Order, resolved itself into a committee on the Bill further to amend the Act incorporating the British American Manufacturing Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dawson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the heirs of the late *Harriot Judith Hart* to sell the immovable property belonging to her estate; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Desaulniers* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *J. J. Ross (Champlain)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *J. J. Ross (Champlain)* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to correct an error in the Letters Patent, erecting the Protestant Parishes of *St. Thomas* and *Saint George*, in the District of *Bedford*, and to define the boundaries of said Parishes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bourassa* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable *Elijah Rowell* and *Thomas Merrill Prime*, to be admitted to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Fortier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Les Soeurs de la Charité de la Ville de Lévis*"; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Beaubien* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, on the Bill to incorporate the *Montreal Corn Exchange Association*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dostaler* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dostaler* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to continue in the Corporation of the County of *Elgin*, the management and control of that portion of the *London* and *Port Stanley* Gravelled Road, lying within the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mongenais* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mongenais* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Jewish Congregation of *Anshe Sholem of Hamilton*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Simpson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to declare the mode in which the side lines of the lots in the Township of *Fitzroy*, in the County of *Carleton*, shall be run; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Denis* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to legalize and make valid By-law numbered seven of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew*, and the debentures issued thereunder; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Tassé* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Tassé* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to establish the boundary lines of certain concessions, lots and side lines in the Township of *North Dorchester*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stirton* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Stirton* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Charter of the *Quebec* Bank; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Chapais* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Langevin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable *Thomas Edouard Belle Isle* to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Sylvain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the District Building Society of *Montreal* to change their name to the District of *Montreal* Permanent Building Society, and to constitute them a permanent Building Society; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Simard* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church in the Village of *Lanark*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, to sell a certain lot of land, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Ascot* Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 20th April, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*,—The Petition of *La Société de l'Union de l'Industrie*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,—The Petition of *Thomas Webb* and others, of the City of *London*, *C. W.*

By Mr. *Wright*,—The Petition of *William Tyrrell*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of *York*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of the Reverend *M. McDonald* and others, members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Township of *Stanstead*.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of *E. Wynn* and others, of the Township of *Seymour*, County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *Starnes*,—The Petition of *P. Brady* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine Abbé*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of the School Commissioners of and for the Township of *Godmanchester*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—Two Petitions of the Reverend *W. Taylor*, D.D., and others, Elders of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, *Montreal*; and the Petition of *E. Atwater* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, Merchants.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Henry* and others, of *Lachute*; and the Petition of the Reverend, *W. R. Sutherland* and others, of the Township of *Ekefrid*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Chapais*,—The Petition of *L. Tétu* and others, of the Parish of *Rivière Ouelle*.
 By Mr. *Bell (Russell)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Wardrope*, Moderator, and others, members of the Presbytery of *Ottawa*, in connection with the *Canada Presbyterian Church*.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—Two Petitions of the *Toronto Board of Trade*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Port Hope*; and the Petition of *W. L. Hubertus* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of *John Fraser* and others, of the City of *Kingston*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of *N. T. MacLeod* and others, Officers of the class A corps of the Active Force of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Harcourt*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Morin*,—The Petition of *François Parent*, *Damase Richard* and *Joseph Fortin*, all of the Parish of *Beauport*, in the County of *Québec*, in the Province of *Canada*, Yeomen, and all Electors in and for the County of *Québec* aforesaid.

By Mr. *Price*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Hudson* and others, of the Townships of *Chicoutimi* and *Laterrière*, County of *Chicoutimi*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend *P. Lagacé* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*,—of *J. B. Dionne* and others, of the Parish of *St. Pascal*,—of *V. Taché* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Kamouraska*,—of the Reverend *H. Potvin* and others, of the Parish *S. Denis*,—of *E. P. Michaud* and others, of the Parish of *St. Alexandre*,—of the Reverend *J. B. Gagnon* and others, of the Parish of *St. André*,—of *P. Levesque* and others, of the Parish of *Mont Carmel*,—of the Reverend *J. Doucet* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Hélène*,—of the Reverend *F. Bégin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Pacôme*,—of the Reverend *P. Girard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Onésime*,—of *D. Bertrand* and others, of the Parish of *Trois Pistoles*,—of the Municipality of the Parish of *Isle Verte*,—of the Reverend *N. T. Hébert* and others, of the Village of *Kamouraska*,—and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kamouraska*; severally praying that no change may be made in the chef-lieu of the District of *Kamouraska*.

Of the Municipality of *Bagotville*; praying aid for a Wharf in the said Municipality.

Of the Municipality of *Hébertville*; praying for aid to open out a Road from the Village of *Hébertville* to the Isle of *Alma*, in the Township of *Delisle*.

Of *Joseph Dehaye* and others, of the south-east part of the Township of *Tingwick*; praying aid for a Road in the said Township.

Of *E. Ducharme* and others, of the Parish of *St. Albert*; praying aid for a road in the said parish.

Of the Reverend *L. E. Daught* and others; praying for aid to open out a road in the Municipality of the Canton of *Bulstrode*.

Of the Municipality of *Hébertville*; praying that the *Kinogami Road* may be completed, and also, that the said Municipality be refunded the money paid by them for a plan of the Bridge over the River *Askonia*.

Of *Pierre Legaré* and others, of the Parishes of *Charlesbourg* and *St. Ambroise de la Junc. Lorette*, County of *Quebec*, praying for aid to macadamize the Road known as "*La Route Ste. Cluire*."

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Warwick*; praying aid for a Road in the said Township.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Pontiac*; praying aid for "*The Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*."

Of *J. E. Guilbault*, of the City of *Montreal*, Botanist; praying aid to establish a Botanical and Geological Garden in the said City.

Of *N. Boutin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Patrice de Sherrington*, County of *Napierville*,—and of *J. Allard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Louis de Gonzague*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of the Reverend *E. U. Blyth* and others; praying for amendments to the Municipal Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Brant*; praying for amendments to the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests in *Upper Canada*.

Of *W. Mowat* and others, Policy Holders of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Cobourg*; praying for amendments to the Bill to amend the Act for consolidating the debt of the said Town.

Of the Agricultural Loan Association of *Canada*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of the United Temperance Organizations of *Montreal*; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the City of *Montreal*.

Of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Lessees of the *Millbrook Branch* of the said Railway, and the Corporation of the Town of *Peterborough*, and for other purposes.

Of *D. Corriveau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Germain*,—of *T. Bédard* and others, of the Township of *Buckland*,—of *E. Fortin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Michel*,—and of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Germain*, all of the County of *Bellechasse*; severally praying that the Bill introduced by *E. Rémillard*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Bellechasse*, No. 113, to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*, may not become Law.

Of *John Sterling* and others, of the City of *Toronto*,—and of the Session of the *Canada Presbyterian Church, St. Catharines, C. W.*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*; praying that the Seat of Government may be removed to *Toronto* at the close of the present Session of Parliament.

Of the Lay Association of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland, at Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of *Charles R. Tucker* and others, of *New Bedford, State of Massachusetts, U. S.*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Chaudière Copper Mining Company*."

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the assessment and imposition of taxes on unoccupied lands, for which patents or location tickets have not been issued.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the payment to witnesses attending the Courts of Assize and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, on behalf of the Crown, to give evidence in criminal cases.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*; praying for the repeal of a portion of the Act 24 Vic., Cap. 38, to amend the Assessment Act.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Dereham*; praying for authority to loan certain Clergy Reserve Moneys, apportioned to the said Township, for the purpose of draining and reclaiming certain waste lands in the said Municipality.

Of *A. Lightbody*, Chairman, and *W. W. Smith*, Secretary, on behalf of a meeting of the subscribers to the Congregation College of *British North America*, held in *Hamilton*,—and of the Reverend *Thomas Wardrope*, Moderator, and others, members of the Presbytery of *Ottawa*, in connection with the *Canada Presbyterian Church*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University and University College* may be preserved intact.

Of *George Slack* and others, of the Township of *Milton*; praying that the said Township may not be annexed to the District of *St. Hyacinthe* for judicial purposes, and to the County of *Bagot* for municipal and other purposes.

Of *P. McCann* and others, Roman Catholic inhabitants of the City of *London, C. W.*; praying that the Bill to restore to Roman Catholics in *Upper Canada* certain rights in respect to Separate Schools, may become law.

Of the Board of Common School Trustees of the City of *London, C. W.*,—of the Municipality of the Township of *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*,—and of *A. M. Stephens*, Chairman, and *W. W. Smith*, Secretary, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of *Owen Sound*; severally praying that the Bill to restore to Roman Catholics

in *Upper Canada* certain rights in respect to Separate Schools, may not become Law.

Of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying that no alterations may be made in the present Law respecting Interest.

Of *A. Davis* and others, of the Township of *King*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Municipality of the said Township to receive from *Joseph Wood* certain collateral securities, which were taken from *R. H. Brett* in lieu of \$2,113 deposited in *Brett's* Bank of Exchange, previous to the time of its failure, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *Ste. Rose*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company, for amendments to their Act of incorporation, may not be granted.

Of the Honorable *L. Renaud* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Bill to amend "An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province," may become Law.

Of *H. L. Routh* and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Bill to amend "An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province," may not become Law.

Of *E. Lacroix* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jérôme de Matane*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the Reverend *E. Rousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jérôme de Matane*, for an Act to authorize the Curate and Churchwardens of the *Œuvre et Fabrique* of the said Parish, to levy on the Catholic inhabitants thereof the sum of £2000 in order to pay the costs of the building of their Church, Vestry, and Burying-ground, may not be granted.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Bristol*, County of *Pontiac*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish the Side Lines already run of the said Township, parallel with the Boundary Line of the Township of *Clarendon*, and for other purposes.

Of *Robert Johnston*, of *Laputa, Ballyshannon*, County of *Donegal, Ireland*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *James Johnston*, of Her Majesty's 8th (the King's) Regiment of Foot, the Devises and Trustees named in the last will and testament, and codicils thereto, of the late Lieutenant-General *Sir William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased; and *Jane Johnston*, of *Southampton, England*, surviving daughter of the said late General *Johnston*; praying for the passing of an Act to empower them to sell certain lands situate in *Canada*, belonging to the estate of the said late General *Johnston*.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill respecting Insolvency may become Law.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Shefford*; praying for amendments to the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act.

Of *M. K. Lockwood* and others, of the Village of *Brighton*,—and of *Thomas Curtis* and others, of the Township of *Brighton*, both of the County of *Northumberland*; severally praying that measures may be adopted as will lead to the immediate undertaking and completion of the *Murray Canal*.

Of *W. G. Paterson* and others, of the Town of *Collingwood*, County of *Simcoe*; praying that the Bill to amend the Act 23rd *Victoria*, Chapter 105, intituled, "An Act relating to the Northern Railway of *Canada*," so far as relates to the construction of the Branch Line into the Town of *Barrie*, and other matters therein contained, may not become Law.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledon* be now received and read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read, praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to exempt from Assessment and Taxation for a period of eight years, and to commute for a further period of ten years, all assessments upon all capital not less than \$10,000, which shall be invested in Manufacturing operations within the said Municipality.

Mr. J. B. E. Dorion, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire as to the best means of affording aid to localities requiring assistance in sowing their Lands in consequence of the failure of the crops in 1862, in *Lower Canada*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to report the following Resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That notwithstanding any law in force in *Lower Canada*, the Council of any Local Municipality may pass a By-law or By-laws for raising money, not exceeding in the whole one thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of seed, and for the relief of persons suffering from the failure of the crops, and for no other purpose ; and the debentures issued under such By-laws shall be a charge on the Municipality.

2. *Resolved*, That such By-laws shall be in the form of schedule A to this Act, and shall be in force immediately after being passed by the Council at a usual or a regularly called special meeting, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the *Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act*.

3. *Resolved*, That it shall be lawful for any Council, at such meeting as aforesaid, to pass a By-law for obtaining a loan from the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for *Lower Canada*, for the purposes of this Act ; and the notices and delay provided by the said Act shall not apply to such By-law ; provided always that nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing any issue on behalf of the said Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund beyond the sum now remaining undisposed of under the provisions of Section 87, Chapter 83, Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*.

4. *Resolved*, That the Councils shall lend the money so borrowed, and may also lend any surplus Township funds in their possession not otherwise appropriated or expended, to the persons aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid.

5. *Resolved*, That the Councils, if they deem it expedient, may purchase seed and deliver the same to the persons aforesaid, in the place of money.

6. *Resolved*, That the Council shall, by By-Law, declare the time within which such loan shall be repaid, and shall impose, levy, and collect a special annual rate, over and above all other rates, against the estate, real and personal, of the party borrowing, and all the rights and remedies shall apply thereto which now or at any time hereafter shall apply to the collection of any other rate or tax upon such land ; or the Council, if it see fit, may take other security, real or personal, for the payment of such loan.

7. *Resolved*, That no money raised under this Act shall be applied to any other purpose, and any surplus thereof shall be added to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debentures issued as aforesaid.

8. *Resolved*, That no money lent, or seed delivered, under this Act shall be seized in execution, garnisheed, or attached.

9. *Resolved*, That no by-law shall be passed, and no debentures shall be issued, under any such by-law passed in pursuance of this Act, after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Your Committee would further submit, that under the provisions of Section 88, Chapter 41, Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, a sum of money is to be applied to the credit of the Township Municipalities, and they would recommend that the Government should, in such cases as may appear to them necessary and expedient, advance upon the security of sufficient by-laws for the purpose, such sum out of the said indemnity as shall not exceed the probable amount hereafter payable to such Municipality.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee on the said Report.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Benoit* reported, That the Committee had come to several resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Benoit* reported the said Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as followeth :—

1. *Resolved*, That notwithstanding any law in force in *Lower Canada*, the Council of any Local Municipality may pass a by-law or by-laws for raising money, not exceeding in the whole one thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of seed, and for the relief of persons suffering from the failure of crops, and for no other purpose ; and the debentures issued under such by-laws shall be a charge on the municipality.

2. *Resolved*, That such by-laws shall be in the form of schedule A to this Act, and shall be in force immediately after being passed by the Council at a usual or a regularly

called special meeting, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the *Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act*.

3. *Resolved*, That it shall be lawful for any Council, at such meeting as aforesaid, to pass a by-law for obtaining a loan from the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for *Lower Canada*, for the purposes of this Act; and the notices and delay provided by the said Act shall not apply to such by-law; Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing any issue on behalf of the said Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund beyond the sum now remaining undisposed of under the provision of Section 87, Chapter 83, Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*.

4. *Resolved*, That the Councils shall lend the money so borrowed, and may also lend any surplus Township funds in their possession not otherwise appropriated or expended, to the persons aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid.

5. *Resolved*, That the Councils, if they deem it expedient, may purchase seed and deliver the same to the persons aforesaid, in the place of money.

6. *Resolved*, That the Council shall, by by-law, declare the time within which such loan shall be repaid, and shall impose, levy, and collect a special annual rate, over and above all other rates, against the estate, real and personal, of the party borrowing, and all the rights and remedies shall apply thereto which now, or at any time hereafter, shall apply to the collection of any other rate or tax upon such land; or the Council, if it see fit, may take other security, real or personal, for the payment of such loan.

7. *Resolved*, That no money raised under this Act shall be applied to any other purpose, and any surplus thereof shall be added to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debentures issued as aforesaid.

8. *Resolved*, That no money lent, or seed delivered, under this Act, shall be seized in execution, garnisheed, or attached.

9. *Resolved*, That no by-law shall be passed, and no debentures shall be issued, under any such by-law passed in pursuance of this Act, after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable Local Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend "An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province," and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, informed the House that *James Morton*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *James Morton*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

Mr. *Benjamin* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the members of the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read as follow:—The Honorable *John Beverley Robinson*, *Thomas Scatcherd*, Esquire, *John Poupore*, Esquire, *George Sylvain*, Esquire; Chairman, *William Notman*, Esquire.

Mr. *McKellar*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Emigration and Colonization, especially with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 3.)

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments to each, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House, viz:—

Bill to legalize and confirm a By-Law of the County Council of the County of *Lincoln*, changing the place of the County Town.

Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality.

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities."

Bill to authorize the Corporation of the Township of *St. Vincent* to impose and collect certain Tolls, and for other purposes.

Bill to incorporate the *St. Patrick's Society of Montreal*.

They have also considered the Bill to incorporate the *Quebec Floating Elevator Company*, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Mr. *Morrison* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence," that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the sale by retail of Adulterated Liquors.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Lake Underwriter's Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The *Toronto Club*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Benoit* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Agriculture.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dawson* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the erection, maintenance and protection of Booms.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Immigration and Colonization, especially with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Somerville* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Elections of School Commissioners in the School Municipality of the Township of *Godmanchester*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Carling* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*, so far as relates to the notice to be given of all unpaid taxes on lands.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in a Bill to separate the Township of *Delaware* from the West Riding of the County of *Middlesex*, and to annex the same to the East Riding thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Connor* be added to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. *Pinsonneault* be added to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That Mr. *Kierzkowski* and Mr. *Benoit* be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Acts amending the same, respecting Agriculture.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fortier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipal and Rural Matters.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fortier* have leave to bring in a Bill to annex the Parishes of *St. Antoine de la Baie du Febvre*, *St. Zéphirin de Courval* and *Ste. Brigitte*, to the District of *Three Rivers*; and the Parishes of *St. Guillaume d'Upton*, *St. Bonaventure*, and *St. Germain* to the District of *Richelieu*, for judicial purposes only.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th March, 1863, for copies of papers relative to *Rivière du Gouffre* Bridge. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 72.)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1863, for information respecting *Arthabaska* Railway Road, and subsidiary lines to Grand Trunk. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 73.)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for copies of correspondence, etc., relative to the dismissal of Dr. *Meilleur* and Messrs. *R. Raymond* and *T. Cherrier* from their respective offices. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 74.)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for a statement of the entire expenses which have been incurred from the commencement of the work up to 31st December last, in preparing the *Welland* Canal to receive a supply of water from *Lake Erie*; a statement of the further sums of money and length of time which will probably be necessary for the entire completion of that work, and a statement of the difference of tonnage between the largest class of vessels which now pass through the said canal, and the largest class of vessels which will be enabled to pass through it when the work referred to is completed. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 75.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron and Mr. Smith be added to the Select Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that in pursuance of the 140th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, he had, in the matter of the Controverted Parliamentary Election for the County of Essex, taxed the costs as follows:—

To be paid by *John O'Connor*, Esquire, the Petitioner, to *William B. Wells*, Esquire, the Commissioner appointed for taking evidence, two hundred and thirty dollars; to *George Williams*, Clerk, ninety-two dollars; to *George Williams*, for engrossing, fifty-six dollars and fifty cents; to *George Williams*, for stationery, three dollars; to *W. B. Arnold*, Bailiff, forty dollars; to *W. B. Arnold*, as mileage, two dollars and twenty cents; to *George Lee*, Bailiff, forty-six dollars; making in all four hundred and seventy-five dollars, and seventy cents.

To be paid by *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, the sitting member, to *William B. Wells*, Esquire, the Commissioner, two hundred and ten dollars; to *George Williams*, Clerk, eighty-four dollars; to *George Williams*, for engrossing, fifty-six dollars fifty-cents; to *George Williams*, for stationery, three dollars; to *W. B. Arnold*, Bailiff, forty-two dollars; to *George Lee*, Bailiff, forty-two dollars; to *George Lee*, as mileage, one dollar; making in all four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

A Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of *Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass,

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend chapter 45 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting mortgages and sales of personal property, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to amend chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting mortgages and sales of personal property."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize "The Saint James Club of *Montreal*" to issue stock for the purpose of raising funds to build a club house and dependencies, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to authorize the St. James Club of *Montreal* to issue stock for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to build a Club house."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the charter of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of *St. Hyacinthe*, was, according to Order, read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton Masonic Hall Association*, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to exempt the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor* from liabilities incurred by the assumption of the *Queenston* and *Grimsby* Mac-

adamised Road by the County Council of *Lincoln*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to exempt the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor*, in the County of *Lincoln*, from all taxation arising out of the assumption by the Corporation of the said County of the *Queenston* and *Grimshy* Road."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve Moneys made by the Municipality of *Malahide*, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve Moneys and an investment with the *Port Bruce* Harbor Company, by the Corporation of the Township of *Malahide*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to empower the Executors and Trustees of the late *James Grimes* to sell his real estate to pay his debts, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to authorize the Trustees and Executors of *James Grimes* to sell his real estate to pay his debts."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill further to amend the Act incorporating the *British American* Manufacturing Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *British American* Manufacturing Company, and to change the name of the said Company to "The *Canadian* Rubber Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Heirs of the late *Harriot Judith Hart* to sell the immovable property belonging to her estate, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to authorize the sale of the immovable property of the late *Harriot Judith Hart*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to correct an error in the Letters Patent erecting the Protestant Parishes of *Saint Thomas* and *Saint George*, in the District of *Bedford*, and to define the boundaries of said Parishes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to correct an error in the Letters Patent erecting the Protestant Parishes of *Saint Thomas* and *Saint George*, in the District of *Bedford*, and to define the boundaries of the said Parishes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to enable *Elijah Rowell* and *Thomas Merrill Prime* to be admitted to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, being read ;

Mr. *O'Halloran* moved, seconded by Mr. *Jobin*, and the Question being proposed That the Bill be now read the third time,

Mr. *Tassé* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Desaulniers*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S., (Dundas.)</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. A.,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Cameron, J. H.</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Morris</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Tett, and</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Walsh,—48.</i>

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell)</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Euot,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jackon,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Dorion, A. A.,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>		<i>Wright,—67.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>

<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Walbridge,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright.—67.</i>
<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain),</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas),</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Boudreau,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Tett, and</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Walsh.—48.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate Les Sœurs de la Charité de la Ville de Lévis," was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association, was, according to Order, read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be amended by adding the following words at the end of clause 17: "Provided always, that after such award is filed, and before the same shall have force and effect, or be executory as a judgment, a rule or motion on notice shall be first taken, calling on the party against whom such award is sought to be enforced to show cause why the same should not become a judgment of the Court, and the proceedings on such notice or rule shall be summary, and may be begun and carried on either before a Judge in Chambers or in Court, and such award shall be made a judgment of the Court, unless it be shown that the arbitrators have manifestly exceeded their powers, or that there has been fraud or collusion on their part or on that of the Board of Revision, or some of them."

The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be further amended by leaving out all the words after the words "from the" on line 1, to the words "a writ" on line 6, clause 18, and inserting the words, "Return day of such rule or notice if no cause be shown, or after the expiration of fifteen days from the judgment thereon."

The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to continue in the Corporation of the County of *Elgin* the management and control of that portion of the *London* and *Port Stanley* Gravelled Road lying within the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Jewish Congregation of *Anshe Sholem*, of *Hamilton*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to declare the mode in which the side lines of the lots in the Township of *Fitzroy*, in the County of *Carleton*, shall be run, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to declare the mode in which the side lines of certain lots in the Township of *Fitzroy*, in the County of *Carleton*, shall be run."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to legalize and make valid By-law numbered seven of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew*, and the debentures issued thereunder, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. *Scott*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, the Bill was amended by adding the following words at the end of clause 1: "And it shall be lawful for the Contractors to demand and recover the fair value of the work done on the said buildings and the materials provided up to the time the said works are stopped; provided such sum does not exceed the proceeds of the debentures hereby legalized."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to legalize and make valid the By-law number seven of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*, and the debentures issued thereunder."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to establish the boundary lines of certain concessions, lots and side lines in the Township of *North Dorchester*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*, seconded by Mr. *Powell*, the following amendments were made to the Bill:

In the Preamble, line 1, after "Whereas," insert the words "the Corporation of the Township of *North Dorchester* have by their Petition alleged that."

Line 21, after "Whereas," insert the words "the said Corporation have prayed that said surveys may be established and confirmed and"

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the charter of the *Quebec Bank*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable *Thomas Edouard Belle-Isle* to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to enable *Thomas Edouard Belle-Isle* to undergo an examination to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the District Building Society of *Montreal* to change their name to "the District of *Montreal* Permanent Building Society," and to constitute them a Permanent Building Society, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to enable the District Building Society of *Montreal* to change its name to the District Permanent Building Society of *Montreal*," and to constitute it a Permanent Building Society."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to constitute but one Agricultural Society in and for the United Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of *St. Athanase* to macadamize certain roads in the said Parish, and to erect toll-gates thereon; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Price* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the report be now received.

Mr. *Price* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of *Canada*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 2).

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all communications made to any Member of the Government, of any Report or Reports made by any Member to His Excellency in Council; of any communication to or from the Imperial Government, and all orders in Council passed in relation to the opening of a route to *Red River* or to *British Columbia* and the *Pacific*, since last Session of Parliament.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all papers and memorials of the people of *Red River* to the British and Canadian Governments, and documents which may have been submitted to the Government on behalf of the people of *Red River*.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Tassereau*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement, in detail, of all expenses incurred in connection with the public buildings at *Ottawa*, for the preparation of specifications, or otherwise, since the date (29th January, 1863) of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to make an inquiry respecting those buildings, and up to the 12th April, instant, and of the cost of printing the said Report in English and French, including the amount already paid, and that still to be paid, and the cost or amount of any other expenditure or outlay.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Haultain*, Mr. *Wallbridge*, Mr. *Dunsford*, Mr. *Benjamin*, Mr. *M. C. Cameron*, Mr. *Morrison*, and Mr. *Cockburn*, be appointed to enquire into the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal between *Georgian Bay* and the *Bay of Quinte*, through the Valley of the *Trent*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Jones*, seconded by Mr. *Powell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement respecting the *York Roads*; giving the names of the persons constituting the *York Roads Company*; also the amounts paid by the said Company on account of principal and interest on the purchase thereof; the amount now past due to the Government on account of principal and interest on the said purchase; the amount remitted on account of either principal or interest, if any, to the said Company, and the copy of all Orders in Council passed in respect to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. *Knight* be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 24 Vic., cap. 29, intituled, "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*," and other references.

On motion of Mr. *Somerville*, seconded by Mr. *Clarke*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Clerk of the Circuit Court of *Papineauville*, or any other party, and the Government, relative to the removal of said Circuit Court from *Thurso*, in the Township of *Lochaber*, to *Papineauville*, in the Seigniorship of *Petite Nation*, County of *Ottawa*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Ault*, seconded by Mr. *Bell* (Russell),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report of *Peter McLauren*, Esquire, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, made in the year 1861, relating to the draining of the *Roxborough* and *Cambridge* Swamps, together with all documents, estimates, and correspondence connected therewith, and which may have been had in the previous or subsequent years.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all returns made by the Landing-Waiters of the out-ports of the Port of *Cornwall*, to the Collector of said Port, for the years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That the 86th Rule of this House be amended by adding thereto the following words, "Petitions may be either written or printed, provided always that the signatures of at least three Petitioners are inscribed on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition."

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the Whole House on the Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money, being read,

Ordered, That the said Order be postponed until Wednesday next, and be then the first Order of the Day.

Mr. *Prévost*, from the Committee of the whole House to consider of a certain proposed Resolution relative to fees to be paid for certain services to be performed by the Port Warden for the Port and Harbor of *Montreal*, reported a Resolution which was read as follows :—

Resolved, That the Council of the Board of Trade for the City of *Montreal* have power to establish a Tariff or scale of fees to be paid to the Port Warden, by the Masters or owners of seagoing vessels, and by others in respect of whom the duties of the said Port Warden are required to be performed.

1st. For every survey and the certificate thereof by the Port Warden and his assistant, of the hatches and cargo of any vessels, or of the hull, spars and rigging thereof, or the survey of damaged goods, a fee including the certificate thereof, not exceeding eight dollars each, and such further sum not exceeding five dollars, as may be payable to shipwrights, or other skilled persons employed by him.

2nd. For every valuation of a vessel for average, and every inspection of a vessel intended to load, a fee to be graduated according to the tonnage of such vessel, but not in any case to exceed ten dollars.

3rd. For hearing and settling disputes, of which the Port Warden is authorized to take cognizance, and for the fees on appeal to the Board of Examiners, a sum to be graduated according to the value of the thing or amount in dispute, but in no case to exceed twenty dollars.

4th. The foregoing maximum rates, comprehending the fees for the incidental proceedings, certificates and copies, may be altered and approved, and the particular service distinguished, and the fee therefor assigned and the person by whom the same shall be paid, be indicated in such way as the Council of the Board of Trade may from time to time appoint; and all rates and fees so established shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, who shall have power, from time to time, to reject or modify and alter such fees and rates.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal*.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbour of *Montreal*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Langevin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto:

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Langevin* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill; intitled, "An Act to amend chapter seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties," and the same were read as followeth :—

Line 6, leave out "fifteenth" and insert "first," and leave out "May" and insert "July."

Line 21, after "*Beauce*" insert clause A.

CLAUSE A.

Until the books, entries and documents in the Registry Office for the County of *Megantic*, relating to property in the Township of *Broughton*, or transcripts thereof, have been transmitted to the Registry Office for the County of *Beauce*, the Registrar of the County of *Beauce* shall state this fact in every certificate by him given of a search concerning any immovable property situate in the said Township of *Broughton*, and if the said certificate have been required by any Sheriff or by any applicant for a judgment of confirmation, or by any party prosecuting a forced-licitation, then such sheriff, applicant or party shall obtain from the Registrar of the County of *Megantic*, a certificate for the period during which the property was in his County or Registration Division, or in any other of which the books, entries and documents affecting such property or transcripts thereof have been transmitted to his office, and the Registrar of the County of *Megantic* shall, as to such period, have the same duties and powers as the Registrar of the County of *Beauce*.

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the protection of Settlers, being read ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to quiet titles to real estate in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Wallbridge*, Mr. *Cockburn* and Mr. *Dunsford*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Fisheries and Fishing (*Upper Canada*), being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Fishery Act, and other matters relating to Fishing and Fisheries.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of *Upper Canada* relative to Lock-up Houses in Townships, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider of a certain proposed Resolution relative to imposing an annual tax upon Gas Companies manufacturing and selling Illuminating Gas in this Province; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Waterloo*, for registration purposes, and after some time had been spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Anderson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Anderson* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Acts amending the same, respecting Agriculture.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 12 *Victoria*, Cap. 114, relating to the *Quebec Trinity House*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Langevin*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Simard* and Mr. *Morris*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Assessment Act," being read ;

Mr. *McKellar* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

The Honorable Mr. *Galt* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Alley</i> ,	<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Anderson</i> ,	<i>Crawford</i> ,	<i>Haultain</i> ,	<i>Rose</i> ,
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Dawson</i> ,	<i>Hébert</i> ,	<i>Ross, J. J.</i> (Champlain)
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>De Cazes</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>Ross, J. S.</i> (Dundas)
<i>Beaudreau</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> ,	<i>Rykert</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> , (North Lanark)	<i>Desaulniers</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> , (Russell)	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Scott</i> ,
<i>Benjamin</i> ,	<i>Dostaler</i> ,	<i>McLachlin</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Mongenais</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Taschereau</i> ,
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Fournier</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> , and
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>Poupore</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> ,—54.
<i>Cartier</i> ,	<i>Galt</i> ,		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Rémillard</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Foley</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Sicotte</i> , Atty. Gen.
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Harcourt</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Simard</i> ,
<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Hooper</i> ,	<i>Morrison</i> ,	<i>White</i> , and
<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Joly</i> ,	<i>Patrick</i> ,	<i>Wilson</i> ,—24.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main question, so amended, being put ;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day three months.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 21st April, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return from the Registrar of the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, of fees and emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers No. 7.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—Two Petitions of *Joseph Brassard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Constant*, County of *Laprairie*.

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of *C. Gagnon* and others, of the Townships of *Settrington* and *De Salis*, County of *Charlevoix*.

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of the Reverend *G. Potvin* and others, School Commissioners of the Village of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Bell (Russell)*,—The Petition of *H. D. Burritt* and others.

By Mr. *McLachlin*,—The Petition of *A. Beach* and others, of the Townships of *Ross* and *Westmeath*.

By Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. T. Clément* and others.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of the President and Directors of the Western Road Company.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Brissett* and others, of the Parish of *St. scholastique*, County of *Two Mountains*.

By Mr. *Tassé*,—Two Petitions of the President and Directors of the Central Society for the encouragement and cultivation of Flax and Hemp.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of *J. Salter* and others, of the Village of *Enniskillen* County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of *J. Botham* and others; and the Petition of *H. F. Bland* and others, of the Township of *Hemmingford*, both of the County of *Huntingdon*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. Snodgrass* and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. Cordner* and others, both of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*—The Petition of *John Creighton* and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Harcourt*,—The Petition of *W. A. Thompson*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of *W. D. Lyon*, Mayor, and *Peter M. McKay*, Secretary, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the rate-payers of the Town of *Milton*.

By Mr. *Poupore*,—The Petition of *John Supple*, of the County of *Renfrew*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of the Honorable *Alexander Campbell* and others.

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of *Upper Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Dunkin* reported, from the Select Committee to amend the Laws in force in *Lower Canada*, respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of Licenses therefor, and for other purposes, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the Oil Springs in the Township of *Enniskillen* by Branch Railways, and to further amend their Acts of Incorporation. Also, the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate the Oil Springs Road Company," to each of

which they have made several amendments, and beg leave to report the same for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—

Of Robert Johnston, of Laputa, Ballyshannon County of Donegal, Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnston the devisees and trustees named in the Will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Johnston, K. C. B., and Jane Johnston, of Southampton, England, surviving daughter of the late General Johnston, for an Act to empower them to sell certain lands in Canada belonging to the estate of the late General Johnston,—Of the Municipality of the Township of Bristol, for an Act to establish the side-lines already run, of the said township, parallel with the boundary line of the Township of Clarendon,—Of the Municipality of the Township of Derham, for authority to loan certain Clergy Reserve moneys for the purpose of draining certain waste lands in that Municipality,—Of the Municipality of the Village of Caledonia, for authority to exempt manufacturing operations within their limits from taxation for a certain period,—Of the Provisional Directors of the Bank of Canada,—And of the Western Canada Loan Company.

On the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Bruce, for an Act to avoid the Proclamation appointing Walkerton as the County Town, and also to divide the said County into two distinct Counties, Your Committee find that the first only of these propositions is mentioned in the notice; they would, therefore, recommend that provision be made in the Bill to require the assent of the qualified electors before the division of the County shall go into operation.

Your Committee beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule on the Petition of Charles S. Tucker and others, for incorporation of the Chaudière Copper Mining Company, on the ground that the property upon which the operations of the Company will be carried on has been already acquired by the Petitioners; and on the Petition of A. David and others, of the Township of King, for authority to the Municipality of that Township to accept from J. Wood, certain collateral securities which were taken from R. H. Brett, in lieu of \$2,113 deposited by him in Brett's Exchange Bank previous to its failure, inasmuch as the Petition is signed by a very large proportion of the rate-payers whose interests are affected.

The Petitions of the Lay Association of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, at Montreal, for an Act of incorporation; and of the Agricultural Loan Association of Canada, for amendments to their Act of incorporation, (the Petition being signed by all those who have a personal interest in the Company,) are not of an nature to require publication of notice.

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of Durham, informed the House, That James Morton, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said committee this day.

Ordered, That James Morton, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at the next sitting.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the Documents referred to in the following motions for Printing, viz:—

By Mr. Somerville,—Return to Address, Statement of money advanced for seed grain in 1855, and refunded.

By the Honorable Mr. de la Terrère,—Petition of Pierre Gravel and others, concerning the "Caisse d'Economie de St. Roch."

By Mr. Hurcourt,—Return to Address, showing price and terms on which the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road was sold by the Government, and names of sureties, &c.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—Petition of the Honorable *Louis Renaud* and others praying that the Bill to amend an Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province, may become law.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mc Gee*,—Second Report of the Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization. The Committee recommend that the above documents be printed.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—Return to an Address of the Survey and Report made by the Surveyor on Weller's Bay, in 1861. The Committee recommend that the above Return be printed, without the Map accompanying.

By Mr. *Powell*,—Return to Address of the names of the Judges of the County Courts in *Upper Canada*, the amount of their salary, etc. The Committee recommend that the above Return be not printed.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Laws in force in *Lower Canada*, respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and for other purposes, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Honorable *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to consolidate the Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof.

Ordered, That Mr. *Buchanan* have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Wallbridge* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the erection of certain Townships therein named into a separate County, to be called the County of *Palmerston*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cockburn* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Agricultural Loan Association of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *Chaudière* Mining Company.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Chaudière* Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Lay Association of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland* at *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th April, 1863, for copies of suggested amendments to the Fishery Act and Regulations.—(*Sessional Papers No. 76*).

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th April, 1863, for statement of expenses of Commissioners of Enquiry, between 25th February and 15th April, 1863.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 77.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Poupore* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the running of side lines in the Township of *Bristol*, in the County of *Pontiac*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to make further provision concerning Education and Common Schools in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Honorable *John Beverly Robinson*; *Thomas Scatcherd*, Esquire; *John Poupore*, Esquire; *George Sylvain*, Esquire; Chairman, *William Notman*, Esquire; being the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*; their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that County.

Ordered, That the said Committee do meet in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A.M., on to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Militia.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

A Bill relating to donations *inter vivos* and testamentary donations, was, according to Order, read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be amended by leaving out the first section thereof,

The House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier* moved, seconded by Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*, and the Question being put, that the Bill be amended by adding the following clauses after clause 3:—

4. The formality of Registration (*insinuation*) of donations *inter vivos* in the office of the Court, within the limits of the jurisdiction whereof the immovables constituting the donation are situated, or the Donor is described in the donation as residing, is abolished with respect to all donations *inter vivos* heretofore made, or hereafter to be made; and no donation *inter vivos* heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, by any person having then no issue shall hereafter be revoked by reason of the donors subsequently having issue.

5. This Act shall not apply to causes pending in matters of donations.

The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act concerning donations *inter vivos*, and testamentary donations."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the law as respects persons dying in any Lunatic Asylum in *Upper Canada*, was, according to Order, read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the law as respects persons dying in any Provincial Lunatic Asylum."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Wickham Mining Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *Wickham Mining and Smelting Company*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Sutton* Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *Sutton* Mining and Smelting Company."

Ordered That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Durham* Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *Durham* Mining and Smelting Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Gall*, the Bill was amended by leaving out clause 7.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to constitute but one Agricultural Society in and for the United Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden at the Port of *Montreal*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of *St. Athanase* to macadamize certain roads in the said Parish, and to erect Toll-gates thereon, be re-printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *St. Patrick's* Society of *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Denis* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debates on the Question, which was, on Friday, the 13th March, proposed, That the Bill (to amend the law with respect to certain Public Officers,) be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed;

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 22nd April, 1863.

And the question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbot,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell,)</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Wright.—53.</i>
<i>Desautniers,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas,)</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Fowbell,</i>	<i>Walsh.—38.</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 22nd April, 1863.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable County Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to the representation in the Legislative Council of the Townships of *Osgoode* and *Gloucester*, in the County of *Carleton*."

And then he withdrew.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Pope*,—Two Petitions of the Municipality of *Eaton*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *H. Boucher* and others, of the Township of *Bégon*, County of *Temiscouata*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.

By Mr. *Tassé*,—The Petition of *Louis Barré* and others; the Petition of *J. B. Quessel* and others; and the Petition of *Joseph Allard* and others, all of the Parish of *Lachine*, County of *Jacques Cartier*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *A. Macdonald* and others, of the Town of *Stanstead*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the *Ottawa* Mining Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *La Société de l'Union St. Joseph de l'Industrie*; praying that the prayer of the petition *C. E. Scallon* and others, of the Village of *Industrie*, for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "*L'Union St. Joseph de l'Industrie, et du Comté de Joliette*," may not be granted.

Of *Thomas Webb* and others, of the City of *London, C. W.*; of the Reverend *M. McDonald* and others, members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the Township of *Stanstead*; of *E. Wynn* and others, of the Township of *Seymour*, County of *Northumberland*; of the Reverend *W. Taylor, D.D.*, and others, Elders of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, *Montreal*; and of the Reverend *Thomas Wardrope*, Moderator, and others, members of the Presbytery of *Ottawa*, in connection with the *Canada* Presbyterian Church; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of *William Tyrrell*, Chairman, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of *York*, County of *York*; praying that the Bill to restore to Roman Catholics in *Upper Canada* certain rights in respect to Separate Schools, may not become law.

Of *P. Brady* and others, of the Parish of *St. Antoine Abbé*; praying that the School Municipality, under the name of "*St. Antoine de Chateauguay*," may be erected into a Municipality for municipal and civil purposes, and that it form part of the County of *Chateauguay*.

Of the School Commissioners of and for the Township of *Godmanchester*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the election of School Commissioners for the said Township, and for other purposes.

Of the Reverend *W. Taylor, D.D.*, and others, Elders of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *E. Atwater* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, merchants; praying that the Bill respecting Insolvency may not become law.

Of the *Toronto* Board of Trade; praying for an amendment to the Bill respecting Insolvency.

Of the Reverend *W. R. Sutherland* and others, of the Township of *Ekfrid*, County of *Midlesex*; praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College may be preserved intact.

Of *L. Teu* and others, of the Parish of *Rivière Ouelle*; praying that no change may be made in the *chef-lieu* of the District of *Kamouraska*.

Of the *Toronto* Board of Trade; praying that no change may be made in the present law respecting Interest.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Port Hope*; and of *W. L. Hubertus* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; severally praying for the repeal of the Act to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*.

Of *N. T. MacLeod* and others, officers of the Class A Corps of the Active Force of *Toronto*; praying that the men who form the said Corps may receive six dollars for clothing, in accordance with Section 3 of the amended Militia Act.

Of the Reverend *J. Hudon* and others, of the Townships of *Chicoutimi* and *Laterrière*, County of *Chicoutimi*; praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the *Rivière du Moulin*, in the Township of *Laterrière*.

Of *François Parent, Dismase Richard* and *Joseph Fortin*, all of the Parish of *Beauport* in the County of *Quebec*, in the Province of *Canada*, yeomen, and all electors in and

for the County of *Quebec* aforesaid; representing that the Honorable *Francois Evanturel* Member for the said County, had, at the time of his election, entered into certain contracts with the Government, which caused him to be dis-qualified; and praying that his seat may be declared vacant.

Mr. *Laframboise*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the laws concerning the Judicature and the administration of Justice in *Lower Canada*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No.4*)
Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Langevin* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 12th *Vic.*, Cap. 114, relating to the *Quebec* Trinity House, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Quebec* Street Railway Company, referred to them, and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit for the concurrence of Your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance, presented to the House the third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House:—

Bill to increase the capital stock and further amend the Acts relating to the *Gore* Bank.

Bill to grant certain powers to the County of *Middlesex* Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and to change their name.

They have also considered the Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara* District Bank, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. *Notman*, seconded by Mr. *Harcourt*,

Resolved, That the Select Committee on the *Perth* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Monday, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the application of the Petitioners, and with the consent of the sitting Member.

Ordered, That Mr. *Notman* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend two several Acts passed in the 20th and 22nd years of Her Majesty's Reign, viz:—"An Act intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Western Canada* Loan Company" cap. 166; and also, An Act intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Western Canada* Loan Company," cap 134.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Harcourt* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Village of *Caledonia*, in the County of *Haldimand*, to exempt from Assessment and taxation for a term of years, and to commute for a further term of years, certain capital employed in manufacturing operations.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Morris*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting the execution of deeds by married women in *Lower Canada*, affecting real estate in *Upper Canada*, be discharged.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Crawford*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Dunkin*, and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mongenais* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Registration of Titles to or charges upon Real Estate, and the Acts amending it.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *J. J. Ross (Champlain)*, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 6 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered. That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to enable the Council of the Corporation of the Township of *King* to pass a By-Law for the relief of *Joseph Wood*, of the said Township.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Council of the Corporation of the Township of *King* to pass a By-law for the relief of *Joseph Wood* of the said Township.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Wallbridge* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the surviving Trustees under the will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir *William Johnston*, K. C. B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada* belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fortier* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the sale, quality, and size of Merchantable Shingles in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Resolved, That the attention of this House has been drawn to the fact that the Honorable *François Evanturel*, member for the County of *Quebec*, has since his election as such Member, entered into divers contracts with Her Majesty, and with the Officers and Departments of the Government, relating to the public business of the Province, in virtue of which sums of money are to be or have been paid to the said Honorable *François Evanturel* and his agents;

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, the Honorable Mr. *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, and the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, be appointed to enquire into the facts, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That the Petition of *François Parent*, *Damase Richard*, and *Joseph Fortier*, all of the Parish of *Beauport*, in the County of *Quebec*, in the Province of *Canada*, Yeomen, and all Electors in and for the County of *Quebec* aforesaid, be referred to the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th March, 1863, for information respecting

moneys paid to Boards of Agriculture, and their employment, for 1862. (*Sessional Papers No. 78.*)

Supplementary Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for correspondence relating to the dismissal of Lt.-Col. *Archambault*, being copy of a letter addressed to Lt.-Col. *L. Archambault* by the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Militia for *Lower Canada*.—(*Sessional Papers No. 29.*)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, concerning the erection and division of parishes, and the building and repairing of churches, parsonage-houses and church-yards, and Fabrique meetings.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return from the several Clerks of the Peace and Clerks of City Councils in *Upper Canada*, of the number of affidavits filed within the last five years, under the 6th section of chapter 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*; and also a Return from the several Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in the said Province, during the same period, of the number of actions for seduction tried by them as Judges of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, together with the verdict in each case.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the Indictments and Convictions before the Court of Queen's Bench, in the districts of *Ottawa*, *Joliette*, *Beauharnois*, *Terrebonne*, and *St. Hyacinthe*, since the year 1862; also the names of the advocates prosecuting on behalf of the Crown, and accounts sent by them, and the amounts paid to each of them; also a copy of the account furnished by *J. M. Loranger*, Esquire, advocate, for professional services rendered by him to the Crown, between the month of January, 1859, and June, 1860.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Price*, seconded by Mr. *Daoust*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers, contracts and correspondence regarding the building of the Court Houses in *Lower Canada*, for which Messrs. *Sinclair* and *Skelsey* were the contractors, by which they were deprived of their contract; copy of their claim, and all the evidence *pro* and *con* taken before the Board of Arbitrators, and copy of the Report of the Arbitrators.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Order of the House of yesterday for the attendance of *James Morton*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

Mr. *Patrick* rose in his place, and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Morton* to state that he had not been able to attend the meetings of the Committee on the Contested Election for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, on Monday and Tuesday the 20th and 21st instant, in consequence of ill health;

And Mr. *Morton* having verified the same upon oath;
Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

On motion of the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and all Petitions and Memorials presented to Her Majesty and to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of a Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *New Edinburgh and Waterloo Steam Ferry Company*," which was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure during last Session.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the Volunteer Corps in excess of the number of 25,000, who have offered their services, been inspected and reported on, but are not yet gazetted; distinguishing those who have received from those who have not received arms and accoutrements; and copies of any Reports made by the several Brigade Ma-jors respecting such Corps.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Notman*, seconded by Mr. *McKellar*,

Resolved, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at Six o'clock, the House will adjourn until half-past seven o'clock, this day.

And it being Six o'clock, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past seven o'clock this day, without a question first put.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to correct errors in the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, 1862," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the *Montreal and Salaberry Steamboat Company*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The following petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The petition of the Reverend *E. B. Harper*, M.A., and others; and the petition of the Reverend *John Beihune*, D.D., and others, both of the City of *Montreal*.

On motion of Mr. *Bell (Russell)*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to correct errors in the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, 1862," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorpo-

rate certain persons under the name of the "Montreal and Salaberry Steamboat Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of any report which may have been made to the Government by the Superintendent of Education for *Lower Canada*, in relation to the Inspectors of Schools in that section of the Province.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money, being read;

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Anderson*, and the Question being proposed,—That the Report be now received;

Mr. *Morrison* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, 23rd April, 1863.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bill, (Russell),</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wright,—44.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Beaulien,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Braudreau,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Scotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Blonchet,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A.G.</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wallbridge, and</i>

*Chapais,
Daly,*

Harcourt,

Poupore,

Walsh,—65.

So it passed in the Negative.
And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received ;
And a Debate arising thereupon ;
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable Local Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes, being read ;

Ordered, That the said Order be postponed until to-morrow ; and that it be then the First Order of the Day.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 23rd April, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *R. Beswick* and others ; and the Petition of *A. Force* and others, both of the Parish of *Lacolle*, County of *St John's*.

By Mr. *Beaubien*,—The Petition of *V. Larue* and others.

By Mr. *Wright*,—The Petition of *A. C. Lawrence* and others, of the Townships of *Markham* and *Vaughan*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,—The Petition of *J. G. Robertson* and others, Members of the *British American Order of Good Templars*, Town of *Sherbrooke*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of *R. Smith* and others, of *Whitby*.

By Mr. *DeCazes*,—The Petition of *B. Couture* and others ; and the Petition of *F. Paradis* and others, of the North-east part of the Township of *Ham*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of *K. Mackenzie* and others, of *East Puslinch*.

By Mr. *Dawson*,—The Petition of *A. G. Lugs*, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Benoit*,—The Petition of *J. Aubertin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Michel Archange*, County of *Napierville*.

By Mr. *Scott*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of *Ottawa*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,—The Petition of *J. J. Dyas* and others, of the City of *London*, and County of *Middlesex*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *Joseph Brassard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Constant*, County of *Laprairie*,—and of the Reverend *J. Brissett* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Scholastique*, County of *Two Mountains* ; severally praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of *Joseph Brassard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Constant*, County of *Laprairie* ; praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *C. Gagnon* and others, of the Townships of *Settrington* and *De Sales*, County of *Charlevoix* ; praying aid for a Road from the Township of *Settrington* to that of *De Sales*.

Of the Reverend *G. Potvin* and others, School Commissioners of the Village of *Rimouski* ; praying aid for a College at *St. Germain de Rimouski*.

Of the Reverend *H. T. Clement* and others ; praying that money may be granted them to sow their lands.

Of the President and Directors of the Central Society for the encouragement and cultivation of Flax and Hemp ; praying for aid.

Of *H. D. Burrett* and others ; praying that measures may be adopted to improve the *Rideau* Navigation.

Of *A. Beach* and others, of the Townships of *Ross* and *Westmeath* ; praying that a Division Court may be established in the Village of *Beachburgh*.

Of the President and Directors of the *Weston Road Company*; praying that no change may be made in the present law respecting Joint Stock Road Companies.

Of the President and Directors of the Central Society for the encouragement and cultivation of Flax and Hemp; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of *J. Salter* and others, of the Village of *Enniskillen*, County of *Durham*,—and of *H. F. Bland* and others, of the Township of *Hemmingsford*, County of *Huntingdon*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of *J. Botham* and others, of the County of *Huntingdon*; praying for the repeal of that portion of the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 18, re-imposing postage upon newspapers.

Of the Reverend *W. Snodgrass* and others,—and of the Reverend *J. Cordner* and others, both of the City of *Montreal*; severally praying for amendments to the Common School Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of *W. D. Lyon*, Mayor, and *Peter M. McKay*, Secretary, on behalf of the public meeting of the Rate-payers of the Town of *Milton*; praying that the Bill to restore to Roman Catholics in *Upper Canada* certain rights in respect to Separate Schools, may not become law.

Of *John Creighton* and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Kingston*; praying that no measure may be adopted as will re-impose tolls on the Provincial Canals.

Of *W. A. Thompson*; praying for the passing of an Act to empower the *Fort Erie Railway Company* to purchase or lease the *Erie and Ontario Railway* now constructed from *Chippawa to Niagara*.

Of *John Supple* of the County of *Renfrew*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize and make valid to all intents and purposes a certain By-law of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew*, passed in the year 1862, for the purpose of raising a certain sum of money for the erection of County Buildings, and also to legalize and make valid the debentures issued thereunder, and all proceedings had by the Provisional Corporation and the Building Committee under such By-Law.

Of the Honorable *Alexander Campbell* and others; praying for the passing of an Act declaratory of their powers as Trustees of the Bondholders of the *Kingston Marine Railway Company*.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to separate the Townships of *McNab*, *Bagot* and *Blythfield*; and the Village of *Arnprior*, from the County of *Renfrew*, and to annex them to the County of *Lanark* for Municipal and Judicial purposes, and are of opinion that the Preamble is not proved, chiefly because it provides for exempting these Municipalities from the payment of any rates to be levied for the fulfilment of any contract entered into by the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew* for the erection of a Court House and other County Buildings, which the promoters state, in fact, to be the principal object of the Bill.

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House:—

Bill, from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate '*Huron College*.'"

Bill to amend the "Act consolidating the Debt of the Town of *Cobourg*."

Bill to admit *Peter Taylor Poussett* an Attorney of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas of *Upper Canada*. (The Preamble to this last mentioned Bill having been amended so as to render it more in accordance with the facts set forth in the petition.)

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Property and Trusts in *Upper Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was

not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

Mr. *Notman* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act Cap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the action of seduction and the support of illegitimate children," That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law in relation to Law Costs in Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law and Chancery in *Upper Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address dated 4th March, 1863, for a statement of the entire expenses which have been incurred from the commencement of the work up to the 31st December last, in preparing the *Welland Canal* to receive a supply of water from *Lake Erie*, a statement of the further sums of money and length of time which will probably be necessary for the entire completion of that work, and a statement of the difference of tonnage between the largest class of vessels which now pass through the said canal, and the largest class of vessels which will be enabled to pass through it when the work referred to is completed, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the printing of the Legislature.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Ferguson*, and Mr. *Sturton*, be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*, in respect to arrears of taxes on non-resident lands and miscellaneous provisions, and that the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to five Members.

Ordered, That Mr. *Daoust* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 79 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Circuit Court.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, communicating to their Honors the evidence whereon was founded the Bill passed by this House, intituled, "An Act for the protection of Settlers in *Lower Canada* in certain cases."

Ordered, That Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. *Anderson* be added to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Fishery Act, and other matters relating to Fishing and the Fisheries.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scoble* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Presidents and Officers of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd April, 1863, for copy of Report of Superintendent of Education for *Lower Canada*, respecting School Inspectors.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 79.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for a copy of the documents relating to the Postal services by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 80.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1863, for information respecting the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 81.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1863, for information respecting violation of Fishery Regulations.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 82.*)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Brown* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dereham* to lend certain moneys for the drainage of certain lands in the said Township.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills from the Legislative Council :—

Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the International Bridge Company," Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company*," and have agreed to report the same without any amendment; and also the Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of Her Majesty relating to the *Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company*," to which they have made several amendments.

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Waterloo* for registration purposes, be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that Parliament should be summoned for the despatch of business during the last week in January or the first week in February in each year.

2. *Resolved*, That to facilitate the despatch of public business, it is expedient that the financial year should run from the 1st of December in each year to the 30th of November in the following year.

The Honorable Mr. *Brown* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, and the Question being proposed, That it is expedient that the foregoing resolutions should be embodied in a Provincial Statute, and that said Statute should contain a proviso, that nothing therein contained should have the effect of limiting the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to call Parliament together for the despatch of business at any extra Session during the year, and that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare and report the said Bill to the House.

Mr. *Morris* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Dawson*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for the purpose of communicating the first of the foregoing resolutions," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main question, so amended, being put,

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for the purpose of communicating the first of the foregoing Resolutions.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, and Mr. *Morris*, be appointed to prepare and report a draft of the said Address.

On motion of Mr. *Benjamin*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Commission lately issued, appointing a Queen's Printer.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Somerville*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *Benoit*, Mr. *Desaulniers*, Mr. *O'Halloran*, and Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion*, be appointed to enquire into the manner in which moneys voted in 1855 for the purchase of seed have been expended, and how much has been reimbursed; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *J. S. Ross*, (*Dundas*), Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*), Mr. *Powell*, Mr. *Ault*, and Mr. *McCann*, be appointed to enquire as to the practicability of increasing the natural volume of water of the Petite Nation River; from the River St. Lawrence, in a channel to be excavated from that river above the Galops Rapids, through the Townships of *Edwardsburgh* and *Matilda*, to the South branch of the Petite Nation River; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act chapter seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning.
Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the devisees of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize *Hilaire Thêberge* to levy Tolls on a Bridge erected by him over the South Branch of the River *Yamaska*, in the Village of the Parish of *St. Pie*.

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the sureties of Public Officers on the separation of United Counties and Townships."

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Union *St. Jean Baptiste*, of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, in the Parish of *Montreal*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Elections of Members of the Legislature," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*, seconded by Mr. *Crawford*,
The House adjourned.

Friday, 24th April, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *R. Gawin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Valentin*, County of *St. Johns*; and the Petition of *J. Therien* and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*, County of *Laprairie*.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *Pierre Roy*, of the City of *Quebec*, cabinet-maker.

By Mr. *Starnes*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. H. Blyth* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*,—The Petition of *Joseph Laurin*, President of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of the Reverend *M. Charland* and others, of *Salaberry* Division.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of the Reverend *James Hauran* and others, of *Centreville*; and the Petition of *Robert McLaren* and others, Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church, *Pickering*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of *John Worthington*, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *F. Fournier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Charles*.

By Mr. *Harcourt*,—The Petition of *R. McKinnon* and others, Stockholders of the *Hamilton and Port Dover* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Scott*,—The Petition of *Les Révérends Percs Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie*; the Petition of the College of *Ottawa*; and the Petition of the Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at *Ottawa*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Municipality of *Eaton*; praying that the office of School Inspector in *Lower Canada* may be abolished.

Of the Reverend *E. B. Harper*, M.A., and others; and of the Reverend *John Bethune*, D.D., and others, both of the City of *Montreal*; severally praying for amendments to the Common School Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipality of *Eaton*; praying that the concurrent jurisdiction of the Circuit Court when held at the *chef-lieu*, and the Circuit Court for the County, may cease, and that the Judge of the Circuit Court may have the same jurisdiction and powers as in actions before the Superior Court.

Of *H. Boucher* and others, of the Township of *Bégon*, County of *Témiscouata*; praying for a free grant of the lots which they occupy on each side of a certain Road running through the said Township.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Huron*; praying that the County of *Bruce* may be divided into two separate Counties.

Of the *Toronto* Stock Exchange; praying that no change may be made in the present law respecting Interest.

Of *Joseph Allard* and others, of the Parish of *Lachine*, County of *Jacques Cartier*; praying that the legal rate of interest may be fixed at 6 or 7 per cent. per annum.

Of *Louis Barre* and others, of the Parish of *Lachine*, County of *Jacques Cartier*; praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of *J. B. Quesnel* and others, of the Parish of *Lachine*, County of *Jacques Cartier*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *A. Macdonald* and others, of the Town of *Stanstead*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Ottawa* Mining Company; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Ordered, That the Petition of *R. McKinnon* and others, Stockholders of the *Hamilton and Port Dover* Railway Company, be now received and read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying that due provision may be made in the Bill to amend the Act relating to the said Company, for the protection of their rights and property.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the remedy by attachment under execution of separate creditors against co-partnership property, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Fassé* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the currency, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

Mr. *White*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of *P. Brady* and others, of *St. Antoine Abbé*, for the erection of the School Municipality of *St. Antoine de Chateauguay* into a Separate Municipality, to form part of the County of *Chateauguay*,—of *John Supple* of the County of *Renfrew*, for an Act to legalize and make valid a certain By-law of the Provisional Council of *Renfrew*, for raising money for the erection of County buildings, and all proceedings had thereunder, —of *W. A. Thomson*, for an Act to empower the *Fort Erie* Railway Company to purchase the *Erie* and *Ontario* Railway.

The Petition of the President and Directors of the Central Society for the cultivation of Flax and Hemp, for an Act of incorporation, is not of a nature to require the publication of Notice.

On the Petition of the Reverend *E. Brousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Jérôme de Matane*, for authority to the Curate and Church Wardens of the said Parish to levy a church rate therein, your Committee find that no Notice was given in any local paper.

On the Petition of the School Commissioners of and for the Township of *Godmanchester*, for an Act to legalize the Election of School Commissioners for the said Township, your Committee find that no Notice was given; but your Committee are of opinion that it is not required, provided a clause be inserted in the Bill that it shall not affect any suit that may be pending in consequence of the supposed illegality of the election.

Your Committee beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule in favor of the Petition of the Hon. *Alex. Campbell* and others, for an Act declaratory of their powers as Trustees of the bond-holders of the *Kingston Marine Railway Company*, inasmuch as the Company is virtually defunct, and the first and second class bond-holders are represented by the Petitioners;—also on the Petition of the *Ottawa Mining Company*, for an Act of incorporation, on the ground that the property in which the operations are to be carried on has been already acquired by the Petitioners.

Ordered, That Mr. *Starnes* have leave to bring in a Bill to annex a portion of the Township of *Franklin*, in the County of *Huntingdon*, to the County of *Chateauguay*, for School and Municipal purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Tassé* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Central Association for the cultivation of Flax and Hemp:

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa Mining Company of Canada East*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Huntington* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa Mining Company of Canada East*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Somerville* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the election of School Commissioners in the School Municipality of the Township of *Godmanchester*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863; for copy of the documents relating to the Postal Services by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, be printed for the use of the Members of this House, and that the 94th Rule be suspended as regards the same.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 20th April, 1863; for all papers and memorials of the people of *Red River* to the *British* and *Canadian* Governments, and documents which may have been submitted to the Government on behalf of the people of *Red River*, (leaving out Appendix B to said papers).—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 83.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 20th April, 1863; for copies of papers relative to removal of Circuit Court from *Thurso* to *Papineauville*, County of *Ottawa*.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 84.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and otherwise to provide for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 102 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 92 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Law providing for the improvement of the Harbour of *Quebec*, be reduced to three members.

Ordered, That Mr. *Harcourt* have leave to bring in Bill to amend the Act 20 *Vic.* Chapter 151, relating to the *Fort Erie* Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the Office of Sheriff," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Honorable *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Building Societies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of the House of Wednesday last for the attendance of *Alexandre Dufresne* Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

And Mr. *Dufresne* not attending in his place;

Ordered, That the 85th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, be now read;

And the same being read;

Ordered, That *Alexandre Dufresne* Esquire, being a Member of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, and not having attended in his place, this day, as directed by this House, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill to enable local Councils to raise moneys for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*, the Bill was amended by inserting the words, "in any Township of *Lower Canada*" after the word "Municipality" in clause 1, line 2; after the word "Council" in clause 3, line 1; and after the word "Councils" in clause 5, line 1.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *St. Patrick's Society of Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second Reading of the Bill to repeal the Act of 1857, concerning the Civil Service generally, except as regards the examination of candidates for the said service, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Consolidated Act of *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *D. A. Macdonald* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *D. A. Macdonald* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee on the Bill to provide for the sale of lands of deceased debtors under execution; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rykert* reported, That the Committee had made some progress.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Rykert*, Mr. *M. C. Cameron*, and Mr. *Scatcherd*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to establish and continue a survey of the Township of *King*, in the County of *York*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill to amend chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to facilitate remedies against partners and others trading under designations other than their own names, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend chapter forty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*; and after some time

spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Munro* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Notman* reported from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, that pursuant to the 82nd section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, the Committee had, upon the application of the Petitioner, and of the Sitting Member, given them until Monday next to deliver in their respective lists of objections.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to legalize and confirm a By-Law of the County Council of the County of *Lincoln*, changing the place of the County Town; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Burwell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Daoust* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Daoust* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Daoust* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read as followeth:—
Page 1, line 5.—After "Municipalities" insert, "the inhabitants of the said County have petitioned for such division, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of such Petition."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Quebec Floating Elevator Company*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mongenais* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the Oil Springs in the Township of *Enniskillen* by Branch Railways, and to further amend their Acts of incorporation; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rymal* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Oil Springs Road Company;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Powell* reported, That the Committee had gone through Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Powell* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read as follow:—

- Page 1, line 6.—Leave out from “Railway” to “from.”
 Page 1, line 9.—Leave out from “Railway” to the end of the line.
 Page 1, line 34.—Leave out from “Railway” to “except” in line 36.
 Page 1, line 42.—Leave out from “Railway” to “between” in line 43.
 Page 1, line 43.—After “between” insert “a point to be selected as hereinafter provided, at or near.”
 Page 2, line 2.—Leave out from “point” to “of,” and insert “westerly.”
 Page 2, line 50.—Leave out from “Railway” to “shall.”
 Page 3, line 7.—Leave out from “Railway” to “or.”
 Page 3, line 34.—Leave out from “Railway” to “or.”
 Page 3, line 35.—Leave out from “Railway” to “by.”
 Page 4, line 44.—Leave out from “Railway” to “or.”
 Page 5, line 16.—Leave out from “Railway” to “the” where it occurs the first time.
 Page 5, line 17.—Leave out from “Railway” to “and” in line 18.
 Page 5, line 22.—Leave out from “Railway” to “to.”
 Page 5, line 26.—Leave out from “Railway” to “is.”
 Page 5, line 27.—Leave out from “Railway” to the end of the line.
 Page 5, line 46.—Leave out from “Railway” to “purposes.”
 Page 5, line 51.—Leave out from “Railway” to the end of the line.
 Page 6, line 6.—Leave out from “trial” to “the” in line 9.
 Page 6, line 11.—Leave out from “Rail” to “way.”
 Page 6, line 13.—Leave out from “Rail” to “way.”
 Page 6, line 28.—Leave out from “Railway” to “as.”
 Page 6, line 20.—Leave out from “Rail” to the end of the line.
 Page 6, line 25.—Leave out from “Railway” to the end of the line.
 Page 6, line 32.—Leave out from “Rail” to “way.”
 Page 6, line 38.—After “stock” insert Clauses A to N.

Clause A.—If the Great Western Railway Company, acting under the powers contained in an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed at its present Session, build their line from some point on their main line to a point at or near the Village of *Oil Springs*, to be fixed as hereinafter provided, then, and in such case, the said the Great Western Railway Company shall have the right to use the said branch, authorized to be constructed by this Act, from some point on the Grand Trunk Railway between *Sarnia* and *St. Mary's*, or any part thereof, with their engines, carriages and wagons, for the purpose of traffic of all kinds, and to use the stations, watering places, works and conveniences connected therewith, upon such terms and conditions, and upon the payment of such tolls as may be agreed upon between the Great Western Railway Company and the said *Oil Springs Road Company*, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, exercising the powers of the *Oil Springs Road Company*, as the case may be, or failing such agreement upon such terms and conditions, and upon the payment of such tolls as shall be fixed by Arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided.

Clause B.—If the *Oil Springs Road Company*, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, acting under the powers contained in the Act of the Provincial Parliament incorporating the said the *Oil Springs Road Company*, do within four years from the passing of this Act, build their line from some point on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway between *Sarnia* and *St. Mary's* to a point at or near the Village of *Oil Springs*, in the Township of *Enniskillen*, then the *Oil Springs Road Company* or the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, using the powers contained in this Act, shall have the right to use the Branch authorized to be constructed from some point on the main line of the Great Western Railway to the said Village of *Oil Springs*, or any part thereof, with their engines, carriages and wagons for the purposes of traffic of all kinds, and to use the stations, watering places, works and conveniences connected therewith, upon such terms and conditions, and upon the payment of such tolls as may be agreed upon between the Great Western Railway Company and the said *Oil Springs Road Company* or the Grand Trunk Railway Company of

Canada, exercising the powers of the said the *Oil Springs Road Company*, as the case may be, or failing such agreement, upon such terms and conditions, and upon the payment of such tolls as shall be fixed by arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided.

Clause C.—The Great Western Railway Company, and the said the *Oil Springs Road Company*, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as the case may be, may, at or near said Village of *Oil Springs*, use the same station in common, and their line of rails, crossings, switches and sidings shall be so laid down as to afford every needful facility for working the traffic from the one line to the other—the site for the junction, and the terms upon which the same may be used, to be agreed upon between the parties, or in case of a disagreement, to be fixed by Arbitrators, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Clause D.—If the *Oil Springs Road Company*, or the Grand Trunk Railway of *Canada*, as the case may be, and the Great Western Railway Company, shall be unable to agree upon any of the foregoing matters in which it is provided that arbitration shall be resorted to in case of disagreement, then the Great Western Railway Company shall choose one disinterested person as Arbitrator on their behalf, and the *Oil Springs Road Company*, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, as the case may be, shall name another such person on their behalf, and these two shall choose a third, who shall likewise be a disinterested person, and the award of the said three Arbitrators, or of any two of them, shall be binding on both parties to said submission.

Clause E.—In proceeding to arbitration, either of the parties in the preceding clause mentioned may give to the other party notice, in writing, naming the arbitrator of the party desiring such arbitration, and requiring the other party to name an arbitrator on behalf of the party so served as aforesaid, and setting out the matters upon which arbitration is required; and thereupon within thirty days after the service of such notice upon the party so required to name an arbitrator as aforesaid, such party shall name their arbitrator, and shall give notice thereof in writing to the party requiring said arbitration; and the said two Arbitrators shall, within ten days after the service of the said last mentioned notice, meet and choose a third Arbitrator, and the said three Arbitrators, or in case any one of them refuses or fails to act, any two of them shall, in writing, appoint a time and place of meeting to hear and determine the said matters so in dispute, and respecting which the parties cannot agree, as aforesaid, of which meeting both parties to said reference, and in case the appointment is made by two of the Arbitrators, the Arbitrator who may not have joined in making such appointment shall have at least ten days' notice in writing, and thereupon at the time and place so named and fixed, the said three Arbitrators, or any two of them, shall proceed to hear the said parties, and shall determine the matter or matters so submitted as aforesaid, and such award so made by the said three Arbitrators, or any two of them, shall be binding on both parties.

Clause F.—The said notices and proceedings, up to the meeting of the said Arbitrators, shall be a submission between the said parties, and as such may be made a Rule of any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts for *Upper Canada*, at *Toronto*.

Clause G.—Any such award so made, save only as to the point of junction of the said two Branch Railways, if that be a matter so referred, shall only extend to the period of five years from the date thereof; but for such time as any powers mentioned and awarded upon in the said award may have been exercised before the making of said award in consequence of the time required to bring about the arbitration, the said award shall be taken as fixing the tolls to be paid for the exercise of said powers up to the date of said award.

Clause H.—At the expiration of said five years, if the said the Great Western Railway Company and the said the *Oil Springs Road Company*, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, as the case may be, cannot agree upon the terms and conditions upon which the powers mentioned in 23rd, 24th and 25th clauses or either of them shall be exercised, and the tolls to be paid therefor, then the said parties shall proceed to fix said terms and conditions and tolls by arbitration, in the manner above provided, and so on from time to time, for the period of five years only, at any one time, so long as said powers are required; and until such new award shall be made, the award preceding it shall be the rule and guide between the parties.

Clause I.—The *Oil Springs Road Company*, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as the case may be, shall afford the Great Western Railway Company the facilities necessary to enable them to form a connection at the point of crossing their *Sarnia Branch*

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to increase the capital stock and further to amend the Acts relating to the *Gore Bank*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bell* (Russell) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to grant certain powers to the County of *Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, and to change its name; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Denis* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara District Bank*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Daly* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Daly* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act consolidating the debt of the Town of *Cobourg*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Alley* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to admit *Peter Taylor Poussett* an Attorney of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for *Upper Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McLachlin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the International Bridge Company;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McKellar* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *J. B. E. Dorion* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty, relating to the *Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* reported, That the the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *White* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read as follow:—

Page 1, line 20, after "charge" insert "on the said *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway*."

Page 1, line 22, leave out from "expenses" to "of."

Page 1, line 23, leave out "Company."

Page 2, line 45, after "Act" insert Clause A. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the 'Union *St. Jean Baptiste*' of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, in the Parish of *Montreal*," and the same was read as followeth:—

Page 2, line 24, leave out from "to" where it occurs the second time, to "the" in line 25, where it occurs the first time.

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Molsons Bank*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance.

The Orders of the Day for the second reading of the following Bills being read:—

Bill to confirm to *Martin McLeod* a part of the Road allowance known as the Town-line between *Vaughan* and *King*.

Bill to authorize the Ministers of the "New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation," in *Lower Canada*, to solemnize matrimony, and for other objects.

Bill to incorporate the Village of *Beauharnois* under the name of the Town of *Beauharnois*.

Bill to incorporate the Girl's Home and Public Nursery of *Toronto*.

Bill to incorporate the *Harvey Hill* Mining and Smelting Company of *Leeds*, in the County of *Megantic*.

Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Village of *Cayuga*, in the County of *Haldimand*, to sell a portion of the Market Block of the said Village, and for other purposes.

Bill to incorporate the *St. Flavien* Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Vale* Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to authorize *Marie Louise Le Vasseur* to collect tolls on a bridge over the River *Becancour*, in the County of *Nicolet*.

Bill to incorporate the *Leeds Copper* Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Upton* Mining Company.

Bill, from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the *Montreal and Salaberry* Steamboat Company;"

The said Bills were accordingly severally read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the legality of certain instruments therein mentioned, connected with the *Peterborough* Branch of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton* Railway, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly* Railroad Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to correct errors in the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, 1862," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 27th April, 1863.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of Friday last, for taking into his custody *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, in consequence of his absence from this City.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Dunsford*,—The Petition of *Charles Rubidge* and *A. Macdonald*, Trustees under the marriage settlement of *George Frederick Orde* and *Margaret Orde*, his wife.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Varennes*.

By Mr. *Hooper*,—The Petition of *John D. Hum* and others, the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the Counties of *Lennox* and *Addington*.

By Mr. *Simard*,—The Petition of *J. M. Graham* and others, keepers of Billiard Tables, and others.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross*, (Champlain)—The Petition of the Reverend *N. T. B. Olscamp* and others, of the Parish of *St. Stanislas de la Rivière des Envies*, County of *Champlain*.

By Mr. *Tassé*,—The Petition of *Alexis Finet*, of the Parish of *St. Laurent*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. Taylor*, D. D., and others, the Ministers of the Ministerial Association of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the *Montreal* General Hospital.

By Mr. *Crawford*,—The Petition of the *Toronto* Lying-in-Hospital.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of *John Breden* and others, of the City of *Kingston*, and the Petition of *Thomas Henry Allen*, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *M. C. Cameron*,—The Petition of *Alexander Morris*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *R. Beswick* and others, of the Parish of *Lacolle*, County of *St. John's*; praying that no change may be made in the limits of the said County.

Of *A. Force* and others, of the Parish of *Lacolle*, County of *St. John's*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate "The *Lacolle* Academy Association."

Of *A. C. Lawrence* and others, of the Townships of *Markham* and *Vaughan*; praying that *John Dunscomb*, Esquire, may be permitted to retain his Commission as a Justice of the Peace for the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*.

Of *J. G. Robertson* and others, members of the *British American* Order of Good Templars, Town of *Sherbrooke*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *R. Smith* and others, of *Whitby*,—of *K. McKenzie* and others, of *East Puslinch*,—and of the Reverend *James Hanran* and others, of *Centreville*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of *B. Couture* and others; praying for aid to open out a Road between the Townships of *Ham* and *Wotton*.

Of *A. Gagy*, of the City of *Quebec*; complaining of certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Of *J. Aubertin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Michel Arc* · *ge*, County of *Napierville*; praying that the said Parish may be detached from the said County, and annexed to the County of *Laprairie*, for Municipal and other purposes.

Of *F. Paradis* and others, of the North-east part of the Township of *Ham*; praying for aid to complete the Road from *La Grande Route de St. Philippe* to *Lac à Demeure*.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *Ottawa*; praying that in the event of the re-imposition of Tolls on the Canals, notice be given at least one year prior thereto.

Of *R. Gauvin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Valentin*, County of *St. John's*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *J. Thérien* and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*, County of *Laprairie*; praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of *Pierre Roy*, of the City of *Quebec*, Cabinet-Maker; praying payment for certain work done for the Government in 1862.

Of the Reverend *E. H. Blyth* and others; praying for amendments to the Municipal Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of *Joseph Laurin*, President of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Quebec*; praying for amendments to the Agricultural Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Reverend *Messire Charland* and others, *Sulaberry* Division; praying for aid to enlarge the Hospital for the reception of orphans and infirm persons in the County of *Beauharnois*.

Of *Robert McLaren* and others, Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church, *Pickering*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to sell a certain lot of land in the sixth concession of the Township of *Thorah*, and to re-invest the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said Church.

Of *John Worthington*, of the City of *Toronto*; praying payment of the amount due him for erecting *Brock's Monument*.

Of *F. Fournier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Charles*,—and of *V. Larue* and others severally praying that the Bill introduced by *E. Rémillard*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Fellechasse*, No. 113, to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, may not become law.

Of *Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of the College of *Ottawa*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of the Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity, at *Ottawa*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Mr. Langevin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last and this day.

Ordered, That *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Ordered, That *Mr. M. C. Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to legalize a certain Indenture of Mortgage taken by the Treasurer of the Corporation of *Whitchurch*, to secure the re-payment of Corporation Funds.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the documents referred to in the following Motions for Printing, viz:—

By *Mr. Kierzkowski*,—Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., relative to the dismissal of *Dr. Meilleur* and Messrs. *R. Raymond* and *T. Cherrier*.

By the Hon. *Mr. Letellier de St. Just*,—Return to Address,—Copies of all Orders in council and reports made during the year 1861, in relation to the *Mauitoulin* Islands.

By the Hon. *Mr. Sicotte*,—Return to Address,—Report of Superintendent of Edu-

cation for *Lower Canada*, respecting School Inspectors. The Committee recommend that the above documents be printed.

By Mr. *Simpson*,—Return to Address,—Statement of expenses incurred from commencement of work to 31st December last, in preparing *Welland Canal* to receive supply of water from *Lake Erie*, &c. The Committee recommend that the above document be printed as a Sessional Paper only.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dickson* have leave to bring in a Bill to render void the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of *Bruce*, and to divide the said County into two separate Counties.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Huot* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act to provide for the improvement and management of the Harbour of *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Simpson* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Incorporation Acts of the Colonial Bank, of the Intercolonial Bank, of the *Clifton Bank*, and of the Bank of *Western Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th April, 1863; for copies of all entries made in favor of the County of *Bonaventure*, in a Book kept in the Department of Public Works, headed *Notes et Estimés, pour l'année 1862*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 85.)

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House:—

Bill to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of *St. Andrew's Church*, in the Village of *Lunenburg*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, to sell a certain lot of land.

Bill to incorporate the Girl's Home and Public Nursery in the City of *Toronto*.

Bill to incorporate the *Ascot Mining Company*.

Bill to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practise as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination, and proving the requisite service under articles.

Bill to authorize the Ministers of the "New Church signified by the *New Jerusalem* in the Revelation," in *Lower Canada*, to solemnize matrimony, and for other objects.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the question which was, on Wednesday last, proposed, That the Report (of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money) be now received;

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate;

And the question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. *Buchanan* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scoble*, That all the words after "the" to the end of the question, be left out, and the words "Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out the words "limited as it now is to the rate of seven per centum per annum," in clause 2, lines 3 and 4, and substituting the words "as it now is under section four of chapter fifty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out the words "limited as it now is to the rate of seven per centum per annum" in clause 2, lines 3 and 4, and substituting the words, "as it now is under section four of chapter fifty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada."

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kierzkowski* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Kierzkowski* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Anderson*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow;

Mr. *Buchanan* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scoble*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the question be left out, in order to add the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out the word "seven" in clause 5, line 8, and substituting the word "eight" therefor," instead thereof.

Mr. *Price* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Sylvain*, That the words, "in clause 5, line 8, and substituting the word 'eight' therefor" be left out, and the words "in the 2nd and 5th clauses, and inserting the word 'six' instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :
Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Ryerson, and</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Sylvain,—21.</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>			

NAYS :
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Alleyne,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark,)</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas,)</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell,)</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>Wright.—86.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the main question, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Allyn,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S., (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell),</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. A.</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A.G. Patrick,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>		<i>Wright.—60.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Scotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Sylvain, and</i>
<i>Duoust,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Tassé.—48.</i>

So it passed in the Affirmative.

Then, the main question so amended being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to the Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the word "seven" in clause 5, line 8, and inserting the word "eight."

Resolved, That the House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Desaulniers* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Desaulniers* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow;

Mr. *Cockburn* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Daly*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the question be left out, in order to add the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out the word "eight" in the 5th clause, and substituting the word "ten" instead thereof.

The Honorable Mr. *Morin* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Morrison*, that the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the word "eight" in the 5th clause, and substituting

the word "ten," be left out in order to add the words "read a third time this day six months" instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark,)</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell)</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Wright—42.</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>Price,</i>	

NAYS :
Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Pourpore,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>	<i>White—67.</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the main question, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :
Messieurs

<i>Bell (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Scoble, and</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wilson.—27.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	

NAYS :
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain.)</i>
<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas.)</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>

<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ryckert,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty.-Gen.</i>
<i>Bell (Russell,)</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>	<i>Wright.—85.</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the question being again proposed, That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow; Mr. *Joly* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rémillard*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the question be left out, in order to add the words "now re committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the words 'which shall be in excess of the rate permitted by law for such loan or forbearance,' in the twelfth and thirteenth lines of the sixth clause," instead thereof.

Mr. *Powell* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Anderson*, That the words "for the purpose of leaving out the words 'which shall be in excess of the rate permitted by law for such loan or forbearance' in the twelfth and thirteenth lines of the sixth clause" be left out, in order to add the words "with an instruction to amend it by striking out all after the word 'forfeit' in clause 6, line 10, and inserting the following instead thereof: "all principal and interest whatever due or to become due, paid or payable by reason of such loan or forbearance."

And the question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided; and it passed in the Negative.

And the question being put on the amendment to the original question, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S., (Dundas)</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Ryckert,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G.</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>White.—54.</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>		

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>

<i>Bell</i> (Russell),	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sicotte,</i> Atty-Gen.
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i> and
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Wright.</i> —51.
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out the words "which shall be in excess of the rate permitted by law for such loan or forbearance," in the twelfth and thirteenth lines of the sixth clause of the said Bill.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Joseph Dufresne* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow;

Mr. *Bell* (Russell) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *M. C. Cameron*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of inserting after the word 'doing' in clause 6, line 10, the words "be guilty of misdemeanour" instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Clarke,</i> and	<i>Labreche-Viger.</i> —6.
<i>Bell,</i> (Russell)	<i>Cameron,</i> <i>Matthew C.</i>		

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. A.</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>Macdonald J. S. A.G.</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Bell</i> (North Lanark,)	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mc Cann,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Sicotte,</i> Atty. Gen.
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>

<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Powell</i>	<i>Wright.—94.</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the question being again proposed, That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow; Mr. *Pope* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Somerville*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the question be left out, in order to add the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following clause:— "That this Act shall not apply to loans made for a less time than twelve months," instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell)</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haviltain,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Street, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Tett.—39.</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rylert,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Le Boutillier,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A.G.</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wright.—65.</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow; The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the question, be left out, in order to add the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th lines in the 6th clause and inserting the words "but if any excess which may have been voluntarily paid shall not be recoverable back nor pleadable by way of compensation or set-off," instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark.)</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell,)</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wright.—47.</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph.</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A.G.</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tasst, and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Walsh.—60.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow, Mr. *Haultain* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the question be left out, in order to add the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following words to the 5th clause: "in that part of Canada known as Lower Canada, and ten per cent. per annum in Upper Canada" instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Notman, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Dunsford,]</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.,</i>	<i>Scoble.—8.</i>

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>

<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G. Rymal,</i>	
<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell)</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty-Gen.,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wright.—84.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow; Mr. *Mackenzie* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McKellar*, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following words to the 7th clause: "and shall apply only to *Lower Canada*," instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Bell, (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bell, (Russell)</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.,</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>	<i>Wright.—36.</i>

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>De Cazes,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G.</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White.—67.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow, the House divided: and it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Drummondville Mining Company of Canada East*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Division Courts' Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Division Courts' Act" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Drummondville Mining Company of Canada East*," be now read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 20th instant, for a copy of the Report of *Peter McLauren*, Esquire, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, made in the year 1861, relating to the draining of the *Roxborough* and *Cambridge* Swamp, together with all documents, estimates and correspondence connected therewith, and which may have been had in the previous or subsequent years.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 86.)

Also,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 22nd instant, for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and all petitions and memorials presented to Her Majesty, and to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *New Edinburgh* and *Waterloo* Steam Ferry Company," which was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure during last Session.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 87.)

And also,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 20th instant, for a statement respecting the *York* Roads Company; giving the names of the persons constituting the *York* Roads; also the amounts paid by the said Company on account of principal and interest on the purchase thereof; the amount now past due to the Government on account of principal and interest on the said purchase; the amount remitted on account of either principal or interest, if any, to the said Company, and the copy of all Orders in Council passed in respect to the same.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 88.)

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Peel* General Manufacturing Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until Wednesday next.

A Bill to amend the Consolidated Act of *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to legalize and confirm a By-law of the County Council of the County of *Lincoln*, changing the place of the County Town, being read;

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Simpson* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Anderson*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided; and it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass;

The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities," was, according Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Quebec* Floating Elevator Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *Quebec* Elevator Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the Oil Springs in the Township of *Enniskillen* by Branch Railways, and to further amend their Acts of Incorporation, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the *Oil Springs* in the Township of *Enniskillen* by a Branch Railway, and to further amend their Acts of Incorporation."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Oil Springs* Road Company," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Quebec* Street Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the following amendment was made to the Bill;

Clause 9, line 7, after the word "city" insert "and the North Shore Turnpike Trust for that part of their Road within *St. Vallier* Turnpike Toll Gate."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to increase the Capital Stock and further to amend the Acts relating to the *Gore* Bank, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Gore* Bank.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to grant certain powers to the County of *Middlesex* Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and to change its name, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara* District Bank, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act for consolidating the debt of the Town of *Cobourg*, was, according to Order, read the third time,

Mr. *Haultain* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dunsford*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be amended by inserting the following clause after clause 3:—

4. In the event of the Town Council taking new stock in the said Company or advancing to them a sum of money on second class debentures by way of loan under the next preceding section of this Act, the shares so subscribed and the sureties to be taken for such loan shall be vested in the Commissioners of the *Cobourg* Town Trust as a further security to be held by them exclusively for the second class debentures so to be issued, and all dividends, interest and profits accruing from such new stock or loan shall be paid over from time to time to the said Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid; Provided always that nothing herein shall prevent or incapacitate the said Town Council or the Mayor from representing the said Town Council in the direction of the said Company in respect of the new stock to be subscribed.

The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*, seconded by Mr. *Morrison*,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until Wednesday next.

A Bill to admit *Peter Taylor Poussett* an Attorney of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for *Upper Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for *Upper Canada* to admit *Peter Taylor Poussett* as an Attorney.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intitled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *International Bridge Company*" was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty, relating to the *Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Mr. *Harcourt* moved, seconded by Mr. *McKenzie*, and the Question being put, That the following amendment be made to the Bill:—

Clause 1, line 9, after "passed by a" insert "two-thirds."

The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Corporation of the Township of *Saint Vincent* to impose and collect certain Tolls, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Mr. *Walsh*, from the Committee of the whole House to consider of certain proposed Resolutions relative to imposing an annual tax upon Gas Companies manufacturing and selling Illuminating Gas in this Province, reported several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That an annual tax be imposed upon all Gas Companies manufacturing and selling illuminating Gas in this Province, to an amount not exceeding five dollars for every million feet of Gas manufactured by said Gas Companies respectively during each year, which may be imposed by any Act of the present Session relating to Gas Companies.

2. *Resolved*, That for the purposes aforesaid, the fees for examining, testing and stamping Gas-holders and Gas Metres shall be as follow:—

Metres delivering a cubic foot of Gas in four or more revolutions, or	
Metres from one to five lights inclusive	12 cts.
Metres delivering a cubic foot of Gas by any less number of revolutions than four, or by one complete revolution, or metres from 6 to 20 lights inclusive	25 "
Metres delivering more than a cubic foot of Gas by one revolution, a further sum of 25 cents for every cubic foot of Gas delivered at one revolution, or	
Metres from twenty-one to forty-five lights inclusive	50 "
And from forty-six to sixty lights inclusive	75 "
And from sixty-one to eighty lights inclusive	80 "
And from eighty-one to one hundred lights inclusive	\$ 1 00
And for examining, testing and stamping Gas-holders in the first instance	10 00

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for and regulate the Inspection and Stamping of Gas Metres, and to protect the consumers of Illuminating Gas.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the appointment of Commissioners for taking affidavits and affirmations in the United

Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, to be used in this Province; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morrison* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received.

Mr. *Morrison* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,
The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 28th April, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*,—The Petition of *Charles Rhéaume* and others, of the Parish of *St. Charles de Charlesbourg*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of the Municipality of *Lingwick*, and the Petition of the Municipality of *Clifton*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *Pierre Bourget* and others, School Commissioners for the Municipality of *St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévis*.

By Mr. *Wright*,—The Petition of the *Toronto School of Medicine*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of *James Craig* and others, of the Township of *Saugeen*.

By Mr. *Hébert*,—The Petition of *Robert Gallun*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Leeds*; the Petition of *John Matthew*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Nelson*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. Matte* and others, of the Village of *Plessisville*; and of the Parish of *St. Calixte*, of the Township of *South Somerset*; and the Petition of *Peter Campbell* and others, of the Township of *Inverness*, all of the County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of *Jean Pelletier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Ulric de Matane*, County of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*,—The Petition of *J. E. Beaupré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Julienne*; and the Petition of the Reverend *L. R. Fournier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Théodore de Chertsey*, both of the County of *Montcalm*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of the Vestry of Christ's Church, in the City of *Hamilton*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*,—The Petition of the Provisional Directors of the Merchants' Bank, *Montreal*.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, That *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, a member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Morris* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill respecting the execution of Deeds by married women in *Lower Canada* affecting real estate in *Upper Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Mr. *Crawford* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for and regulate the inspection of Gas Meters and to protect the consumers of Illuminating Gas, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That Mr. *Wright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*, in so far as it relates to Justices of the Peace *ex-officio*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Carling* have leave to bring in a Bill to explain the Act respecting Railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Mr. *McKellar*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Immigration and Colonization, especially with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year, presented to the House the third Report of the said Committee, which was read.—(*Appendix No. 3.*)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Bourassa* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the Sixth Section of Chapter one of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to make further provisions respecting the election of Members of the Legislative Council, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Morris* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to render Wills made in conformity with the Laws of either *Upper* or *Lower Canada*, effectual to pass Real Estate in the other section of the Province, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *Quebec North Shore Turnpike Road*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools in *Upper Canada*, for the year 1862, with appendices, by the chief Superintendent of Education.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 89.*)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte* also presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 13th April, 1863, for copy of Commission appointing Commissioners to enquire into charges against *A. M. Delisle* and *W. H. Bréhaut*, and papers connected therewith.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 90.*)

And also,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th April, 1863, for information respecting Collocations and Ratifications, etc., in Districts of *Quebec* and *Montreal*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 91.*)

A Message from the Legislative Council by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery.

MR. SPEAKER :

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, That they have added the Honorable Mr. *Fergusson Blair* to the Select Committee appointed to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of that House are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Legislative Council as a member of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library,

And then he withdrew.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the in-

spection of Wheat and other Grain," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the inspection of Wheat and other Grain," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, line 10.—After "*Kingston*" strike out "and," and after "*Hamilton*" insert "and *London*."

Page 2, line 21.—Strike out "in whose hands."

Page 2, line 22.—After "remain" insert "in the office of the Board of Trade."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scott* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the College of *Ottawa* and certain other Corporations to mortgage their Real Property.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 13th April, 1863; for information respecting Collocations and Ratifications, etc., in the Districts of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, be printed for the use of the Members of this House; and the Rule of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd April, 1863; for a copy of the commission lately issued appointing a Queen's Printer.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 92.)

Mr. *White*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of *A. Force* and others, for incorporation of the *Lacolle* Academy Association; of *Les Révérends Pères Oblats d'Immaculée Conception de Marie*; of the College of *Ottawa*; and of the Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at *Ottawa*, severally praying for an amendment of their Act of Incorporation, so as to empower them respectively to mortgage their real property; and they are of opinion that none of these Petitions require the publication of notice.

On the Petition of *Robert McLaren* and others, Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church, *Pickering*, they find that the proper notice has been given.

A Bill to authorize the Corporation of the Township of *St. Vincent* to impose and collect certain tolls, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Township of *St. Vincent* to impose and collect current tolls, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence

A Bill respecting the appointment of Commissioners for taking Affidavits and Affirmations in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to be used in this Province, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act respecting Affidavits, Declarations and Affirmations made out of this Province for use therein."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Munro* reported the Bill to amend chapter forty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Huron College*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mackenzie* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mackenzie* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read as follow:—

Page 1, line 4. Leave out from "and," where it occurs the second time, to "are" in line 5, and insert "others."

Page 1, line 24.—After "constitution" insert "or By-laws."

Page 2, line 20.—After "or" insert "in."

Page 2, line 32.—Leave out "considered," and insert "deemed," and leave out from "Act," where it occurs the second time, to the end of the Bill.

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the office of Sheriff;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Price* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Price* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the law with respect to certain Public Officers; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dawson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to repeal the Act of 1857, concerning the Civil Service generally, except as regards the examination of Candidates for the said service; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Desaulniers* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Desaulniers* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Trustees of *St. Andrew's Church*, in the Village of *Lanark*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, to sell a certain lot of land; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Powell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Girls' Home and Public Nursery, of *Toronto*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Biggar* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Ascot Mining Company*; and aftersome time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Tassé* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Tassé* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practice as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination, and proving the requisite service under articles; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Caron* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Minister of the New Church signified by the *New Jerusalem* in the Revelation, in *Lower Canada*. to solemnize matrimony and for other objects; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dunkin* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the surviving Trustees under the Will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir *William Johnston*, K. C. B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada* belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend an Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Langevin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Fortier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 12 *Victoria*, Cap. 114, relating to the *Quebec Trinity House*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bourassa* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Sergeant-at Arms attending this House informed the House, That he had taken *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. *Langevin* acquainted the House, That he was desired by Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne* to state, that in consequence of the death of a member of his family, he

was unable to be present at the meetings of the Select Committee on the *Verchères* Election Petition;

And Mr. *Dufresne* having verified the same upon oath;

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Ordered, That *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency;

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

MONCK,

The Governor-General transmits the Estimates of the sums required for the service of the year 1863; and in accordance with the provisions of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the Legislative Assembly.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

QUEBEC, 28th April, 1863.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates for the year 1863, accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Houses of Correction, Court Houses and Gaols," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House for tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Committee of Supply, the House resolved itself into the Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Question proposed, That a sum not exceeding one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of the Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year 1863.

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Patrick* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and that he was directed to move that the Committee have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the House will, upon Friday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 29th April, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *C. Thérien* and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*, County of *Laprarie*; and the Petition of *P. A. Z. Girardin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Valentin*, County of *St. John's*.

By Mr. *Hooper*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Frontenac* and *Lennox* and *Addington*.

By Mr. Jackson,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Stevenson* and others, of *Owen Sound*.

By Mr. *Jobin*,—The Petition of *Joseph Jarret de Beauregard*, of the Parish of *St. Paul de Lavaltrie*, County of *Joliette*,—and of *Narcisse Goulet*, of the Parish of *St. Liguori*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *B. M. Frink* and others, of the Township of *Magog* County of *Stanstead*.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of *John Clare* and others, of the South Riding of the County of *Waterloo*,—and the Petition of *Robert P. Nelles* and others, of the Town of *Galt*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *Gregor McGregor*, of the City of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *Charles Rubidge* and *A. Macdonald*, Trustees under the Marriage Settlement of *George Frederick Orde*, and *Margaret Orde*, his wife; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the said Trustees, or the said *George Frederick Orde*, and *Margaret Orde*, his wife, to sell and convey lot No. 13, in the 11th Concession of the Township of *Otonabee*.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Varenes*; praying that the powers conferred upon County Councils for the suppression of Intemperance, may be transferred to the Local Councils.

Of *John D. Ham* and others, Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the County of *Lennox* and *Addington*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the rate-payers of the said County, upon the separation of the same from the County of *Frontenac*, to select the place for the County Town thereof.

Of *J. M. Graham* and others, keepers of Billiard Tables, and others; praying that the Provincial Tax imposed upon the said keepers of Billiard Tables may be repealed.

Of the Reverend *N. T. B. Olscamps* and others, of the Parish of *St. Stanislas de la Rivière des Envies*, County of *Champlain*; praying for aid to open out a Road from the said Parish to the Parish of *St. Prosper*.

Of *Alexis Pinet*, of the Parish of *St. Laurent*; praying to be reimbursed certain expenses incurred as Warden of the District of *Richelieu*, in 1841.

Of the Reverend *W. Taylor, D.D.*, and others, the Ministers of the Ministerial Association of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the Provincial Synod of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* in *Canada*, for an Act granting them authority to establish a Court of Appeal from the decision of any Diocesan Court or Bishop of the said Church in *Canada*, and for other purposes, may not be granted.

Of the *Montreal* General Hospital; praying for an increased annual grant.

Of the *Toronto* Lying-in Hospital; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The *Burnside* Lying-in Hospital."

Of *John Breden* and others, of the City of *Kingston*; praying for the establishment of an Admiralty Court.

Of *Alexander Morris*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate "The *South Sherbrooke* Mining and Smelting Company."

Of *Thomas Henry Allen*, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity, in *Upper Canada*, to admit him to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Mr. *Baby* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Administration of Justice, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Notman* reported, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, that, pursuant to the 82nd Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, the Committee had, upon the application of the sitting Member and the

Petitioner, extended the time until Monday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to deliver in their respective lists of objections.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable *James Shead*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, to-morrow, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, if he thinks fit.

Ordered, That Mr. *Notman* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Lacolle* Academy.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th March, 1863, for papers relative to the contract of *Sinclair & Skelsey* for building Court Houses in *Lower Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 93.)

On motion of Mr. *Crawford*, seconded by Mr. *Street*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of contracts recently entered into by the Government, for the completion of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings in *Ottawa*; and also copies of the bonds entered into by the contractors and their sureties for the performance of those works,—and of all correspondence between the contractors and the Department of Public Works on the subject of such renewed contracts,—of all Reports from any Officers of the Department,—all Reports from the Department to the Executive,—and of all Orders in Council and other documents connected with the renewal of these contracts.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*, seconded by Mr. *Hau'tain*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause the Registrars of the several Counties and Ridings of *Upper Canada* to return to this House certified copies of all the lists of marriages fyled in their respective offices, for the year ending 31st December last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Sylvain*, seconded by Mr. *LeBoutillier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of correspondence between the Crown Lands Office and Fisheries Agents, and the proprietors and lessees of the Seigniory of *Mingan*, relative to fishing locations, &c., within that Seigniory; also, copies of all Reports of inspections of properties leased as King's Posts in *Lower Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Benjamin*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Stirton*, and Mr. *Hooper*, be appointed to consider the subject of Municipal Statistics, with a view to the establishment of a more efficient and complete system than

now prevails ; to report thereon from time to time ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, That the Return to an Address dated 16th March 1863, for information respecting the office of the Supervisor of Cullers, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Powell*, Mr. *Jones*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *McLachlin*, Mr. *McKellar*, Mr. *Walsh*, the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*, Mr. *Dunsford*, Mr. *Pope* and Mr. *Poupore*, with a view to a consideration of its contents, and their bearing upon the present law relating to the Culling and Measurement of Lumber, to take evidence on the subject, and to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council request that this House will give leave to *Joseph Blais*, one of their employés, to attend at the Bar of the Legislative Council immediately, to give evidence in the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *De Lanaudière*.

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, informing their Honors that this House doth give leave to *Joseph Blais*, one of its employés, to attend forthwith and give evidence at the Bar of the Legislative Council, in the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *De Lanaudière*.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of Mr. *Patrick*, seconded by Mr. *White*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence connected with the dismissal of the late Inspector of Post Offices for the *Ottawa* Division.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all petitions, letters, papers, commission, &c., addressed by the Government to any person, on the subject of the Commissioners' Court of the Parish of *St. Gervais*, in the County of *Bellechasse*, since the 1st July, 1861, and for copy of any report, resolution, or decision of the Executive Council on the subject of the said Court, since that date.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery :—

MR. SPEAKER,—The Legislative Council doth give leave to the Honorable *James Skead*, one of its Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Perth*, to-morrow, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Oil Springs Road Company*," without any amendment.

Also, the Legislative Council have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty, relating to the *Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company*," without any amendment.

And also, the Legislative Council have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities," without any amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill respecting Stamps on Law Proceeding in this Province, and respecting also Stamps in lieu of Registration Duties in *Lower Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The House, according to Order, resumed the further consideration of the Bill to incorporate the *Peel General Manufacturing Company*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*, seconded by Mr. *M. C. Cameron*, the following amendment was made to the Bill :—

Clause 3, line 6.—After "Real Estate," leave out "including all hereditaments belonging thereto, or any debentures or other securities, public or private."

On motion of Mr. *M. C. Cameron*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, the following amendments were made to the Bill :

In the Preamble, line 12, leave out "right and proper," and insert "expedient."

Clause 3, line 4.—After "*Peel*" insert "not exceeding two thousand acres."

Leave out Clause 9.

Clause 10, line 1.—Leave out "ten," and insert "five."

Clause 14, line 3.—After "Notes" insert "but this shall not authorize the Company to act as bankers or to carry on the business of bankers in any manner whatever."

Clause 14, line 5.—After "Corporation" insert "subject to the Rules and By-laws of the Company to be passed for the purpose."

Clause 16, line 3.—After "expedient" insert "not exceeding the amount of their paid up capital."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resumed the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Act for consolidating the Debt of the Town of *Cobourg*.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be amended by adding the following proviso at the end of Clause 3.—"Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to alter, vary or change any claim, right or title which the Crown may now have or hold upon or against the said Corporation of the Town of *Cobourg*."

The House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :
Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross, J. J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A. G.</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>

<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wright,—57.</i>
<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>De Cazes,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Tett, and</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Walsh.—49.</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*, seconded by Mr. *Morrison*, the Bill was further amended by adding the words "if any such there be" after the words "present session" in clause 3.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to fix the Rate of the Interest of Money, being read ;

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a third time ;

The Honorable Mr. *Morin* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a third time.

The Bill was accordingly read a third time.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, and the Question being put, That the following words expunged in Committee of the Whole House on the 12th and 13th lines of the sixth clause, "which shall be in excess of the rate permitted by law for such loan or forbearance" be restored to, and form part of the said Bill.

The House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Pope</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>

<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Knight</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Walsk,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>White,—50.</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>		

NAYS :
Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas.)</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell)</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre,</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C. Foley,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A.G</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>		<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>White.—65.</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Act respecting Interest."

Mr. *Clark* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Pope*, That all the words after "Bill," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words—"be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following clause thereto: "That all interest illegally taken and forfeited under this Act be paid for the use and benefit of the indigent within the Municipality; and the Judge before whom the suit was tried be empowered to direct such payments to be made to the Mayor of the said Town or City, or Warden of the County," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :
Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>DeCazes,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain),</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas),</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Kierzkowski,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Benjamin</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S. A.G.</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCann,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>

<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Tett,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>White.—69.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Diekson,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Donald A.</i>	<i>O' Connor,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McLachlin</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wright.—42.</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend chapter forty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor-General *Wilson* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass,

The House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, " An Act to incorporate *Huron College*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, " An Act " respecting the office of Sheriff," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of *St. Andrew's Church*, in the Village of *Lanark*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, to sell a certain lot of land, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. *Morris*, seconded by Mr. *Ault*, the following amendments were made to the Bill :—

In the preamble, line 11, leave out the words " as a site for a church and burial " ground and."

Line 6, leave out " northerly" and insert " westerly."

Clause 1, line 10, leave out " northerly" and insert " westerly."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the "Girls' Home and Public Nursery" of *Toronto*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the Girls' Home and Public Nursery of the City of *Toronto*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Ascot Mining Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practise as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination, and proving the requisite service under articles, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the Ministers of the "New Church signified by the New *Jerusalem* in the Revelation," in *Lower Canada*, to solemnize Matrimony, and for other objects, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to authorize the Ministers of the New Church signified by the New *Jerusalem* in the Revelation, in *Lower Canada*, to solemnize Matrimony, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend "An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of the Province," was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, the following amendments were made to the Bill:—

Clause 4, line 12, after "have" insert "secure or."

Clause 4, line 16, leave out "and assigned," and insert "or placed."

Clause 4, line 17, after "Act" insert "placed under control of."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend Chapter thirty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, 'An Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act 12 *Victoria*, Cap. 114, relating to the *Quebec Trinity House*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Act Twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and fourteen, relating to the *Quebec Trinity House*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to establish a Landed Credit Institution (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Denis reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Denis reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Local Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Local Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes," and the same were read as follow :—

Page 1, line 8, leave out "in any Township."

Page 1, line 19, leave out "in any Township."

Page 1, line 33, leave out "in any Township."

In the Preamble of the Bill, page 1, line 1, leave out from "many" to "of" in line second, and insert "parts."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in so far as it relates to Rivers and Streams; and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Denis reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Denis reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the law of Property and Trusts in *Upper Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Clarke reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Clarke reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act Cap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the action of seduction and the support of illegitimate children;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Scott reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed them to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 30th April, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statement of the affairs of the *Quebec and Trois Pistoles* Navigation Company for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861 (the Company have ceased to exist after 1861,) in accordance with the Order of the House of the 13th April, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Price*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Charles S. Richard* and others, of the Townships of *Simard* and *Tremblay*, County of *Chicoutimi*.

By Mr. *M. C. Cameron*,—The Petition of *James Johnston* and others, of the Townships of *Reach* and *Uxbridge*.

By Mr. *Morrison*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. C. Slater* and others, of the Town of *Barrie*; and the Petition of *Joseph Edwards* and others, of the Townships of *Vespra* and *Oro*, both of the County of *Simcoe*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of *John Val'ier* and others, of the City of *Kingston*; and the Petition of the Reverend *James Hauram* and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :

Of *Charles Rhéaume* and others, of the Parish of *St. Charles de Charlesbourg*; praying that the Report of the Select Committee of last Session, appointed to take into consideration the allegations of the Petition of *Joseph Auld* and others, Bondholders of the *Quebec* Turnpike Trust, may not be adopted.

Of the Municipality of *Lingwick*, and of the Municipality of *Clifton*; severally praying that the office of School Inspector in *Lower Canada* may be abolished.

Of *Pierre Bourget* and others, School Commissioners for the Municipality of *St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévis*; praying aid for a model school in the Parish of *St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévis*.

Of the *Toronto* School of Medicine; praying for aid.

Of *James Craig* and others, of the Township of *Saugeen*; praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College may be preserved intact.

Of *Robert Gullen*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Leeds*,—and of *John Matthew*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Nelson*, both of the County of *Megantic*; severally praying that the Road from the Railroad Station, in the Township of *Nelson*, to the *Lambton* Road, in the County of *Beauce*, may be completed.

Of the Reverend *J. Matte* and others, of the Village of *Plessisville*, and the Parish of *St. Calixte*, of the Township of *South Somerset*, County of *Megantic*; praying aid for a Road in the said County.

Of *Peter Campbell* and others, of the Township of *Inverness*, County of *Megantic*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Jean Pelletier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Ulric de Matane*, County of *Rimouski*; praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the *Rivière Blanche*, in the said Parish.

Of *J. E. Beaupré* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Julienne*—and of the Reverend *L. R. Fournier*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Théodore de Chertsey*, both of the County of *Montcalm*; severally praying that the Bill introduced by *E. Rémillard*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Bellechasse*, No. 113, to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, may not become Law.

Of the Vestry of *Christ's Church*, in the City of *Hamilton*; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates.

Of the Provisional Directors of the Merchants' Bank, *Montreal*; praying that their Act of incorporation may be extended for one year.

The Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

1. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the lists of voters for 1861 having been used at the polls opened for receiving votes in the Townships of *Hope* and *Cavan*, and in the Town of *Port Hope*, at the last Election for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, instead of the lists of 1860, the said Election is void.

2. *Resolved*, That neither the Petition nor the Defence is frivolous or vexatious.

The Committee also reported, in accordance with the 90th section of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, cap. 7, all the questions on which the Committee were not unanimous, with the names of the Members voting in the Affirmative and Negative, as followeth :—

THURSDAY, 12th March, 1863.

That the evidence furnished to this Committee by Mr. *Burton* in support of his qualification, in amending and correcting the errors and omissions of his qualification, shows that Mr. *Burton* is in possession of a Brick Cottage in *Port Hope*, on the west side of King Street, and is entitled to one-eighth of eighty-seven acres of the north-west half of lot 23 in the eighth range of the Township of *Kilkenny*, in the County of *Montcalm*, the description of the *Peterborough* property not having been questioned.

In amendment—That the words "one-eighth" in the ninth line, be struck out, and that the words "under chapter 35, sec. 9, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*," be inserted.

The amendment was adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messrs. *Sherwood*,
Morton, and
McCann.

NAYS :

Messrs. *Patrick*, and
Jobin.

THURSDAY, 23rd April, 1863.

That *Francis Henry Burton*, the petitioner, was duly qualified as a candidate at the last election, for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*.

YEAS :

Messrs. *Sherwood*,
Morton, and
McCann.

NAYS :

Messrs. *Jobin*, and
Patrick.

Resolved accordingly.

Mr. *Mackenzie* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*, in respect to arrears of taxes on non-resident lands, and miscellaneous provisions, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *White*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the notice given on the Petition of *Charles Rubidge* and *A. Macdonald*, Trustees under the Marriage Settlement of *George Frederick Orde*, and *Margaret Orde*, his wife, and find the same sufficient.

On the Petition of *John D. Ham* and others, Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the County of *Lennox* and *Addington*, for an Act to empower the ratepayers of the said County to select the place for the County Town thereof, on the separation of the same from the County of *Frontenac*, Your Committee find that no notice was given.

On the Petition of *Alexander Morris*, for incorporation of the *South Sherbrooke Mining and Smelting Company*, Your Committee recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule, on the ground that the mining rights have been already acquired by the parties seeking to be incorporated.

The Petitions of the *Toronto Lying-in-Hospital*, for an Act of incorporation; and of the Provisional Directors of the Merchant's Bank, *Montreal*, praying that their Act of incorporation may be extended one year, are not of a nature to require the publication of notice.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *South Sherbrooke Mining and Smelting Company*.

Ordered, That *Mr. M. C. Cameron* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *South Sherbrooke Mining and Smelting Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 105, intituled, "An Act relating to the Northern Railway of *Canada*," so far as relates to the construction of the branch line into the Town of *Barrie*, and other matters therein contained, referred to them, and have agreed to report the same, amended.

Ordered, That *Mr. Powell* have leave to bring in a Bill to legalize and make valid By-Law No. 7 of the Provisional Corporation of the County of *Renfrew*, and all proceedings had thereunder.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Crawford* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Burnside Lying-in Hospital of Toronto*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Solicitor General Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Merchant's Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered, to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Mr. Bell (Russell), from the Select Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of a navigable line of communication between *Montreal* and *Lake Huron* by way of the *Ottawa* and *Matawan* Rivers, *Lake Nipissing* and *French River*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read.—(*Appendix, No. 5.*)

Ordered, That 1000 copies of the said Report and evidence be printed for the use of the Members of this House: 500 in the English and 500 in the French language.

On motion of *Mr. Dickson*, seconded by *Mr. Cowan*,

Resolved, That at humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all the papers connected with the sale and issuing of the Patent for Lot No. 37, Concession *C. Howick*, to *J. Lukin Robinson*, Esquire, of *Toronto*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of the evidence received by the Financial and Departmental Commission, and any report thereon that the Commissioners may now be prepared to make thereon.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke*, seconded by Mr. *Tett*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all papers, petitions, and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. *Gooderham* from the office of Postmaster of the Village of *Hillsboro'*, in the County of *Wellington*; and also a copy of all Reports, recommendations and petitions, for and against the removal of the said Post Office from the Village of *Hillsboro'*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of claims for damages made by *Ira Gould* and others, Lessees of the surplus water on the *Lachine* Canal, of all reports of the Engineers and Officers of the Department of Public Works thereon, and of the various Commissioners of Public Works; copies of the Leases made of such surplus water, of the authority or report on which such claims have been referred to arbitration; and also a return of the amount of rent paid by *Ira Gould* under his leases.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by Mr. *Laframboise*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of certain proposed Resolutions relative to the *Montreal* Turnpike Roads.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Jones*, Mr. *Ferguson*, Mr. *Powell*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, Mr. *Anderson*, Mr. *Notman*, Mr. *Biggar* and Mr. *Wright*, be appointed to enquire into the affairs of the *York* Roads Company, in order to ascertain the amount due to the Province by the said Company, at the present time; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the *Perth* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give time to the sitting Member to procure witnesses from *Upper Canada*.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn until half-past five o'clock, P. M.
 The House adjourned accordingly.

HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table;—

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *J. G. Bowes*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the City of *Toronto*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of *P. Sicard* and others, of the Parish of *Montreal* and *Sault au Recollet*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Reverend *William Barrie* and others, of *Eramosa*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of *J. W. Williams* and others, of the Townships of *Trafalgar* and *Nelson*, County of *Halton*.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Brown* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting claims under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts and Ordinances respecting *Montreal* Turnpike Roads, with regard to the Road known as the *Victoria* Road.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 20 *Victoria*, Chapter 151, relating to the Fort *Erie* Railway Company being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Brown* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th April, 1863, for information respecting Excise Duties in 1862.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 94)

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Notman*,

Resolved, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at six o'clock, this day, the House do stand adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

Mr. *Desaulniers*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Acts amending the same, respecting Agriculture, and other references, presented to the House the Report of said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the clauses of the Bills which are referred to them, and have incorporated their provisions in a single Bill, which, as amended, they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Acts amending the same, respecting Agriculture, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Durham* Mining and Smelting Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to legalize and make valid the By-law number seven of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*, and the Debentures issued thereunder," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the District of *Montreal* Building Society to change its name to the District Permanent Building Society of *Montreal*, and to constitute it a Permanent Building Society," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act to incorporate the *St. Mary's* Elevating and Grain Warehousing Company," with an amendment to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act relative to summary convictions under By-Laws in *Upper Canada*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Welland* Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Welland* Railway Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Wilson*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act relative to summary convictions under By-laws in *Upper Canada*, be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Durham* Mining and Smelting Company," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 3, line 13. Leave out "*St. Francis*" and insert "*Arthabaska*."

In the Preamble of the Bill, page 1, line 4. Leave out from "of" to "in" in line 5, and insert "*Arthabaska*."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 2, line 8. Leave out from "of" to "and" and insert "a Secretary."

Page 2, line 19. Leave out "secretary."

Page 2, line 27. Leave out from "business" to the end of the clause, and insert, "Provided always that the Committee of Management may appoint one of their number as Assistant Secretary, who shall be an unsalaried officer to aid the Secretary, and when required to supply his place."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That that the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Mary's* Elevating and Grain Warehousing Company," and the same was read as followeth:—

Page 2, line 6. After "thereto," insert "Provided always, [that the said Company shall not lay down any track on or over any street, or public place, in the City of *Montreal*, without the previous sanction and approval of the Council of the said City, nor without being subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed by the said Council, and provided also, that the said Company shall not lay down any track, or erect any wharf within the limits of the Harbour of *Montreal*, or upon any land under the control of the Commissioners of the Harbour of *Montreal*, without the previous sanction and approval of the said Commissioners, nor without being subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may impose."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the District of *Montreal* Building Society to change its name to the District Permanent Building Society of *Montreal*, and to constitute it a Permanent Building Society," and the same were read as follow :—

Page 1, line 22. Leave out "*Montreal*," and after "Society" insert "of *Montreal*."

Page 1, line 31. Leave out "*Montreal*."

Page 1, line 32. After "Society" insert "of *Montreal*."

Page 2, line 5. Leave out "*Montreal*," and after "Society" insert "of *Montreal*."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to legalize and make valid the By-law number seven of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*, and the Debentures issued thereunder," and the same were read as follow :—

Page 5, line 8. After "suit" insert "to be taxed by the proper officer of the said Court of Chancery."

In the Preamble of the Bill, Page 1, line 17. After "in" insert "a suit."

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy, in French and English, of the Order of His Excellency in Council, of the 7th March, 1862, establishing a Tariff of Fees to be received by the Registrars in *Lower Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Village of *Caledonia*, in the County of *Hackmatack*, to exempt from assessment and taxation, for a term of years, and to commute for a further term of years, certain Capital employed in manufacturing operations, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Municipal

Council of the Township of *Dereham*, to lend certain moneys for the drainage of certain lands in the said Township, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Tavern Licenses, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint Successors to Trustees of lands held by them being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

And it being six o'clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until to-morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, without a question first put.

Friday, 1st May, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Archambault*,—The Petition of *A. Daly* and others, of the Township of *Rawdon* and vicinity, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *A. B. Parmelee* and others, of the County of *Shefford*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,—The Petition of *Louis Thaweiaik-oura* and others, *Iroquois* Indians, of *Sault St. Louis*.

By Mr. *Burwell*,—The Petition of *Lindley Moore*.

By Mr. *Joseph Dufresne*,—The Petition of *J. Buttrant* and others, of the Parish of *St. Calixte de Kilkenny*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *DeCazes*,—The Petition of *James Duncan* and others, of the Parish of *St. Germain de Grantham*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. O. Prince* and others, of the Parish of *St. Frédéric de Drummondville*.

By Mr. *Clarke*,—The Petition of *James Catanach*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of *Fergus*.

By the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of *Kingston*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *C. Thérien* and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*, County of *Laprairie*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish Landed Credit Institutions in *Lower Canada*.

Of *P. A. Z. Girardin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Valentin*, County of *St. John's*; praying for the passing of an Act to declare and establish the actual value of coins.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Frontenac*, *Lennox* and *Addington*; praying for the passing of an Act to consolidate the debt of the said United Counties.

Of the Reverend *Thomas Stevenson* and others, of *Owen Sound*; praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of *Joseph Jarret de Beauregard*, of the Parish of *St. Paul de Lavaltrie*, County of *Joliette*; and *Narcisse Goulet*, of the Parish of *St. Ligouri*, County of *Montcalm*; praying for amendments to the Seigniorial Act of 1859.

Of *B. M. Frink* and others, of the Township of *Mayog*, County of *Stanstead*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Robert P. Nelles* and others, of the Town of *Galt*,—and of *John Clare* and others,

of the South Riding of the County of *Waterloo*; severally praying that no change be made in the Registration Districts of the said County.

Of *Gregor McGregor*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to allow him to dispose of certain property in the vicinity of the said City, by allotment.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, from the Select Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, “An Act to correct errors in the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, 1862,” and have agreed to report the same with an amendment; and the Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the *Stanstead, Shefford* and *Chambly* Railroad Company, which they have agreed to report amended.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments to each, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House, viz :

Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint Successors to Trustees of lands held by them.

Bill to incorporate the Town of *Joliette*.

While reporting the last mentioned Bill, Your Committee would beg leave to remark, that there is no general Act making sufficient provision for the incorporation of Cities and Towns in *Lower Canada*, and in consequence special Acts therefor are constantly applied for by the inhabitants of any place which they may be desirous of having incorporated as a City or Town; That these special Acts are of great length, each occupying upwards of 30 pages of the Statute Book; That the provisions of this Act correspond substantially, and Your Committee can discover no sufficient reason why a general Act should not be passed embracing all requisite details for the incorporation of Cities and Towns, such as already exists for all other descriptions of Municipal organizations in *Lower Canada*, and for every description of Municipal Corporations in *Upper Canada*.

That such an Act would prove exceedingly convenient for the inhabitants of any place desiring incorporation; would save, both to the localities and to the Province, much unnecessary expense, and would avoid diversity in the laws incorporating such Cities and Towns; and the provisions of a general Act would receive from the Legislature fuller and more careful consideration than it is possible to give to the provisions of special Acts.

Your Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that either in the present or early in the next session, a Bill be introduced to remedy the evils of the existing practice.

Mr. *Benjamin*, from the Joint Committee of Both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have carefully examined the Documents referred to in the following Motions for Printing :

By the Honorable Mr. *Aikins*,—Return to Address, Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire as to the affairs and financial condition of *Toronto* University and University College, *Upper Canada*. Your Committee recommend that this Return be printed.

By Mr. *Ault*,—Return to Address, Report of *Peter McLaurin*, Esquire, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, relating to drainage of *Roxborough* and *Cambridge* Swamps. Your Committee recommend that the above Return be not printed.

Mr. *Benjamin*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee which was read. (*Appendix No. 7.*)

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill respecting Jurors and Juries, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 24 Vic., Cap. 29, intituled, "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act," and other references, be reduced to five members.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, —Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th February, 1863, for copies of correspondence respecting Ocean Mail Service.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 95.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *McLachlin* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Division Court in the Village of *Beachburg*, in the County of *Renfrew*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Mr. *Price*, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Game Act of *Lower Canada*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee find from information received from various sources, that the Game Act has been the means of increasing the quantity of Game, with the exception of the Moose Deer, the destruction of which animal has been so great during the last few years by Indians, merely for the hide, that Your Committee find it absolutely necessary to preclude Indians who are not resident Hunters outside the limits of settlements, from hunting after the close of the season fixed by the Act, as it is only such Indians, who, for the purpose of trade destroy immense numbers of those animals, the Indian who lives in the wilderness knowing too well the value of keeping up the stock of Deer, only kills what he requires for food.

Your Committee find different views expressed as to the permitting of Spring Shooting for Snipe ; some are giving, that as they are a bird of passage, they should be allowed to shoot them up to the 20th May, others stating that they hatch in large quantities in *Lower Canada*, and that to preserve the stock and increase the supply as much as possible, they should be protected as well as all other game birds from spring hunting.

Your Committee concur in the opinion that Spring Shooting should be prohibited.

Your Committee beg leave to report the Bill referred to them with the amendments agreed to in Committee, to which they request the concurrence of your Honorable House.

A Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of *St. Athanase* to macadamize certain roads in the said Parish, and to erect Toll-gates thereon, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, —Return to an Address dated 30th April, 1863, for copy of the evidence taken before the Financial and Departmental Commissioners, and any report thereon that the Commissioners may now be prepared to make thereon.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 11.*)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, —Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th March, 1863; first, a statement of all Roads, Harbors, or other works originally constructed by the Province, and subsequently sold or transferred to municipalities, private companies, or individuals; secondly, where any such road, harbor, or other work is owned by a company, the names of the stock-

holders comprising such company, and the amount of stock held by each; thirdly, the price and terms on which any such road, harbor, or other work was sold; the names of the sureties, (if any), or the nature of the security (if any), given by the purchaser or purchasers for the payment of the same, and whether any such surety has been discharged, or such security cancelled, and if so, when and by what authority; fourthly, whether any modification of the original terms of purchase and sale of any such road, harbor, or other work has been agreed to by the Province, and if so, when and by what authority; fifthly, a statement of all monies received by the Province on account of the sale of every such road, harbor, or other work, and the date or dates of the receipts of such payments, together with the amounts, including principal and interest, now due on account of every such sale respectively; and lastly, all other available information relating to such roads, harbors, or other works not specified in this Address.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 96.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th March, 1863; for a copy of the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the different City Post Offices in *Upper Canada*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 97.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th April, 1863; for copies of all Petitions, Letters, Memorials, and other documents which have been addressed to the Governor General of this Province, to the Executive Council, Provincial Secretary, and the Adjutant General's Department, between the dates 1st July, 1859, and 31st December, 1861, in so far as the same relates to Returns made by the officer commanding the Fifth Battalion of *York* Sedentary Militia in *Canada West*, as also, in so far as such correspondence and documents relate to moneys received by the same officer for commissions, exemption fees, and fines exempted from Menonists and Tunkers during several years.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 98.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863; for information respecting appointments and dismissals in Public Departments, Commissions of Enquiry, &c., since 1st June, 1862.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 26.*)

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Supply, being read;
And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,
The Honorable *John A. Macdonald* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the Administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House," inserted instead thereof.

And a debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until Monday next, and be then the first Order of the Day.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to declare the modes in which the side lines of certain lots in the Township of *Fitzroy*, in the County of *Carleton*, shall be run."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the *Oil Springs*, in the Township of *Enniskillen*, by a Branch Railway, and to further amend their Acts of Incorporation:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Quebec Elevator Company*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to exempt the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor*, in the County of *Lincoln*, from all taxation arising out of the assumption, by the Corporation of the said County, of the *Queenston* and *Grimsby Road*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys and an investment with the *Port Bruce Harbor Company*, by the Corporation of the Township of *Malahide*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Quebec Bank*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the sale of the immoveable property of the late *Harriot Judith Hart*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Patrick's Society of Montreal*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Hamilton Masonic Hall Association*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Wickham Mining and Smelting Company*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *British American Manufacturing Company*, and to change the name of the said *Company* to the '*Canadian Rubber Company*.'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the *St. James Club of Montreal*, to issue Stock for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to build a *Club House*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe*."

And also, the *Legislative Council* have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Huron College*," without any amendment.

And also, the *Legislative Council* have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the *Legislative Council* have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Sutton Mining and Smelting Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Then, on motion of the *Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sicotte*, seconded by the *Honorable Mr. Foley*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 4th May, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return from the *Registrar* for the *County of Leeds*, of Fees and emoluments received during the year 1862, in accordance with section 76, Cap. 89, of the *Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

The following *Petitions* were severally brought up, and laid on the *Table* :

By *Mr. Wright*,—The *Petition* of the *Reverend William Belt* and others, of the *Township of Scarborough*.

By *Mr. Scoble*,—The *Petition* of *J. H. Wilson* and others, of *St. Thomas*, *County of Elgin*.

By *Mr. Burwell*,—The *Petition* of the *Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of Huron*.

By *Mr. Jackson*,—The *Petition* of the *Reverend W. Park* and others, of the *County of Durham*.

By *Mr. Jones*,—The *Petition* of *A. Mirrick* and others, of the *Counties* adjoining the *Rideau Canal and Navigation*.

By *Mr. McKellar*,—The *Petition* of the *Reverend Thomas Henry* and others, of *Lachute*.

By *Mr. Morris*,—The *Petition* of *H. W. F. Bolckorr* and *John Vaughan*, of *Middlebro-on-Tees, Yorkshire, England* and others.

By *Mr. Alexandre Dufresne*,—The *Petition* of *Alexandre Gravel, Ferdinand Lafrancois, and Edouard Cloutier*, *Electors* in and for the *County of Montmorency*, in the *Province of Canada*.

By the *Honorable Mr. Brown*,—The *Petition* of the *Municipality of the Township of London, County of Middlesex*.

Pursuant to the *Order of the Day*, the following *Petitions* were read :—

Of the *Reverend Charles S. Richard* and others, of the *Township of Simard and Tremblay, County of Chicoutimi*; praying for aid to construct a *Bridge* over the "*Rivière aux Vases*."

Of *James Johnston* and others, of the Townships of *Reach* and *Uxbridge*,—of the Reverend *J. C. Slater* and others, of the Town of *Barrie*,—of *Joseph Edwards* and others, of the Townships of *Vespra* and *Oro*, both of the County of *Simcoe*,—and of *J. W. Williams* and others, of the Townships of *Trafalgar* and *Nelson*, County of *Halton*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of *Louis Thawciakenra* and others, Iroquois Indians of *Sault St Louis*; praying that the Seigniori of *Sault St. Louis* may not be disposed of.

Of *John Vallier* and others, of the City of *Kingston*; praying that the said City may be re-united to the County of *Frontenac* for registration purposes.

Of the Reverend *James Hanran* and others,—of the Reverend *William Barrie* and others, of *Bramosa*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of *J. G. Bowes*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the City of *Toronto*; praying that no further extension of the Separate School system may be granted.

Of *James Cattanach*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the rate-payers of *Fergus*; praying for the repeal of the Separate School Act.

Of *Lindley Moore*; praying that the Bill to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys, and an investment with the *Port Bruce* Harbor Company, by the Corporation of the Township of *Malahide*, may not become Law.

Of *P. Sicard* and others, of the Parishes of *Montreal* and *Sault au Récollet*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Acts and Ordinances respecting the *Montreal* Turnpike Roads, with regard to the Road known as the *Victoria* Road.

Of the Reverend *J. O. Prince* and others, of the Parish of *St Frédéric de Drummondville*,—and the Petition of *James Duncan* and others, of the Parish of *St. Germain de Grantham*; severally praying that no Bill may be passed to annex the Parishes of *St. Antoine de la Baie du Févre*, *St. Zéphirin de Courval*, and *St. Brigitte*, to the District of *Three Rivers*, and the Parishes of *St. Guillaume d'Upton*, *St. Bonaventure*, and *St. Germain*, to the District of *Richelieu*, for judicial purposes.

Of *J. Bertrand* and others, of the Parish of *St. Calixte de Killkenny*, County of *Montcalm*; praying that the Bill introduced by *E. Rémillard*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Bellechasse*, No. 113, to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, may not become Law.

Of *A. Daly* and others, of the Township of *Rawdon* and vicinity, County of *Montcalm*; praying for aid to enable them to sow their lands.

Of *A. B. Parmelee* and others, of the County of *Shefford*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Kingston*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*, and for other purposes.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, presented to the Houses the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

1. Resolved, That *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esq., the Sitting Member, was not qualified as a candidate at the last Parliamentary Election for the County of *Verchères*.

2. Resolved, That *Charles François Painchaud*, Esq., candidate at the said election for the said County, gave sufficient notice to the electors of the said County, of want of qualification on the part of the said *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esq.

3. Resolved, That the said *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esq., was not duly elected at the said last election, and that the said *Charles François Painchaud*, Esq., was duly elected, and ought to have been returned as such.

4. Resolved, That neither the Petition of the petitioner, nor the Defence of *Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, Esq., are frivolous or vexatious.

The Committee also reported, in pursuance of the 90th section of chap. 7 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, all questions with reference to which they were not unanimous, with the names of the Members voting in the Affirmative and in the Negative.

Questions upon which the Committee were not unanimous.

7TH MARCH, 1863.

The following question being put to the Sitting Member :

“ What have you done with the lots of land mentioned in the Deed of Sale to *Pierre Lamothe*, under Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of the said Deed ; that is to say, with the lots which are not mentioned in your declaration of qualification ?

Mr. *A. Plamondon*, advocate for the Sitting Member, objected to the said question.

The Committee, after hearing the Counsel of both parties, for and against, decided, upon the following division, that the question was relevant :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

11TH MARCH, 1863.

Alexandre Dufresne, Esq., moved, seconded by *Louis Labreche-Viger*, Esquire,

That his objection to the arrest of Mr. *Kierzkowski* be entered upon the records.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved, in amendment, That this motion be not received, inasmuch as no formal objection was offered as alleged, and the minutes of proceedings do not show that any such objection has been made.

The motion in amendment was lost on the following division :

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq., and
Hon. *L. S. Morin*.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq.,
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq., and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

The main motion was then put to the vote, and agreed to, upon the following division :—

YEAS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq.,
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq., and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq., and
Hon. *L. S. Morin*.

12TH MARCH, 1863.

Mr. *Ramsay*, on behalf of the Petitioner, again put to the Sitting Member the following question :—

“ What have you done with the lots of land mentioned in the Deed of Sale to *Pierre Lamothe*, under Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of the said Deed, that is to say, with the lots which are not mentioned in your declaration of qualification ?

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., objected to the said question.

The Committee declared the question relevant, on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

Mr. *Plamondon* moved, on behalf of the Sitting Member, that a delay be granted him until to-morrow, to state whether he will answer the question.

The Committee, on the following division, granted the delay asked for :—

YEAS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq.,
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq., and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq., and
Hon. *L. S. Morin*.

13TH MARCH, 1863.

Hon. *L. S. Morin* moved, That Mr. *Ramsay* be sworn as a witness, to give evidence in the matter of the *Verchères* Contested Election.

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., moved, in amendment, That, inasmuch as two witnesses have already been sworn, and their examination is still progressing, Mr. *Ramsay* be not now sworn.

YEAS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

The main motion was then put and adopted, on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.,

Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved, That the declaration under oath made by Mr. *Ramsay*, before the Committee, is of a nature to lead to the belief that he is in possession of information in relation to the matter of the contested election for *Verchères*, by means of which the Committee will arrive more easily at a just conclusion as to the merits of the question before them, and that in consequence, it be immediately ordered that Mr. *Ramsay* do appear before the said Committee, and that thereupon he be informed by the Chairman that his presence is required, and that it be intimated to him that for no cause whatever is he to absent himself without having previously obtained permission from the said Committee.

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., moved, in amendment,

That Mr. *Ramsay*, in the deposition he has just made under oath before this Committee, that he cannot swear whether he has any knowledge of the facts relating to the present contestation, which he can attest upon oath, the said Committee cannot direct him to remain at the disposal of the Committee, without absenting himself for any reason whatsoever.

And the amendment being put to the vote, was negatived on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq.,
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

Moved by the Honorable Mr. *Morin*, That whereas it appears by the deposition of Mr. *Ramsay*, received before this Committee, that *John Maguire*, Esq., Judge of the Sessions of the Peace for the City of *Quebec*, is in possession of a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace of another District, and that such warrant is endorsed by him, the said *John Maguire*, Esq., do appear forthwith before the Committee with the said warrant with which he is charged.

Moved in amendment by *Louis Labreche-Viger*, Esq., That inasmuch as it appears by the deposition of Mr. *Ramsay* that his presence is in no respect indispensable for the decision of the present contestation, the Committee do take no action whatever which might impede the administration of Justice.

Which amendment was negatived on the following division :—

YEAS :

*Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.*

NAYS :

*Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. L. S. Morin, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.*

The main motion was then adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

*Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. L. S. Morin, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.*

NAYS :

*Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.*

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved, That the Clerk of the Committee do take a copy of the said warrant against *Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq.*, exhibited by Judge *Maguire*. Which was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

*Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. L. S. Morin, and
Jean Baytiste Mongenais, Esq.*

NAYS :

*Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.*

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved, That *John Maguire, Esq.*, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace for the City of *Quebec*, and a witness before this Committee, be informed by the Chairman that the presence of *Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esquire*, of the City of *Montreal*, Advocate, now present in *Quebec*, is required by this Committee, and that he has been ordered by the said Committee, on no account or consideration whatsoever, to absent himself without having first obtained the permission of the Committee.

That this Committee has taken communication of the warrant, of arrest, and that it appears on the face of it that the offence of which *Mr. Ramsay* is accused of is only a charge of simple assault.

That the powers of the House being delegated to this Committee on every question which has been raised before the *Verchières* Election Committee, this Committee exercises the privilege of Parliament, and enjoins the witness not to execute the warrant in his hands before the purposes for which *Mr. Ramsay* is retained here by order of the Committee shall have been accomplished.

That the Chairman do moreover inform the said *John Maguire, Esq.*, that *Mr. Ramsay* is an Advocate regularly admitted to the profession of Advocate, and that practising as such before this tribunal, he is entitled to the protection of this Committee in the execution of his professional duties.

And the said motion was concurred in, on the following division :—

YEAS :

*Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. L. S. Morin, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.*

NAYS :

*Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne.*

14th MARCH, 1863.

The Sitting Member moved, That he is opposed to any evidence whatever being adduced before the Committee, in relation to the legality of the votes recorded in the Parish of *Contrecoeur*, inasmuch as no list of voters objected to by the Petitioner had been filed before the Committee within the time, and in the manner prescribed by sections 80, 81, 82 and 83 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, Chapter 7.

The Honorable *Mr. Morin* moved in amendment, That the objections made by the Sitting Member to the right of the Committee to enquire as to the validity or legality of the Electoral Lists now in the possession of the Committee, and which were laid before them on a special order of the said Committee addressed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, be deemed to be invalid, and be rejected.

The motion in amendment was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved,—That in view of the declaration just now made by *Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq.*, that he is informed that the warrant issued against him is to be executed, notwithstanding the order of the Committee, that gentleman be immediately summoned to appear again before the Committee, and that he be informed by the Chairman that the Committee orders, and that he is enjoined to attest his declaration upon oath.

And the said motion was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved,—That Mr. Chairman do issue his warrant addressed to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, or to his Deputy, and that the said Sergeant or his Deputy be enjoined, under the authority of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères*, to proceed immediately to arrest *Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq.*, and that he be directed at the same time to keep him in his custody and to bring him before this Committee on the 16th March instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and that in virtue of the powers delegated to the said Committee by the Legislative Assembly, he do inform any constable charged with the execution of the warrant issued upon the application of *Arthur Edouard Valois* for simple assault, pretended to have been committed on his person by the said *Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq.*, that he is charged with the custody of the person accused, and that as an Officer of the High Court of Parliament, he has been enjoined on that accusation specially, to refuse to deliver up into the custody of any Justice of the Peace or other officers of Justice the person of the said *Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq.*, so long as the purposes for which the said *Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq.*, has received orders from the Committee to present himself at each one of the sittings thereof, and not to absent himself without permission of the Committee for any reason whatsoever, are unaccomplished, and until the said *Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq.*, is regularly discharged from the obligation imposed upon him by the authority of the said tribunal.

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., moved in amendment,—That the deposition just made by Mr. *Ramsay* having reference only to simple rumors, there is no necessity for any action upon the said deposition on the part of the Committee.

And the said amendment being put to the vote, was negatived on the following division :—

YEAS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

The main motion was then carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

16TH MARCH, 1863.

Alexandre Dufresne, Esq., moved,
That the witness *Arthur Edouard Valois* be discharged, as he declares that he has no knowledge of any facts relating to the contestation of the election for *Verchères*.
The said motion being put to the vote, was negatived on the following division :—

YEAS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved,—That it be resolved, that *Pierre Edouard Malkiot*, summoned by this Committee and now before it, be sworn, and do answer to the questions to be submitted to him, and that the Chairman do convey this order to him.

Which motion was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

18TH MARCH, 1863.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved,
That inasmuch as Mr. *Kierzkowski*, now under examination before the Committee, is considered to be cognizant of the contents of the Deed, the production of which by him is demanded, and that without his answer it is impossible for this Committee, at the present time, to be cognizant of its tenor without information on his part, and inasmuch as no objection has been raised to this question, on the ground of its not being pertinent, the demand made by the petitioner is declared to be allowed, and that the Chairman do inform the witness that he must answer the question.

Which motion being put to the vote, was carried on the following division :

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq.,
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

16TH APRIL, 1863.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved,—That this Committee having taken into consideration the application of the Sitting Member for the issue of a Commission of Enquiry upon the legality of certain electoral lists, and the right to vote of certain persons inscribed on the Roll in certain Parishes in the County of *Verchères*, decides, that inasmuch as the petitioner refuses his consent thereto, the Committee is of opinion that under the existing law, in so far as it relates to *Lower Canada*, it has not the right of acceding to the application of the Sitting Member.

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esquire, moved in amendment,—That considering the declaration of the Sitting Member, that he has only three witnesses to be examined on the question of the validity of the electoral lists in the election for *Verchères*, his application for a Commission be not granted by this Committee.

And the said amendment being put to the vote, was negatived on the following division :—

YEAS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

The main motion was then put to the vote, and carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Honorable *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

21ST APRIL, 1863.

The Petitioner makes the following motion :—

That the Committee take communication of the admission of the Sitting Member, in order to decide whether there is conclusive evidence that the Sitting Member is not qualified as to property to represent the said County in Provincial Parliament, and was not so qualified at the time of the last election of a Member to represent the said County in Parliament.

The Sitting Member moved in amendment :—

That the *enquête* of the Petitioner touching the qualification of the Sitting Member be declared closed before the Committee takes into consideration the merits of the question submitted to it.

The said amendment having been put to the vote, was adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.,
Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq., and
Hon. *L. S. Morin*.

Hon. *L. S. Morin* moved,—That the Committee do now consider the evidence rendered under oath before them by the sitting Member respecting his qualification.

Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq., moved, in amendment,—That the Sitting Member do produce before this Committee the discharges (*quittances*) mentioned in his evidence, if he so desires, and other discharges relative to his qualification.

The said amendment having been put to the vote, was adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector L. Langevin, Esq.,
Jean B. Mongenais, Esq., and
Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq.,

NAY :

Hon. *L. S. Morin*.

Hon. *L. S. Morin* moved,—That the Committee having taken into consideration the application by the Sitting Member, that the examination of *Félix Voligny*, Esq., of the Parish of *Contrecoeur*, be put off until to-morrow, decides that, in view of the declaration made by the Sitting Member that he is not in a position to declare to-day what he proposes to prove by the person summoned to appear here, and in view, moreover, of the declaration made by him that he has no other witness to examine upon the subject of his qualification and the lists, the validity of which he contests, this Committee do now proceed to take into consideration the motion made by the Petitioner.

Which motion being put to the vote, was rejected on the following division :—

YEA :

The Honorable *L. S. Morin*.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.,
Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

22ND APRIL, 1863.

Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq., moved,—That if Mr. *Voligny* is not present at the next sitting of the Committee, the *enquête* of the Sitting Member shall be declared closed as respects the lists.

Which motion was adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.,
Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAY :

The Honorable *L. S. Morin*.

Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq., moved, That the *enquête* of the Sitting Member be declared closed as respects qualification, but that he be permitted to produce the documents which he mentions in his applications to the Committee, provided that those documents are delivered to the Clerk of this Committee on Tuesday, the 28th April instant, upon the arrival of the mail from *Montreal*, or sooner, in default whereof he shall not be permitted to produce them at a later period.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved in amendment, That the *enquête* of the Sitting Member be now declared closed as respects qualification, inasmuch as the application for further delay to proceed to the proof thereof, is not accompanied by any special declaration respecting the documents which the Member proposes to produce, and their utility, and does not even make mention whether they will have the effect of establishing the cancellation of hypothecs mentioned in the declaration of qualification filed in this cause; and that under these circumstances the application of the Sitting Member cannot be granted.

Which amendment being put to the vote, was negatived on the following division :—

YEA :

The Hon. *L. S. Morin*.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.,
Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

The main motion being then put to the vote, was adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.,
Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAY :

The Honorable *L. S. Morin*.

30TH APRIL, 1863.

The Committee, on the following division, declare that the Sitting Member cannot qualify on the property purchased by him from Mr. *Malhiot* :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

The hypothec No. 1,867, for £1,150, is maintained on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

The hypothecs Nos. 3,819, 3821, 1,976, and 2,006 being taken into consideration,

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., moved, To strike off £1,500 from the amount of those four hypothecs, being the balance of £2,000 stated in the Deed as paid to *Dorion* deduction made of £500 retained by *Dorion* for costs.

Which motion being put to the vote, was negatived on the following division :

YEAS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

The said hypothecs are declared maintained on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

The hypothecs Nos. 4,230 and 4,409 being taken into consideration, *Louis Labreche-Viger*, Esq., moved to set aside the hypothec No. 4,230.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved in amendment,

That there is not sufficient proof to establish the fact that the hypothec, created by the registration of the judgment filed under No. 4,230, is extinguished, and this Committee, in consequence, maintains the hypothec.

Which motion in amendment being put to the vote, was adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

The said hypothec is, in consequence, declared maintained.

The hypothec No. 4,409 is also declared maintained, on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved, That the Committee decide that at the time of the election of the Sitting Member, the said Sitting Member was not qualified in respect of real property.

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., moved in amendment, That the Committee do again take into consideration the hypothecs Nos. 4,230 and 4,409.

Which motion in amendment was rejected on the following division :—

YEAS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

The main motion being then put to the vote, was adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

2nd MAY, 1863.

The Honorable *L. S. Morin* moved, That the notices given at the polls in the County of *Verchères* by *Charles François Painchaud*, Esq., the petitioner, placed the electors of the said County sufficiently on their guard with respect to the want of qualification of the Sitting Member, and that in consequence, the Sitting Member, *Alexandre Edouard*

Kierzkowski, Esq., was not duly elected, and that the said *Charles François Painchaud*, Esq., ought to have been returned as elected, and is entitled to the seat for the County of *Verchères*.

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., moved in amendment, That the Sitting Member having contested the qualification of *Charles François Painchaud*, Esq., the petitioner, and the latter not having adduced any proof that he is duly qualified, the seat for *Verchères* is declared vacant, and that in consequence a report to that effect be made to the House.

Which amendment being put to the vote, was rejected on the following division :—

YEAS :

Louis Labreche Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

NAYS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

The main motion was then put to the vote, and adopted on the following division :—

YEAS :

Hector Louis Langevin, Esq.,
The Hon. *L. S. Morin*, and
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, Esq.

NAYS :

Louis Labreche-Viger, Esq., and
Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend this House forthwith, with the last Return for the County of *Verchères*, and amend the same by erasing the name of "*Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski*, and inserting the name of *Charles François Painchaud*, instead thereof.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, according to Order, and amended the Return for the County of *Verchères*.

Mr. *Taschereau*, from the Select Committee, to which was referred the Bill to amend the Act 24 Vic., cap. 29, intituled, "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*," and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth ;

Your Committee, to whom were referred the following Bills, namely :

Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act 24 Vic., cap. 29, intituled, 'An Act to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*.'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Act*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities and Roads, in so far as it relates to *procès verbaux* made by County Councils," have the honor to report as follows :

Your Committee have attentively examined the Clauses of the several Bills referred to them, and have combined the provisions of the five measures aforesaid into one Bill, and submit the said Bill, as amended, for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Charles François Painchaud, Esq., Member for the County of *Verchères*, having previously taken the Oath according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz :

Bill to amend the provisions of the Act to incorporate the City of *St. Hyacinthe*.

Bill to incorporate the *Harvey Hill* Mining and Smelting Company, of *Leeds*, in the County of *Megantic*.

Bill to incorporate the *Leeds* Copper Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Upton* Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Village of *Cayuga*, in the County of *Haldimand*, to sell a portion of the Market Block of the said Village, and for other purposes.

Bill to incorporate the *Vale* Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to incorporate the *St. Flavien* Mining and Smelting Company.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that he had received notice that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber, to-morrow, to assent, in Her Majesty's name, to certain Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly.

Mr. *McKellar*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Immigration and Colonization, especially with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix, No. 3.*)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 30th April, 1863; for copy of Order in Council establishing Tariff of Fees for Registrars in *Lower Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 99.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 22nd April, 1863; for information respecting building of Court-Houses in *Lower Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 98.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 22nd April, 1863; for a Return of Indictments and Convictions in certain Districts, and payments made to Crown Advocates. (*Sessional Papers, No. 100.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 13th April, 1863; for copies of papers relative to charges brought against *D. Tassé*, Esquire, Revenue Inspector and Coroner, in and for the District of *Iberville*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 101.*)

Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th March, 1863; for information respecting the *Arthabaska* Railway Road, and Subsidiary Lines to Grand Trunk, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the sale of certain property of the Presbyterian Church of the Township of *Pickering*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland* in *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden at the Port of *Montreal*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 8. Leave out from "*Gingras*" to "*Théodule*."

Page 1, line 32. After "necessary" insert, "Provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall in any way affect or impair the rights and claims of third parties in or to

the said steamboats or other property, while the said Company at the time of passing the same may so have in possession."

Page 2, line 24. Leave out "and" and after "Bourget" insert "Edward Gingras and Julien Chabot the elder."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden at the Port of *Montreal*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 5. Leave out from "who" to "shall" in line 6.

Page 2, line 28. After "Ship" insert "Steamer or other vessel."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which amendment was; That all the words after "that" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the Administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House," inserted instead thereof.

The House resumed the said adjourned debate.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed;

And a further debate arising thereupon;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow, and be then the first Order of the Day.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendments:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to legalize and confirm a By-law of the County Council of the County of *Lincoln*, changing the place of the County Town."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable *Elijah Rowell* and *Thomas Merrill Prime* to be admitted to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Trustees and Executors of *James Grimes* to sell his Real Estate to pay his debts."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable *Thomas Edouard Belle Isle* to undergo an examination to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas to admit *Peter Taylor Pousset* as an Attorney."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to correct an error in the Letters Patent erecting the Protestant Parishes of *St. Thomas* and *St. George*, in the District of *Bedford*, and to define the boundaries of the said Parishes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish the boundary line of certain concessions, lots and side lines in the Township of *North Dorchester*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue in the Corporation of the County of *Elgin* the management and control of that portion of the *London* and *Port Stanley* Gravelled Road lying within the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law as respects persons dying in any Provincial Lunatic Asylum."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the succession of Trustees of the Church and Manse property belonging to *St. Andrew*' Church, *Fergus*, and to rectify the titles thereto; as also, to authorize the Trustees of the

Glebe of the said Church to sell the undisposed of residue thereof," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke*, seconded by Mr. *White*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the succession of Trustees of the Church and Manse property belonging to *St. Andrew's* Church, *Fergus*, and to rectify the titles thereto; as also, to authorize the Trustees of the Glebe of the said Church to sell the undisposed of residue thereof," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 5th May, 1863.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by *René Kimber*, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

MR. SPEAKER,—His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Legislative Council Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, that, agreeably to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, the House had attended upon His Excellency, in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal assent to the following Public and Private Bills:—

An Act to enable County Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Mechanics' Institute of *Montreal* to raise a Loan, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the *St. Mary's* Elevating and Grain Warehousing Company.

An Act to incorporate The *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association.

An Act to incorporate *Huron* College.

An Act to legalize and make valid the By-Law number seven of the Provisional Council of the County of *Renfrew*, and the Debentures issued thereunder.

An Act to incorporate the *Durham* Mining and Smelting Company.

An Act to enable the District of *Montreal* Building Society to change its name to the "District Permanent Building Society of *Montreal*," and to constitute it a Permanent Building Society.

An Act to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys and an investment with the *Port Bruce* Harbor Company by the Corporation of the Township of *Malahide*.

An Act to exempt the Town of *Niagara* and the Townships of *Gainsborough* and *Caistor*, in the County of *Lincoln*, from all taxation arising out of the assumption by the Corporation of the said County, of the *Queenston* and *Grimsey* Road.

An Act to declare the mode in which the side lines of certain lots in the Township of *Fitzroy*, in the County of *Carleton*, shall be run.

An Act to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the Oil Springs in the Township of *Enniskillen* by a Branch Railway, and further to amend their Acts of Incorporation.

An Act to incorporate the *Quebec* Elevator Company.

An Act to amend the Charter of the *Quebec* Bank.

An Act to incorporate the *St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal*.

An Act to incorporate the *Wickham Mining and Smelting Company*.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of *St. Hyacinthe*.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *British American Manufacturing Company*, and to change the name of the said Company to "*The Canadian Rubber Company*."

An Act to authorize the *St. James' Club of Montreal* to issue Stock for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to build a Club House.

An Act to incorporate the *Hamilton Masonic Hall Association*.

An Act to authorize the sale of the immovable property of the late *Harriot Judith Hart*.

An Act to incorporate the *St. Patrick's Society of Montreal*.

An Act to enable Local Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases, to sow their land, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the *Oil Springs Road Company*.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty, relating to the *Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company*.

An Act to divide the County of *Saguenay* into two Municipalities.

An Act respecting the Inspection of Wheat and other Grain.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company*.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *International Bridge Company*.

An Act to incorporate the *Union St. Jean Baptiste*, of the Village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, in the Parish of *Montreal*.

An Act to confirm the separation of the late United Counties of *Peterborough* and *Victoria*, and the several proceedings taken relative thereto.

An Act to restore to Roman Catholics in *Upper Canada* certain rights in respect to Separate Schools.

An Act to amend chapter seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, concerning the division of *Lower Canada* into Counties.

An Act to incorporate the Jewish Congregation *Anshe-Sholem*, of *Hamilton*.

An Act to incorporate "*les Soeurs de la Charité de la Ville de Lévis*."

An Act respecting the Sureties of Public Officers on the separation of United Counties and Townships.

An Act to remove doubts as to the representation in the Legislative Council of the Townships of *Osgoode* and *Gloucester*, in the County of *Carleton*.

An Act to authorize *Hilaire Thérberge* to levy Tolls on a Bridge erected by him over the south branch of the *River Yamaska*, in the Village of the Parish of *St. Pie*.

An Act for the relief of the Devises of the late Honorable *Charles Jones*.

An Act to amend the Act chapter seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Desautniers*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*,—The Petition of *Robert Simpson* and others, of the Parish of *St. Andrews* and vicinity, County of *Argenteuil*.

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of the Congregational Union of *Canada*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of *John Burr* and others, of *Grand Irenière*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the *Shefford* Division, No. 47, Sons of Temperance, *Waterloo*, County of *Shefford*.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the District of *Montreal*, for the year 1862.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Mol*.

son's Bank, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Frontenac* and *Lennox* and *Addington*, for an Act to consolidate the Debt of the said United Counties, and find no notice was given.

On the Petition of *Thomas Henry Allan*, of *Toronto*, for an Act to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity to admit him to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, Your Committee recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule, as they find that the Petitioner served for the full time required by law, but that he is unable to apply to the Court, for admission in the usual way, for the reason that Mr. *Dempsey*, to whom he was at first under articles, died without having given him a certificate of due service thereunder.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Consolidated Act of *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries," without any amendment.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the *Kingston Marine Railway*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Benjamin*, seconded by Mr. *Bell* (Russell),

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill for the relief of *Thomas Henry Allan*.

Ordered, That the Honorable *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of *Thomas Henry Allan*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge*," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 4, line 8. After "amount" insert "Clause A."

Clause A.—The said Corporation shall have full power to collect and enforce by suit at Law or other legal process the payment of all subscriptions or instalments on subscriptions with legal interest thereon from the time said payments are demanded or may become due.

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, seconded by Mr. *Starnes*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled "An Act respecting the *Kingston Marine Railway*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Sherwood*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament, for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, in the room of *John Shuter Smith*, Esquire, whose Election has been declared void.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly dated 15th April 1863; for information respecting contracts for towage between *Lachine, Beauharnois* and *Kingston*.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 102.)

Ordered, That the Fourth Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Immigration and Colonization, especially with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sale of Shingles in *Lower Canada*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Abbott*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sale of Shingles in *Lower Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "the Administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House," inserted instead thereof.

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until to-morrow, and be then the first Order of the Day.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Howland*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 6th May, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of *William Gunn* and others, of the Township of *Bruce*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *H. W. F. Bolckow* and others.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of *Henry Benjamin*, of the City of *Montreal*, merchant.

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *L. McPherson* and others, of the Township of *Williams*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *A. Heward* and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *J. H. Wilson* and others, of *St. Thomas*, County of *Elgin*; praying that measures may be adopted in favor of the system of Free Trade, and the substitution of direct taxation as a more economical mode of raising the necessary revenue.

Of the Reverend *William Belt* and others, of the Township of *Scarborough*; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates.

Of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Huron*; praying that the Bill to amend the Synod Act of the Church of *England* and *Ireland* in *Canada*, may not become law.

Of the Reverend *W. Park* and others, of the County of *Durham*,—and of the Reverend *Thomas Henry* and others, of *Lachute*; severally praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto* University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Of *A. Mirick* and others, of the Counties adjoining the *Rideau* Canal and Navigation; praying that measures may be adopted to improve the *Rideau* navigation.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *London*, County of *Middlesex*; praying that the Bill to restore to Roman Catholics in *Upper Canada* certain rights in respect to Separate Schools, may not become Law.

Of *Alexandre Gravel*, *Ferdinand Lefrançois* and *Edouard Cloutier*, Electors in and for the County of *Montmorency*, in the Province of *Canada*; representing that the Honorable *Joseph Cauchon*, Member for the said County, had, at the time of his Election, entered into certain contracts with the Government, which causes him to be disqualified, and praying that his seat may be declared vacant.

Mr. *Morris* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, and the Question being proposed, That the Petition of *H. W. F. Bolckow* and *John Vaughan*, of *Middlesbro'-on-Tees*, *Yorkshire, England*, and others, praying for the passing of an Act to empower the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue preferential bonds to the extent of £60,000 sterling, and to authorize the bondholders of the Company to vote at all meetings thereof, be now received and read, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

And a debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Question be postponed until Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to erect the Parish of *Ste. Clothilde de Horton* into a separate Municipality,—Bill to erect the Township of *Tingwick* into two separate Municipalities,—Bill to erect the Townships of *Wendover* and *Simpson* into a separate Municipality,—and Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Albert de Warwick* into a separate Municipality; and as they all relate to Municipalities within the same County, your Committee have combined the provisions of all these Bills in the one last mentioned, and submit the same, as amended, for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Legislative Council, intitled, "An Act to incorporate certain Persons under the name of the *Montreal* and *Salaberry* Steamboat Company," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

They have also considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz :—

Bill to re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Waterloo* for registration purposes.

Bill to authorize *Marie Louise Lavasseur* to collect tolls on a Bridge over the River *Becancour*, in the County of *Nicolet*.

Bill to enable the surviving trustees under the Will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir *William Johnston*, K. C. B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada* belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*.

Bill to incorporate the Village of *Beauharnois*, under the name of the Town of *Beauharnois*.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Alexandre Gravel, Ferdinand Lefrançois, Edouard Cloutier*, Electors in and for the County of *Montmorency*, in the Province of *Canada*, received and read this day, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into certain allegations affecting the seat of the Honorable *François Evanturel*, Member for the County of *Quebec*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Alexandre Dufresne* and the Honorable Mr. *Alley* be added to the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act 24 *Victoria*, Cap. 29, intituled "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act*," as amended by the Select Committee to which it was referred, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the *Perth* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Saturday, the ninth day of May instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give time to the witnesses summoned from *Upper Canada* to appear before the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Notman*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,
Resolved, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at six o'clock, the House will adjourn until half-past seven o'clock, this day.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1863; for a Return in detail, of the upward and downward traffic on the *St. Lawrence* and *Welland* Canals during the last seven years, distinguishing the upward tonnage from the downward, specifying the number of vessels, and distinguishing the tonnage and tolls on the *Welland*, from those on the *St. Lawrence* Canals. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 103.)

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fenning Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery;

Mr. SPEAKER,—The Legislative Council request that this House will give leave to *Henry Hartney*, Esquire, Assistant Office Clerk and Clerk to Printing Committee, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, to whom has been referred the Return to the Address of the 2nd March last, for information respecting charges made for Printing and Stationery against certain Public Departments. And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned debate upon the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That," to the end of the question be left out, and the words "the Administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House," inserted instead thereof.

The House resumed the said adjourned debate,
And the question on the amendment being again proposed,
And a further debate arising thereupon;
And it being six o'clock, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past seven o'clock this day, without a question first put.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Haultain*,—The Petition of *C. Beattie* and others, of the City of *Kingston*.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*."

Bill, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Township of *St. Vincent* to impose and collect certain Tolls, and for other purposes."

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act to amend chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Mortgages and sales of Personal Property," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws of *Upper Canada* affecting Trade and Commerce," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled "An Act respecting Protests of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality," and the same were read as follow :

Page 1, line 34. After "if" insert "the votes of"

Page 1, line 35. Leave out from "village" to "are" in line 37.

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws of *Upper Canada* affecting Trade and Commerce," and the same were read as follow :—

Page 1, line 4. Leave out from "follows" to "No." in page 2, line 1.

Page 2, line 8. Leave out from "document" to "every" in line 21.

The said amendments, being read a second time were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Mortgages and sales of Personal Property," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 8. After "effect" insert "upon," and after "from" insert "and after."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, informing their Honors, that this House doth give leave to *Henry Hartney*, Esquire, Assistant Office Clerk and Clerk to Printing Committee, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of their House, to whom has been referred the Return to the Address of the 2nd March last, for information respecting charges made for Printing and Stationery against certain Public Departments.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Scotte*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting Protests of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, seconded by Mr. *D. A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Elections of Members of the Legislature," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Albert de Warwick* into a separate Municipality, as amended by the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the question, be left out, and the words, "the Administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House," inserted instead thereof.

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon,

On motion of Mr. *Rymal*, seconded by Mr. *Biggar*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until to-morrow, and be then the first Order of the Day.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 7th May, 1863.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of *F. Chamberland* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile du Bic*, County of *Rimouski*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of the Vestry of Christ's Church, *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *J. J. Ross* (Champlain),—The Petition of *L. Guillet* and others, of the County of *Champlain*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche*; praying aid for a Wharf in the said Parish.

Of *Robert Simpson* and others, of the Parish of *St. Andrews* and vicinity, County of *Argenteuil*; praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the *North River*, in the Village of *St. Andrews*.

Of the Congregational Union of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of *John Burr* and others, of *Grand Irenière*; praying that the present system and the endowment of the *Toronto University* and *University College*, may be preserved intact.

Of the *Shefford* Division, No. 47, Sons of Temperance, *Waterloo*, County of *Shefford*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Robitaille* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Cap. 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Fisheries and Fishing, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address, dated 20th April, 1863, for all papers and memorials of the people of *Red River* to the *British* and *Canadian* Governments, and documents which may have been submitted to the Government on behalf of the people of *Red River*, be printed for the use of the Members of this House, and the Rule of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the Administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House," inserted instead thereof.

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate;
And the Question on the amendment being again proposed;
And a further Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Speaker, in accordance with chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Benjamin*, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Hastings*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Benjamin* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 8th May, 1863.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Anderson,</i>	<i>Crawford,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaudreau,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Ross, J.J. (Champlain)</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>De Cazes,</i>	<i>Macdonald, John A.,</i>	<i>Ross, J. S. (Dundas)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Morin,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron, John H.</i>	<i>Dostaler,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Sherwood,</i>
<i>Cameron, Matthew C.,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Joseph,</i>	<i>Morrison,</i>	<i>Simard,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Morton,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Painchaud,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Tett, and</i>
<i>Clarke,</i>	<i>Haultain,</i>	<i>Poupoire,</i>	<i>Walsh—64.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Drummond,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Archambault,</i>	<i>Dufresne, Alexandre</i>	<i>Macdonald, J. S., A. G.</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Macdonald, D. A.,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark)</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sicotte, Atty. Gen.,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McLachlin,</i>	<i>Starnes,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Hébert,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wallbridge,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Jobin,</i>	<i>Patrick,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Dorion, A. A.</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>	<i>Wright.—59.</i>
<i>Dorion, J. B. E.</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put ;

Resolved, That the Administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable *J. A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Monday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills without any amendment :—

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to amend the Act 12th *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and fourteen, relating to the *Quebec Trinity House*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to incorporate the *Ascot Mining Company*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to authorize the Ministers of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation in *Lower Canada*, to solemnize matrimony and for other purposes.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to incorporate the *Peel General Manufacturing Company*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An act respecting Affidavits, Declarations and Affirmations, made out of this Province.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara District Bank*.”

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, “ An Act to incorporate the *Quebec Street Railway Company*,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled, “ An Act to grant certain powers to the County of *Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, and to change its name,” with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sicotte*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 11th May, 1863.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return from the Bank of *British North America*, of an Alphabetical List of their Shareholders, the amount of stock standing in the name of each, and the place of residence of such Shareholder, on the 1st January, 1863; in obedience to the Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1863.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the *Quebec* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of the Presbytery of *Grey*, of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Scoble*,—The Petition of *Alexander Steele* and others, of the Village of *Fin-gal*, and Township of *Southwold*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *John Hamilton* and others.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Chatham*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of the Protestant School Commissioners of the City of *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *C. Beattie* and others, of the City of *Kingston*; and of *L. McPherson* and others, of the Township of *Williams*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Of *H. W. F. Bolckow* and others; praying that their Petition for the passing of an Act to empower the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue Preferential Bonds to the extent of £60,000 sterling, and to authorize the Bondholders of the Company to vote at all meetings thereof, may be received, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited for the reception of Petitions for Private Bills.

Of *Henry Benjamin*, of the City of *Montreal*, Merchant; praying that the Commissioner of Public Works may be authorized to pay him the sum of £32 17s 3d., for Carpet furnished for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Of *A. Heward* and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Bill to amend the Act twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and fourteen, intitled, "An Act to consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House *Quebec*, and for other purposes," may not become law.

Of *William Gunn* and others, of the Township of *Bruce*, County of *Bruce*; praying that a further survey may be made of the coast of *Lake Huron*, for the purpose of selecting the most suitable localities for the construction of Commercial Harbours.

Of *F. Chamberland* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile du Bic*, County of *Rimouski*; praying aid for a Bridge in the said County.

Of *L. Guillet* and others, of the County of *Champlain*; praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the River *Batiscan*.

Of the Vestry of Christ's Church, *Hamilton*; praying that the same privileges may be extended to them for educating their children in the principles of their own faith, as are now conceded to the Roman Catholics.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend the Act 20 *Vic.*, Cap. 151, relating to the *Fort Erie* Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same with several amendments.

Mr. *Benjamin*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed as Sessional Papers:

- Return to Address—Evidence, &c., Financial and Departmental Commission.
 University and College Reports (in the same manner as last year.)
 Return to Address—Rebuilding *Spencer Wood*.
 Statement of Fees collected by County Attorneys.
 Return to Address—Respecting payments for Transatlantic Mails.
 Return to Address—Debentures and Treasury Notes.
 Return to Address—Evidence and Correspondence, *Worthington* and *Brunel*.
 Return to Address—Report by Inspectors of Registry Offices, *Lower Canada*,
 (condensed.)
 Report—Inspectors of Prisons, &c., (the General Report, and the Reports of the
 Wardens of the several Institutions, with their cash statements only to be printed.)
 Return to Address—Statement of Expenses, Commissioners of Inquiry.
 Return to Address—Papers and Memorials from *Red River* people to the Government.
 Return to Address—Charges against Messrs. *A. L. Delisle* and *W. H. Bréhaut*.
 Return to Address—Copy of Commission appointing Queen's Printer.
 Return to Address—Information respecting Excise duties in 1862.
 Return to Address—Correspondence Ocean Mail Service.
 Return to Address—Harbors and Roads constructed by the Province.
 Return to Address—Contract for towage between *Lachine*, *Beauharnois* and *Kingston*.
 Return to Address—Traffic on *St. Lawrence* and *Welland* Canals.
 Return to Address—Proceedings of *Montreal* Harbor Commissioners (without the Map.)
 Return to Address—Respecting *Montreal* Post Office.
 Return to Address—Moneys paid to Indians (*Lower Canada*) since 1858.
 The Committee also recommend that the following Returns be not printed:
 Return from certain Districts, of Baptisms, Marriages Burials, &c., (incomplete.)
 Municipal Returns (in part.)
 Return of Bonds and Securities.
 Return to Address—Respecting Fishery Bounties.
 Return to Address—Commission of the Peace, *Wellington*.
 Return to Address—Abduction of *Tyler* by *United States* soldiers.
 Return to Address—Dismissal and suspension of Public Officers.
 Return to Address—Printing and Stationery, Public Departments.
 Return to Address—Sales of Land *en bloc*.
 Return to Address—Appointment of Judge of District of *Richelieu*.
 Return to Address—Appointment of Mr. *Christopher Préfontaine*.
 Return to Address—Rebuilding of Court House, *Kamouraska*.
 Return to Address—Correspondence, Lt.-Col. *Archambault*.
 Return to Address—Exploration of *River Yamaska*.
 Return to Address—School Lands in *Huron* and *Bruce*.
 Return to Address—Correspondence, *Addington Road*.
 Return to Address—Fishing Licenses on the coast of *Prince Edward*.
 Return to Address—*Louis Prévost* on *Quebec* Fire Losses.
 Return to Address—Losses sustained by Fishermen, *River Moisie*.
 Return to Address—Indictment, Evidence, &c., on trial of *Thomas Crozier*.
 Return to Address—Timber Licenses, County of *Beauce*.
 Return to Address—Correspondence relative to the working of the Fishery Act.
 Return to Address—Exaction of Duties on Imports from *United States*.
 Return to Address—Employés and officers of Prothonotaries, *Quebec* and *Montreal*.
 Return to Address—Synoptical Table of Parishes, *Lower Canada*.
 Return to Address—Correspondence between *Gilbert Griffin* and Post Master General.
 Return to Address—Dams and Slides on Salmon Rivers, *Lower Canada*.
 Return to Address—Bridge over *Rivière du Gouffre* at *Baie St. Paul*.
 Return to Address—Suggested amendments to the Fishery Act.
 Return to Address—Moneys paid to Boards of Agriculture, 1862.
 Return to Address—Relating to Supervisor of Cullers' Office.
 Return to Address—Violation of Fishery Regulations.
 Return to Address—Removal of Circuit Court from *Thurso* to *Papineauville*.

Return to Address—Entries in favor of *Bonaventure* "Notes et Estimés pour 1862."

Return to Address—Relating to *New Edinburgh Steam Ferry*.

Return to Address—Relative to the sale of the *York Roads*.

Return to Address—Relative to building Court Houses, *Lower Canada*, and contract of *Sinclair & Skelsey*.

Return to Address—Tariff of Fees of Registrars, *Lower Canada*.

Return to Address—Indictments and Convictions in certain Districts, &c.

Return to Address—Charges against *D. Tassé, Esq., of Iberville*.

Return to Address—Respecting Seignior *Sault St. Louis*.

The Committee have also carefully examined the documents referred to in the following Motions for Printing :

By Mr. *Ferguson*,—Return to Address relating to 5th Battalion *York Militia*. The Committee recommend that this Return be not printed.

By Honorable Mr. *Carling*,—Return to Address—Reports made by Commissioners to enquire into the Management of the City Post Offices in *Upper Canada*. The Committee recommend that this Return be printed.

Mr. *Benjamin*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

The Committee recommend that the Reports of the Superintendents of Education for *Upper* and *Lower Canada* be printed in manner following :—

Upper Canada Report—Condensed as arranged and marked by the Committee in volume No. 4 of the Sessional Papers of 1861; and that 5,000 copies be printed and forwarded to the Superintendent for distribution—and that 500 copies be printed for the use of Members.

Lower Canada Report,—To be published 3000 copies in French and 2000 copies in English—to be forwarded to the Superintendent for distribution,—and that 500 copies in French and 250 copies in English be printed for the use of Members.

The Committee also recommend that the Printing of the Summary of Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly be dispensed with.

The Committee also respectfully recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions :

Resolved, That should the several services to be performed under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing not be executed in the manner and with the proper materials, and within the time as specified in the several contracts, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of this Committee, and he is hereby authorized and required to have the said services, or any of them, performed by other parties, other than the Contractors, in the most economical manner; Provided that the sureties of the parties, after having received reasonable notice from the Clerk, do not take immediate steps to have the work properly and expeditiously performed.

Resolved, That in no case shall any advance be made, or any work paid for, till finished and delivered, withholding always twenty per cent. as specified in the contracts, till the whole of the services are satisfactorily performed.

Resolved, That during the Recess of Parliament, in all matters pertaining to the Printing and Binding, the Clerk of this Committee shall be held responsible, and shall be guided solely by the Rules as laid down by the Committee, and by the Reports they may have made during the Session, subject only in cases of difficulty to such directions as the Speaker and Clerk of either House (as the case may be) may find it necessary to give.

Mr. *Simpson*, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read.—(*Appendix No. 6.*)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Simpson*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of Municipal Statistics, with a view to the establishment of a more efficient and complete system than now prevails, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read.—(*Appendix No. 9.*)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Simpson*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix*, No. 1.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *McKellar*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Immigration and Colonization, especially with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee having received the annexed communication from the Reverend *E. A. Verity*, Rector of *Habergham*, near *Burnley, Lancashire, England*, respecting a portion of the hand-loom weavers in his district, and considering the importance of the subject and the advanced state of the session, beg to submit the same to your Honorable House :

HABERGHAM, near *Burnley, Lancashire, England*,
April 23rd, 1863.

SIR,—I addressed a communication to Mr. *Buchanan*, your chief agent for Emigration in *Liverpool*, respecting a certain project entertained by me relative to an extensive Emigration of the hand-loom weavers of this County, and he expresses a wish that I will directly address you on this subject. I have much pleasure in doing so, believing that the scheme I propose will both afford a timely relief to the suffering population here, and also prove an ultimate benefit to your political and commercial interests. You are aware, Sir, that previous to the introduction of the power-loom into these manufacturing districts, the small farmer on the *Lancashire* moors subsisted chiefly by the produce of the hand-loom. This he did with much success for many years, even after the introduction of the power-loom, and when his trade became exploded from the unwonted competition which set in he very wisely abandoned both farm and hand-loom and migrated into the manufacturing towns. For the last twenty years these petty farmers have supplied the manufacturing market with cheap labour. A panic has now seized this class under the pressure of the existing crisis, and numbers are bent upon leaving the textile trade and even their native country, and proceeding to any of the British Colonies.

For many I have been able to secure free passages, their means having been greatly reduced by the long interval of idleness forced upon them by the American war. Several wished to proceed to *Canada West*, and those who could borrow the passage money have already visited you, but a large number are now lingering behind; men of a hardy, industrious and sober character, with large families rising up into adult age, but unwilling to leave the family circle. I should like these to carry with them into *Canada West* the art of the hand-loom, so as to spread its knowledge throughout the whole country as the most lucrative mode of spending your long and severe winters, while at the same time ready at the approaching spring to enter upon the cultivation of the rich soil. Weaving and husbandry combined would enable *Canada West* to be speedily populated with a brave and hardy race of citizens who would be a defence to her borders in time of need, and at the same time lay the best foundation for the introduction, at some future day, of the power-loom. The climate, I feel convinced, is peculiarly adapted for them, and your Government could not take a better course than encourage, through me, an extensive emigration of this thriving people. I have been their friend and advocate in prosperity and adversity now for 17 years, and I am sure I could send out to you any number of sober, moral and industrious families. The employers here are of course opposed to such a policy, but the interests of the poor compel me to discard their selfish wishes and seek, in preference, the welfare of the many. I therefore would strongly urge upon your Government to forestall the efforts now making by other Colonies to divert the stream of *Lancashire* Emigration by at once deciding to raise a sum of money in your Colony for the purpose of chartering a number of vessels affording a free passage, like the other colonies, to the hand-loom weavers and petty farmers, the class to which allusion has been made above. Subscriptions from the public (assisted by a Government grant) of £20,000 would probably frank about 10,000 persons, or 2,500 families, which would soon be absorbed in your thriving rural villages. Observe, it must be done so as not to alarm employers. I would suggest that Mr. *A. C. Buchanan*, now in

Liverpool, be made Inspector and visit me here to inspect my list, as I collect the unfortunate sufferers monthly. When examined and approved by him, they can receive their embarkation orders and proceed as rapidly as circumstances will allow.

At present they cannot pay their passage money, and the coming winter, I fear, will be attended with greater horrors than the last, as the public charities will be exhausted, the Poor Law Boards more stringent, and the poor less patient. I urge it not only as a political and commercial measure of no little benefit to your Colony at large, but as a deed of Christian benevolence that will rescue thousands, perhaps, from a premature grave.

Commending the step again and yet again to the speedy and serious consideration of your Committee,

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD A. VERITY, B. D.,

Rector of *Hubergham*.

Arch. McKellar, Esq., M. P. P.,

Chairman of Special Committee on Immigration and Colonization,
Quebec, Canada.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th April, 1863; for copies of Papers on subject of Commissioner's Court of the Parish of *St. Gervais*, in the County of *Bellechasse*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 108.*)

And also, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Superintendent of Education for *Lower Canada*, for the year 1862. (*Sessional Papers, No. 109.*)

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of *St. Andrew's* Church, in the village of *Lanark*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, to sell a certain lot of land."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Girl's Home and Public Nursery of the City of *Toronto*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the charter of the *Gore Bank*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practice as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination and proving the requisite service under articles."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for consolidating the Debt of the Town of *Cobourg*."

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act concerning Donations *inter vivos*, and Testamentary Donations," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, in so far as regards the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier*, and *Montcalm*, and for other purposes," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the affairs of the *Saint Rock's* Savings Bank, *Quebec*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to diminish the expenses of Judicial Sales, and of Confirmation of Titles in *Lower Canada*, being read ;
 The Honorable Mr. *Cartier* moved, seconded by the Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, and the question being put, That this House do now adjourn ;
 The House divided : Yeas 55, Nays 44.
 So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly adjourned until to-morrow at three o'clock, P.M.

Tuesday, 12th May, 1863.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter :—

Quebec, 12th May, 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General to inform you, that it is His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber to-day, at three o'clock, for the purpose of proroguing the Session of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DENIS GODLEY,

Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that in pursuance of the 140th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, he had, in the matter of the Petition of *Denis Emery Papineau*, Esquire, and others, complaining of an undue election for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*; taxed the costs and expenses incurred in opposing the said Petition at One hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-six cents, payable by the said Petitioners to Messieurs *Casault*, *Langlois* and *Angers*, Counsel for the Sitting Member.

Mr. *Simpson*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to recommend, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to issue his Warrant in favor of the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars, towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Simpson*, seconded by Mr. *Benjamin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of *William Burns Lindsay*, Jr., Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars, towards paying the Contingent Expenses of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. *Dawson*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Lumber Trade in Canada, in relation to the settlement of the Country, and the action of the Government in dealing with these interests respectively, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 8.*)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House, and that the 94th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the manner in which Moneys voted in 1855, for the purchase of Seed, have been expended, and how much has been re-imbursed, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have sent circulars to the various parties entrusted with the distribution of said moneys, requesting a Statement of such distribution, and what had been refunded.

That those desired Statements have not been attended to with that promptitude which your Committee might have expected, nor have they generally been of a satisfactory nature.

Your Committee are also satisfied that in many instances the distributions were made with fairness and honesty, but the moneys advanced have not been refunded, because no party had been instructed to collect; also, refundments have been refused on account of no instructions to receive, while, in some instances, refundments have been received and applied to unwarrantable purposes.

Your Committee also regret to believe that there are instances of mal-appropriation, which it would only require a scrutiny to prove conclusively.

Your Committee regret that the present position of political affairs force them to close their investigations, and they would strongly recommend that as early as possible an enquiry be instituted, such as shall bring justice to the Government, to the indigent then intended to be relieved, and to those who betrayed their trust.

The Honorable Mr. *Brown*, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the expediency of summoning Parliament for the Despatch of Business on the last week in January or the first week in February in each year, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have prepared a draft in accordance with their Order of Reference, and beg leave to report the same for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable *Charles Stanley*, Viscount *Monck*, Baron *Monck* of *Ballytrammon*, in the County of *Wexford*, Governor General of *British North America*, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Commons of *Canada*, in Parliament assembled, respectfully approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing, that we are humbly of opinion that it would be conducive to public advantage if the Provincial Parliament could meet annually at a uniform season of the year; and that the last week in January or the first week in February, in each year, would be the period most convenient for the general interests of the country.

We, therefore, humbly represent, that should Your Excellency, in the exercise of the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, be pleased to summon Parliament for the dispatch of business during the last week in January or the first week in February, in each year, it would be highly acceptable to this Branch of the Legislature.

Legislative Assembly Hall,
May, 1863.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of *John Vallier* and others, praying that the City of *Kingston* may be re-united to the County of *Frontenac*, for registration purposes,—and of *Gregor McGregor*, of the City of *Montreal*; and find that the requisite notices have not been given.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th April, 1863; for Statement of sums paid by Public Departments for Stationery, Printing, &c. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32.)

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by *Rens Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :

MR. SPEAKER,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, that it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills :—

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal*.

An Act to incorporate the " St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company."

An Act to establish the Boundary Lines of certain Concessions, Lots, and Side Lines in the Township of *North Dorchester*.

An Act to amend the law as respects persons dying in any Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

An Act to continue in the Corporation of the County of *Elgin* the management and control of that portion of the *Londm* and *Port Stanley* Gravelled Road lying within the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas*.

An Act to amend the Consolidated Act of *Upper Canada*, intituled : " An Act respecting Jurors and Juries."

An Act to legalize and confirm a By-law of the County Council of the County of *Lincoln*, changing the place of the County Town.

An Act to enable *Elijah Rowell* and *Thomas Merrill Prime* to be admitted to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

An Act to authorize the Trustees and Executors of *James Grimes* to sell his real Estate to pay his debts.

An Act to correct an error in the Letters Patent erecting the Protestant Parishes of *Saint Thomas* and *Saint George*, in the District of *Bedford*, and to define the boundaries of the said Parishes.

An Act to enable *Thomas Edouard Belle Isle* to undergo an examination to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for *Upper Canada*, to admit *Peter Taylor Pousett* as an Attorney.

An Act to incorporate the *Montreal* Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

An Act to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*.

An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Township of *St. Vincent* to impose and collect certain tolls, and for other purposes.

An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the *Niagara* District Bank.

An Act to amend the Act Twelfth *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and fourteen, relating to the *Quebec* Trinity House.

An Act respecting Affidavits, Declarations and Affirmations made out of this Province, for use therein.

An Act to incorporate the *Peel* General Manufacturing Company.

An Act to authorize the Ministers of " The New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation," in *Lower Canada*, to solemnize Matrimony, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the *Ascot* Mining Company.

An Act to amend chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.

An Act to amend the Laws of *Upper Canada* affecting Trade and Commerce.

An Act to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of *Chicoutimi* into a separate Municipality.

An Act to enable *Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier* to be admitted to practise as a Notary in *Lower Canada*, upon his passing an examination, and proving the requisite service under articles.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of *St. Andrew's* Church, in the Village of *Lanark*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, to sell a certain lot of land.

An Act to incorporate " The Girls' Home and Public Nursery" of the City of *Toronto*.

An Act to amend an Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province.

An Act to amend the Charter of the *Gore* Bank.

An Act to amend the Act for consolidating the debt of the Town of *Cobourg*.

After which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The course of events has shewn that it is not possible to conduct in a satisfactory manner the public business of the Province under the existing conditions of the Legislative Body.

Within the last year two successive Administrations have failed to secure the confidence of the Legislative Assembly.

I have therefore determined to prorogue this Parliament with a view to its immediate dissolution, in order that I may ascertain in the most constitutional manner, the sense of the people upon the present state of public affairs.

The pressing importance of various questions connected with the Trade and Industry of the Province, and with its internal improvement and defence, demands that no time shall be lost in convening a new Parliament.

In bidding you farewell, I desire to express my earnest prayer that the constituencies of this Province may be guided by an all-wise Providence to the selection of Representatives whose judgment, forbearance and patriotism may enable them to co-operate with me in my efforts to maintain the honor of Our Sovereign, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of *Canada*.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday, the twenty-second day of June next, to be then here holden ; and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the twenty-second day of June next.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

- No. 1.**—CONTINGENCIES :—SECOND REPORT of the Standing Committee on.
THIRD REPORT do. do.
- No. 2.**—CREDIT FONCIER :—FIRST REPORT of the Select Committee appointed to
take into consideration the expediency of establishing a system of.
- No. 3.**—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION :—SECOND REPORT of the Select
Committee on the subject of Immigration and Colonization, especially
with reference to the Spring Emigration of the present year.
THIRD do. do. do.
FOURTH do. do. do.
- No. 4.**—JUDICATURE, L. C. :—REPORT of the Select Committee on the working
of the Laws concerning the Judicature and the Administration of Jus-
tice.—Lower Canada.
- No. 5.**—MONTREAL AND LAKE HURON :—REPORT of the Select Committee on
the subject of a navigable line by way of the Ottawa and Matawin
Rivers, Lake Nipissing and French River, between Montreal and Lake
Huron.
- No. 6.**—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—SECOND REPORT of Standing Committee on.
- No. 7.**—PRINTING :—SIXTH REPORT of the Joint Committee on the Printing Ac-
counts of the past year.
- No. 8.**—LUMBER TRADE :—REPORT of the Select Committee on the Lumber Trade
of Canada.
- No. 9.**—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS :—REPORT of the Select Committee on.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Your Committee beg leave to submit their Second Report as follows :—

A Sub-Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the House for the year ending 31st December, 1862, have performed that duty, and their report on the subject is herewith annexed, marked A.

Your Committee have had under their serious consideration the number of extra writers and extra messengers now in the employment of the House, and with reference to this matter a series of tables and statements have been prepared, and are herewith submitted, marked B.

A Sub-Committee have had an interview with Mr. Speaker upon this important subject, and your Committee have the liveliest satisfaction in reporting that Mr. Speaker has evinced the most earnest desire to co-operate with your Committee and with the House, in the adoption of all such measures as will secure efficiency in the service and economy in the expenditures.

After full consideration and discussion, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that a considerable reduction can at once be made in the extra staff of the House, without injustice to individuals or detriment to the public service, and have agreed to make the following recommendations for the adoption of the House :—

1. That the extra writers be reduced from thirty-eight, the number at present employed, to sixteen, the number employed in 1859.

2. That the extra messengers be reduced from fifty-two, the number at present employed, to thirty-one, the number employed in 1859.

3. That the reductions in both classes take effect on the day when the House adjourns for the Easter Holidays.

4. That with respect to the extra writers to be continued in the service of the House, the selections be made by the Clerk, with the concurrence of Mr. Speaker, these gentlemen to be guided in their selections by the competency of the parties for the duties they are required to perform.

5. That with respect to the extra messengers to be continued in the service of the House, the selections be made by the Sergeant-at-Arms with the concurrence of Mr. Speaker, the guide for selection to be the same as in the case of the extra writers.

6. That in future no extra clerks or messengers shall be appointed, unless on application made by the Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms to the Committee on Contingencies and on a report adopted by the House from such Committee recommending the appointment and setting forth the duties to be performed, and the remuneration to be paid; after which, each appointment shall be made by the Speaker upon a report from the Clerk or the Sergeant-at-Arms, as the case may require, that the person appointed is properly qualified for the duties of his office.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, March 18th, 1863.

A.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

To the Standing Committee on Contingencies :—

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the Books and Accounts of the Legislative Assembly beg leave to report :—

That from the statements, accounts and vouchers submitted to them, they find the receipts and payments of the service for the year 1862, to have been as follows :—

The Balance to the credit of the House on the 31st December, 1861, according to the last annual Report, was.....	\$ 22,871.75
Warrant in accordance with address of April 28th.....	40,000.00
Do do do May 27th.....	99,968.25
Warrants on account of Indemnity.....	84,000.00
Received from A. Todd, fees on 24 Private Bills.....	1,440.00
Do do charges for Printing, do.....	252.29
Do Clerk of Legislative Council, for advance made to him last year on Library account.....	810.35
Warrant issued on votes of previous years, not then required.....	24,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$273,342.64

PAYMENTS.

Indemnity to Members.....	\$85,210.40	
Salaries to officers and servants.....	69,786.90	
Extra clerks.....	17,440.17	
Messengers and laborers.....	12,830.25	
Expenses of Committees.....	1,120.01	
Library.....	5,157.26	
Printing and binding.....	30,373.81	
Stationery.....	11,671.23	
Postage and Telegraphs.....	2,429.88	
Newspapers and Advertising.....	3,572.43	
Tradesmen.....	4,735.27	
Water, Fuel and Gas.....	987.46	
Pensions.....	840.00	
Insurance.....	2,281.58	
Miscellaneous.....	3,630.25	
		<u>252,066.90</u>
Balance to the credit of the House, December 31, 1862,.....		<u>\$21,275.74</u>

The Sub-Committee consider it their duty to call your attention to certain circumstances which have been made known to them in the course of their investigations.

There is a charge of \$8108.56 standing against certain officers and servants of the House, a list of which is herewith appended marked No. 1, being one half of a quarter's salary advanced to them in the year 1858. From the papers submitted it appears that the advance was made by virtue of an order addressed to the accountant by the late clerk of the House on the 4th February, 1858, and the condition was that such advance was to be repaid in twelve equal deductions at the end of each consecutive month, commencing with the 31st day of March following the order. One half the advance was repaid, and then the deductions ceased. The cause seems to have been, that with respect to a similar advance made to the officers of Departments by order of the Executive Council about the same time, only a portion has been repaid, and the officers of the House think they should receive the same indulgence as has been or may be extended to the officers of Departments. It will be observed that five of the officers to whom advances were made are now deceased.

The next point to which your attention is asked is this—that for several of the services the expenditures exceed the estimates, in some cases very considerably. The cases in which the greatest excess occurs, are:—

1. The Indemnity, where the excess was.....	\$1210.40
2. Salaries of Officers,.....	3786.90
3. Extra Services,.....	1440.17
4. Messengers, &c.,.....	330.25
5. Library,.....	1157.26
6. Tradesmen,.....	1735.27

Another circumstance deserving your attention is the List appended hereto, marked No. 2, of changes made in the salaries of certain of the Officers of the House, by order of Mr Speaker, under date June 13th, 1862.

JOHN SIMPSON.
D. A. MACDONALD.
T. C. STREET.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Quebec, March 16, 1863, }

No. 1.—PAY LIST of amount still due on advance by Officers and Servants.

Folio.	NAMES.	Remarks.	\$ cts
44	William B. Lindsay.....	Deceased.	425 00
47	William B. Lindsay, junior.....		275 02
51	Thomas Vaux.....		225 00
53	Charles Langevin.....	Deceased.	150 00
55	G. W. Wicksteed.....		300 00
57	W. P. Patrick.....		250 04
59	Henry Hartney.....		206 28
61	William Spink.....		206 28
63	H. B. Stuart.....		150 00
65	E. Denechaud.....		150 00
67	William B. Ross.....		150 00
69	H. Poetter.....		150 00
71	A. Laperière.....		150 00
73	P. Rivet.....		112 50
75	A. G. D. Taylor.....		112 50
77	H. J. McCarthy.....		112 50
79	J. F. Gingras.....		112 50
81	Alfred Patrick.....		225 00
83	J. P. Leprohon.....		175 04
85	F. X. Blanchet.....		150 00
87	Alfred Todd.....		212 54
89	T. Patrick.....		175 04
91	D. P. Myrand.....	Deceased.	212 54
93	William Fanning.....		200 02
95	E. P. Dorion.....		200 02
96	A. Desilets.....	Deceased.	200 02
99	T. G. Coursolles.....		125 02
101	F. Badgley.....		200 02
103	G. M. Muir.....		200 02
105	P. E. Gagnon.....	Deceased.	200 02
107	W. H. Lemoine.....		175 04
109	W. C. Burrage.....		175 04
111	Alpheus Todd.....		250 04
113	A. G. Lajoie.....		200 02
117	D. W. Macdonell.....		212 54
119	A. L. Cardinal.....		145 04
121	M. McCarthy.....		112 50
123	O. Vincent.....		106 30
125	R. Defries.....		106 30
127	J. Blais.....		106 30
129	John O'Connor.....		106 30
131	R. Bailie.....		75 00
133	P. Laliberte.....		106 30
135	Jos. Lemonde.....		106 30
137	Ed. Pelletier.....		106 30
152	William Wilson.....		200 02
154	William Graham.....		106 30
			\$8108 56

Il y a eu 27 cas de prétendue perte ou soustraction de lettres enregistrées en 1862.

1. Lettres enregistrées et désignées comme ne s'étant pas rendues aux bureaux de poste sur lesquels elles étaient dirigées - - - - - 3
2. Lettres enregistrées dont le contenu ou partie du contenu était soustraite lors de la réception - - - - - 15
3. Lettres enregistrées perdues ou mal dirigées par la faute des bureaux de poste, mais dont la perte a été supportée par les directeurs de ces bureaux - - - - - 5
4. Lettres enregistrées et dont il y a preuve qu'elles ont été volées dans les bureaux de poste ou dans les malles en route - - - - - 4

27

L'an dernier, le nombre de ces cas était de 37.

TABLEAU COMPARATIF des lettres enregistrées et rapportées comme ayant été perdues ou soustraites, ou dont le contenu ou partie du contenu a été soustrait ou perdu.

Année.	Nombre de lettres enregistrées.	Pertes de lettres, qu'elles aient été dérobées, ou que le contenu ou partie de leur contenu ait été enlevée.
1856.....	356,000	79..... 1 sur 4,430
1857.....	450,000	63..... 1 sur 7,142
1858.....	450,000	52..... 1 sur 8,653
1859.....	400,000	76..... 1 sur 5,263
1860.....	480,000	32..... 1 sur 15,000
1861.....	400,000	37..... 1 sur 10,810
1862.....	520,000	27..... 1 sur 19,259

TIMBRES-POSTE.

Tableau des émissions pendant l'année 1862.

	Un cent.	Cinq cts.	Dix cts.	Voie de mer		Montant.
				12½ cts.	17 cts.	
Balance de timbres en main l'an dernier....	302,300	543,900	171,498	117,296	34,300	\$ 67,860 80
Reçus de l'imprimeur durant l'année.....	2,799,900	3,300,350	400,000	399,996	50,000	291,516 00
Emis pour la vente durant l'année expirée le 30 septembre 1862.....	3,102,200	3,844,250	571,48	2,292	84,300	359,376 80
	2,658,100	3,544,850	450,198	24,450	57,625	299,195 80
Balance en main 30 septembre, 1862.....	2444,100	299,400	121,300	192,8	26,675	\$ 60,181 00

ENVELOPPES PORTANT TIMBRE.

	Cinq cents.	Dix cents.	Valeur.
Balance en main de l'an dernier.....	44,652	55,448	\$8,277 90
Non vendues et remises par les maîtres de poste.	251	314	46 7½
Emises pour la vente durant l'année.....	44,903 9,595	55,762 844	8,324 67½ 616 34½
Balance en main le 30 Septembre, 1862....	35,308	54,918	\$7,708 33

Il s'est vendu pour \$39,863. 05 de timbres-poste de plus que l'an dernier, surtout de ceux de 5 et 12½ centims.

TABLEAU COMPARATIF DES ÉMISSIONS DE TIMBRES-POSTE DEPUIS 1858

Année.	Un cent.	Cinq cents.	Dix cents.	Paquebots Canadiens.	Ligne Cunard.	Valeur.
				12½ cents.	17 cents.	
1858.....	1,465,440	712,200	82,500	15,090	3,230	\$ 64,413 75
1859.....	1,817,000	1,386,600	206,150	135,160	69,920	134,793 61
1860.....	1,986,400	2,576,700	314,950	215,550	45,575	215,225 50
1861.....	2,262,050	3,085,875	401,400	276,450	45,425	259,332 75
1862.....	2,658,100	3,544,850	450,198	324,450	57,625	299,195 80

LETTRES AU REBUT.

Ci-suit l'état de ces lettres :—

Lettres au rebut de cette province - - - - -	190,925
Venant du Royaume-Uni et transmises sans être ouvertes au département des postes impériales, Londres - - - - -	8,331
Venant des États-Unis et transmises sans être ouvertes à Washington - - - - -	35,736
Nombre total des lettres au rebut à destination du Canada - - - - -	234,992
De ce nombre n'étaient pas affranchies - - - - -	176,890
“ étaient affranchies - - - - -	58,102
	234,992
Reçu de Washington, lettres au rebut venant du Canada et qui ne sont pas parvenues à destination - - - - -	20,955
Reçu du département général des postes, Londres, lettres au rebut venant du Canada et qui n'ont pu être remises à destination dans le Royaume-Uni - - - - -	2,906
Nombre total qui a passé par le bureau des lettres au rebut en Canada - - - - -	258,853

Le nombre total des lettres au rebut est à peu près le même que l'an dernier, malgré la grande augmentation dans le nombre des lettres acheminées.

 EXPÉDITIONS D'ARGENT.

Le montant des émissions de mandats pour l'intérieur a été moins considérable cette année qu'en 1861, mais l'échange des mandats avec les postes du Royaume-Uni n'a pas cessé d'augmenter.

Dans des endroits où le besoin s'en fait sentir, de nouveaux bureaux d'expédition d'argent vont être établis sous peu.

Il a été pris des mesures à l'effet d'en venir à des arrangements avec l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Ecosse pour l'échange des mandats d'article d'argent avec le Canada.

Soit par fraude ou autrement, aucune perte n'a été encourue dans les expéditions d'argent de cette année.

	Montant.
Nombre de mandats émis et payables en cette province - - - - -	18,574 \$665,818 65
Nombre payé durant l'année - - - - -	18,469 \$665,826 36
Nombre émis sur les postes du Royaume-Uni - - - - -	13,935 \$226,717 70
Nombre émis dans le Royaume-Uni sur les postes du Canada - - - - -	2,817 \$ 50,682 98
Commission sur les mandats canadiens - - - - -	\$5,176 37
Do do do anglais - - - - -	\$5,415 21
Revenu total des expéditions d'argent,	<u><u>-\$10,591 58</u></u>
Régie, impression et toutes les dépenses contingentes, - - - - -	\$13,674 63
Commission aux maîtres de poste, - - - - -	2,056 26
Total de la dépense, - - - - -	<u><u>\$15, 730 89</u></u>

Pour diminuer la dépense de cette branche du service, la charge de l'inspecteur qui lui était préposé a été discontinuée, et l'inspection des bureaux d'expédition d'argent se fait aujourd'hui comme ci-devant, c'est-à-dire par les inspecteurs ordinaires.

Par suite de la réduction ci-dessus indiquée, il y a tout lieu de croire que pour l'année courante,—le revenu provenant des expéditions d'argent devant augmenter d'au moins \$12,500,—les dépenses n'excéderont pas cette dernière somme.

 OBSERVATIONS GÉNÉRALES.

J'ai fait faire des enquêtes sur les divisions d'inspection et des bureaux de poste de

ville, et elles ont eu pour résultat de diminuer considérablement leurs dépenses.

De semblables enquêtes se poursuivent pour d'autres divisions, et cela dans le but d'opérer dans les dépenses autant d'économie que peut le permettre l'efficacité du service.

M. H. FOLEY,
Maître-général des postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES,
Quebec, 10 Février 1863.

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LIST of Extra Clerks and Messengers, and the amount paid to them for the years 1854, 1857, 1860 and 1862.—Continued.

Names of Extra Officers, &c.	Classification.	1854.		1857.		1860.		1862.		REMARKS.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Brought forward.....										
J. Bruneau.....	Extra writer									\$4 per day.
E. Dubord.....	do							284 00		do
W. J. O'Brien.....	do							256 00		do
Y. Leacroix.....	do							256 00		do
W. Buchanan.....	do							284 00		do
L. Ross.....	do							256 00		do
G. H. Cherrier.....	do							230 00		do
C. Sims.....	do							248 00		do
O. Hamel.....	do							244 00		do
J. Heron.....	do							244 00		do
C. R. Bartlett.....	do							228 00		do
B. Epps.....	do							168 00		do
E. Marcotte.....	do							164 00		do
M. Donelan.....	do							164 00		do
E. Richer.....	do							160 00		do
E. Wilson.....	do							112 00		do
J. M. Parker.....	do							60 00		do
P. Worthington.....	do							60 00		do
do	do							52 00		do
C. Gagnon.....	do							320 00		do
E. Diar.....	do							704 00		do
G. H. Macaulay.....	do							704 00		do
L. Ross.....	do							548 00		do
F. Belcourt.....	do							704 00		do
M. Hunter.....	do							354 17		do
J. Brazan.....	Messenger							300 00		Sessional.
C. Boudreau.....	do							300 00		do
J. Jones.....	Page							200 00		do
George Curran.....	do							200 00		do
Ira Starr.....	Messenger							97 50		\$1.25 per day.
A. Lortie.....	do							175 50		do
E. F. Quirouet.....	do							171 00		do
D. Beauchamp.....	do							171 00		do
M. Lacroix.....	do							168 75		do
Services during recess.										
Total.....										

	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.
	Nos.	Amount paid.													
H. Pruneau.....															
O. Robitaille.....															
E. Giguère.....															
J. N. Stephens.....															
G. Trudelle.....															
J. Grogoiné.....															
E. Blais.....															
R. Bilion.....															
M. Boutillier.....															
P. Logan.....															
J. Brown.....															
J. Turgeon.....															
J. Amell.....															
O. Roberge.....															
E. Storr.....															
E. Botterell.....															
Total.....		£3,596 10 0		£3,985 16 2		\$19,014 68		\$30,270 42							
<p>\$2.25 per day.</p> <p>\$1.75 per day.</p> <p>\$1.25 per day.</p> <p>Recommended by Cont. Committee.</p> <p>Extra service.</p>															
<p>STAT EMENT of the number of Permanent and Extra Officers and Servants, and of the amount paid out for their services from the year 1856 to the year 1862, inclusive.</p>															
	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.
	Nos.	Amount paid.	Nos.	Amount paid.	Nos.	Amount paid.	Nos.	Amount paid.	Nos.	Amount paid.	Nos.	Amount paid.	Nos.	Amount paid.	Nos.
Permanent Officers.....	44	\$ 48726 05	49	51759 74	50	71155 92	52	65547 00	53	63819 43	56	61533 50	60	69736 90	60
Extra Writers.....	22	7614 00	19	6016 50	27	12586 00	16	4803 00	25	7762 00	19	4440 00	53	17440 17	38
Extra Messengers.....	36	12719 75	36	9022 73	30	13261 75	31	7359 00	33	11262 68	31	10380 35	50	12830 25	52
Total.....	102	69,089 80	104	67,698 97	107	\$97,093 67	99	\$77,714 00	111	\$82,844 11	109	\$79,353 85	163	\$100,057 32	150

LIST of the permanent Officers and Servants of the Legislative Assembly, with their Salaries for the year 1863.

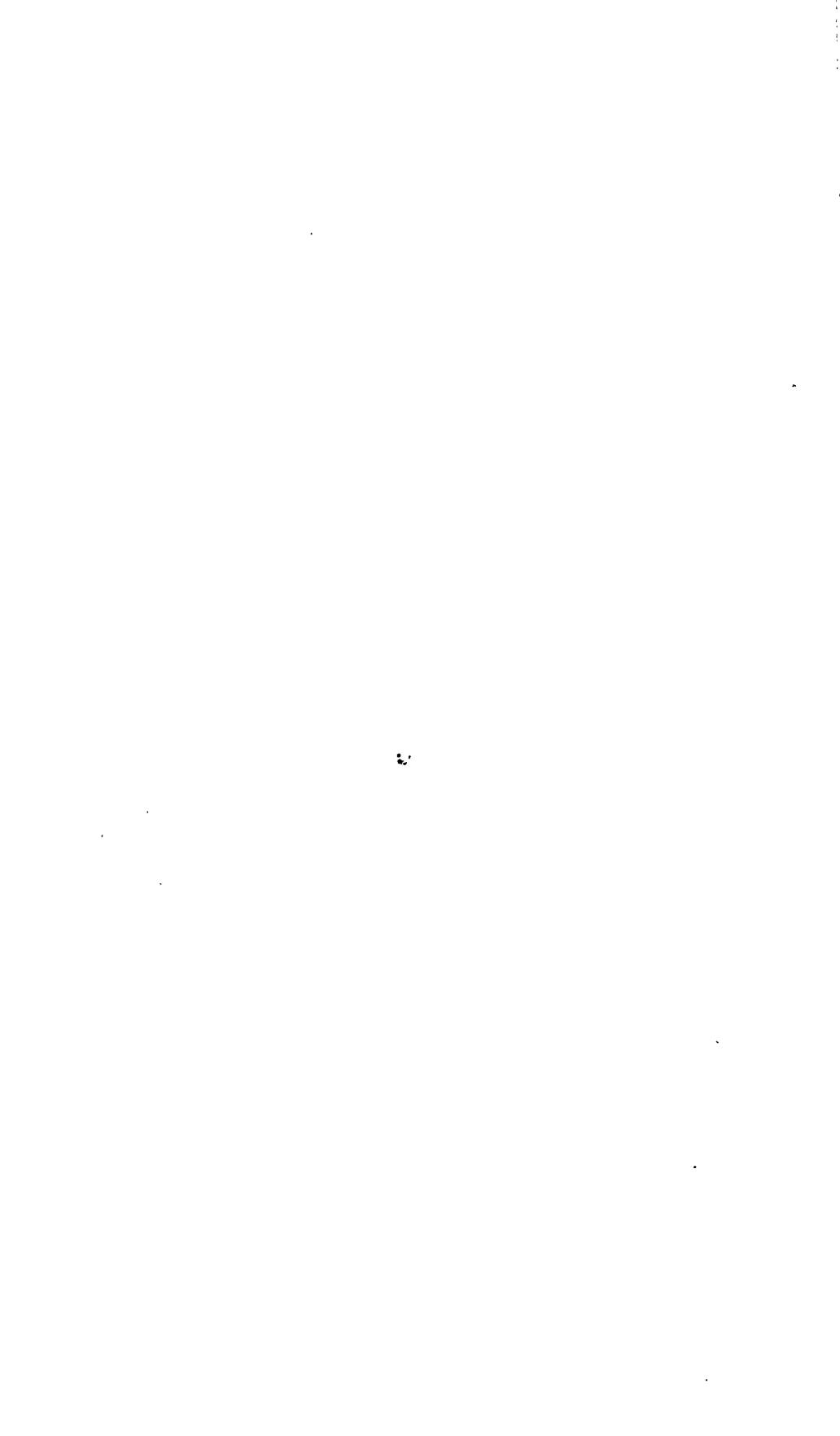
Name.	Title of Office.	Amount per Annum.
		\$
Wm. B. Lindsay.....	Chief Clerk.....	1400
G. M. Muir.....	Clerk Assistant.....	600
Alfred Patrick.....	do	2200
G. W. Wicksteed.....	Law Clerk	1000
Thomas Vaux.....	Accountant	2000
Joshua Stansfeld.....	Asst. do and Bookkeeper.....	1200
William Spink.....	Clerk of Routine & Records.....	1800
W. P. Patrick.....	Chief Office Clerk.....	2000
H. Hartney.....	Asst. do and Clk. Print. Com.....	2000
H. B. Stuart.....	English Writing Clerk.....	1200
E. Denechaud.....	French do	1200
A. G. D. Taylor.....	Junior Clerk.....	1000
T. H. Blais.....	do	700
H. R. Smith.....	do	600
O. C. de la Chevrotiere.....	do	600
N. Gingras.....	do	600
Henry Lindsay.....	do	600
J. S. Sloane.....	do	600
P. E. Smith.....	do	600
John Notman.....	do	600
J. P. Leprehon.....	First Asst. Clerk of Com.....	1500
F. X. Blanchet.....	Second do do	1200
Alfred Todd.....	Ch. Clk. of P. B. & V. O.....	2000
T. Patrick.....	Ast. do do and Clk. R. C.....	1500
H. Poetter.....	Assistant Clerk of Votes.....	1400
E. P. Dorian.....	Chief French Translator and Asst. Law Clerk.....	1800
W. Fanning.....	Trans. of Votes and Proceed- ings of Journals.....	1800
J. G. Coursolles.....	Assistant French Translator.....	1600
Joseph Royal.....	do do	1600
J. F. Gingras.....	do do	1400
A. Mondelet.....	do do	1000
F. Badgley.....	Chief English Translator and Assistant Law Clerk.....	1800
W. Wilson.....	Assistant English Translator.....	1600
F. Hayes..... junr.....	do do	1600
Wm. Wilson, junr.....	do do	800
W. R. Ross.....	English Journal Clerk.....	1600
W. H. Lemoine.....	French do	1600
P. Rivet.....	Assistant French do	1200
H. J. McCarthy.....	do English do	1200
Alpheus Todd.....	Librarian	2000
A. G. Lajoie.....	Asst. do	1600
A. Laperiere.....	Library Clerk	1400
D. W. Macdonnell.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1500
W. C. Burrage.....	Deputy do	1400
A. J. Cardinal.....	Chief Messenger.....	1160
M. McCarthy.....	Asst. do	900
O. Vincent.....	Library Messenger.....	850
R. Defries.....	Post Master.....	850
Joseph Blais.....	Asst. do	850
J. O'Connor.....	Door-Keeper	850
R. Bailie.....	Asst. do	600
Joseph Laliberté.....	Messenger	850
Joseph Lemonde.....	Speaker's Messenger.....	850
Edward Pelletier.....	Messenger	850
William Graham.....	do	850
James Hoy.....	Library Messenger.....	850
Edward Storr.....	Asst. Door-Keeper.....	600
Edward Steacy.....	Messenger	850
Joseph Asselin.....	do	850
Etienne Roy.....	do	600
		\$71,810

LIST of Extra Writers and Messengers for 1863.

Names.	Employment.	Rate per diem.	Residence.
		\$ cts.	
W. C. Bowles	Extra Writer.....	4 00	Brighton, C. W.
H. Vaux.....	do	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
F. A. Belcourt	do	4 00	do
G. H. Macaulay	Speaker's Secretary	5 00	do
M. L. Ross	Extra writer.....	4 00	do
E. Blain.....	do	4 00	do
C. A. Gagnon	do	4 00	Boucherville, C. E.
L. B. Lemay	do	4 00	Quebec, do
E. Ford.....	do	4 00	do do
H. Simard	do	4 00	Malbaie (Murray Bay,) C. E.
G. McGillivray	do	4 00	Williamstown, C. W.
L. A. Cannon.....	do	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
W. H. Johnston	do	4 00	Point Levi, C. E.
J. J. Human.....	do	4 00	Belleville, C. W.
C. Garneau.....	do	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
J. A. Dewitt	do	4 00	Chateauguay, C. E.
H. J. Morgan.....	do	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
E. Languedoc	do	4 00	Montreal, do
L. N. Benjamin.....	do	4 00	Belleville, C. W.
C. Panet.....	do	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
Arthur Lindsay.....	do	4 00	Toronto, C. W.
F. Bedard.....	do	4 00	St. Pierre Les Bicquets, C. E.
L. J. Pitan	do	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
J. Bruneau.....	do	4 00	Montreal, do
J. O. Benoit.....	do	4 00	Quebec, do
W. J. O'Brien	do	4 00	do do
J. M. Stewart	do	4 00	Breadalbane, C. W.
John Atkins	do	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
M. Boucharde	do	4 00	Montreal, do
C. Marcotte	do	4 00	Deschambault, C. E.
William Clarke	do	4 00	Montreal, do
W. Aumond.....	do	4 00	Ottawa, C. W.
C. J. D. Lagendre	do	4 00	Three Rivers, C. E.
N. Hardy	do	4 00	Champlain, do
E. Le Marquis	do	4 00	Fraserville, do
Octave Dionne	do	4 00	St. Denis, do
Wm. Rolleston	do	4 00	Georgeville do
L. H. Frechette.....	do	4 00	Quebec, do
J. Basselin	Messengers, for the Session.....	300 00	Montreal, C. E.
Louis Labonté.....	do	300 00	St. Denis, do
Jos. Turgeon, Sr.....	do	300 00	Quebec, do
J. B. Lajoie.....	do	300 00	Montreal, do
P. Bousquet.....	do	300 00	L'Assomption, do
J. Hurley.....	do	300 00	Quebec, do
Jos. Brown.....	do	300 00	do do
O. Roberge.....	do	300 00	do do
M. Lafamme.....	do	300 00	do do
J. D'Arcy	do	300 00	do do
J. Madeau	do	300 00	do do
E. Botterell.....	do	300 00	Toronto, C. W.
J. Buckley	do	300 00	do do
P. Labelle	do	300 00	Quebec, C. E.
J. Rivet	do	300 00	St. Vincilace, do
P. Buckley.....	do	300 00	Quebec, do
T. Garlic.....	do	300 00	Toronto, C. W.
C. Appleyard.....	do	300 00	Quebec, C. E.
W. Atley.....	do	300 00	Toronto, C. W.
C. Brazeau.....	do	300 00	Montreal, C. E.
N. Turgeon.....	do	300 00	Quebec, do
C. Boudreault.....	do	300 00	do do
A. Lortie.....	do	2 25	do do
R. Quirouet.....	do	2 25	St. Pierre, do
	Extra Messengers pr. dm. do do	2 25	
	Carried over.....		

LIST of Extra Writers and Messengers for 1863.—Continued.

D. Beauchamp.....	Extra Messenger.....	2 25	Montreal, do
H. Pruneau.....	do	2 25	St. Lambert, do
G. Trudel.....	do	2 25	Montreal, do
O. Robitaille.....	do	2 25	Quebec, do
Jos. Gregoire.....	do	2 25	do do
J. Stephens.....	do	2 25	Hamilton, C. W.
F. Blais.....	do	2 25	Quebec, C. E.
R. Belton.....	do	2 25	Kingston, C. W.
M. Boutillier.....	do	2 25	Montreal, C. E.
P. Logan.....	do	2 25	Quebec, do
H. Brault.....	do	2 25	Montreal, do
G. Gigniac.....	do	2 25	St. Catherines, C. W.
L. Lafranchise.....	do	2 25	Montreal, C. E.
J. Leonard.....	do	2 25	Quebec, do
D. Finsterer.....	do	2 25	Lacolle, do
L. Lemay.....	do	2 25	Montreal, do
E. Desrochers.....	do	2 25	L'Assomption, C. E.
L. Crevier.....	do	2 25	St. Laurent, C. E.
D. McMullen.....	Page Sessional.....	250 00	Picton, C. W.
H. Lafamme.....	do	250 00	Quebec, C. E.
J. C. Jones.....	do	250 00	do do
G. Curran.....	do	250 00	Oakville, C. W.
J. Storr.....	do per diem.....	2 50	Overton, do
T. Falardeau.....	do	2 50	Lorette, C. E.
J. Maguire.....	do	2 50	Quebec, do
J. Turgeon ..	Watchman Sessional.....	180 00	do do
J. Hamel.....	do	180 00	do do
J. Sinclair.....	Fireman, per diem.....	1 75	do do





THIRD REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on Contingencies.

MONDAY, 11TH MAY, 1863.

The Standing Committee on Contingencies beg leave to submit as their Third Report :

The Accountant's statement of the account current from 31st December, 1861, to 31st December, 1862, with the balance sheet on the day last mentioned, are herewith annexed, marked A; and the report of a sub-Committee, to which these documents, with the accounts and vouchers, were referred for examination, is also annexed, marked B.

In the document last mentioned the attention of the Standing Committee is called to certain circumstances therein stated, to which they proceed to advert :

The first of these is the fact, that the sum of eight thousand one hundred and eight dollars and fifty-six cents is due by certain officers, specified by name, for an advance made to them five years ago, without the knowledge or sanction of the House, and which has not been deducted and stopped from their salaries in accordance with the condition upon which such advance purported to have been made, for the sole reason, so far as appears, because an advance made under similar circumstances by the Government and the Legislative Council has not been repaid or exacted. Upon this subject the Committee beg to submit the following recommendations :—

1. That with regard to the officers named on the list, five in number, who have departed this life, the liability be cancelled.

2. That with respect to all the rest, the Accountant be required to stop the amount due by each from their respective salaries in six equal monthly instalments, commencing on the first day of June ensuing.

3. That the Accountant shall not, in future, pay out any monies whatever, except such as are previously authorised by law or vote of the House, or for payment of expenditures incurred and certified by officers or Committees authorized to make such expenditures.

The next circumstance adverted to by the sub-Committee is, that for several of the services the expenditures exceeded the estimates. This, practically, is not of much consequence in many of the cases cited, but hereafter, in all cases where a limit is set to a particular expenditure, that limit must not be exceeded.

The last circumstance adverted to by the sub-Committee is a change made last year in the salaries of certain officers. The Committee leave this point to be taken up with the general subject of salaries in a subsequent report.

The Committee have given their serious attention to the number of extra officers and servants employed in the House, and with reference thereto, beg to make the following recommendations :

1. That all extra officers and servants be paid off at the close of the present session, with such exceptions, if any, as the House may have previously sanctioned on a report of this Committee.

2. That no extra officers or servants be employed for the future, until the entire permanent staff is fully occupied.

That in future, unless absolute necessity arise, no extra officers or servants be employed except on application made by the Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms to the Committee on Contingencies, and upon a report, adopted by the House, from such Committee, recommending the appointments, and setting forth the duties to be performed, and the remuneration to be paid; after which each appointment shall be made by Mr. Speaker upon a report from the Clerk with regard to writers, and from the Sergeant-at-Arms with regard to servants, that the applicant is properly qualified to perform the duties of the office.

The Committee have had under consideration the different items of expenditure detailed in the statement of the Accountant, and beg to submit the following statement and recommendations with regard to some of those items:

1. THE LIBRARY.—The total expense of the library in 1862, was as follows:—

UNDER CONTROL OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Salary of Rev. Mr. Adamson, Chaplain and Librarian - - - -	2,400.00
“ L. J. Casault, messenger, - - - -	700.00

UNDER CONTROL OF THE HOUSE.

“ Alpheus Todd, librarian - - - -	2,000.00
“ A. G. Lajoie, assistant librarian - - - -	1,600.00
“ A. Laperriere, library clerk - - - -	1,400.00
“ *M. T. Hunter, extra clerk - - - -	354.17
“ O. Vincent, messenger - - - -	850.00
“ James Hoy, “ - - - -	850.00
Payments by Accountant as per statement - - - -	5,157.26
“ in 1863 for supplies furnished in 1862 - - - -	1,290.15
Parliamentary vote, expended by Joint Committee - - - -	4,000.00
Total - - - -	<u>\$20,601.58</u>

The Committee, considering the above expenditure far beyond what the circumstances of the country or the usefulness of the library itself justify, applied to the House librarian for suggestions as to the best manner in which that expenditure may be diminished, and the communication received from him on the subject is hereunto annexed, marked C.

The Committee are of opinion that although Provincial in name, the library is chiefly local in its influence and usefulness, and that an immense collection of miscellaneous literature can hardly have been a leading purpose in its establishment. They think that the chief object in view should be the collection of such works as may be useful in considering the various topics connected with the duties of legislation, and that too large a proportion of the books on the shelves would be far more appropriately placed in a circulating library than in their present position.

They recommend that as regards supplies to the library, the expenditure be confined, during the current year, to the Parliamentary grant of \$1,000,—that the said sum be received and disbursed by the Accountant, and that he retain out of that sum, to be applied to the other expenditures of the House, the \$1,290.15 this year paid out by him for supplies furnished in 1862. The Committee propose, in a subsequent report, to comment upon the number of officers stationed in the library, and the salaries paid them.

The mileage of Members has been considered by the Committee, and they recommend with regard thereto, that after this session the Accountant do make his computations by the tables of distances fixed by the different Railroad Companies, as far as the same can be made use of.

*This is a new appointment, made 1st August, 1862. The salary is at the rate of \$850 per annum during recess, and \$4 per diem during the session.

The stationery supplied to Members has also engaged the attention of the Committee, and they have adopted the suggestions of a sub-Committee appointed to consider the subject, and have given directions to the clerk in charge to reduce the quantity in accordance with these suggestions, by means whereof the item of expenditure will be diminished about one-third.

The next item of expense considered relates to newspapers and advertising. The Committee recommend that from the close of the present session, one copy of every newspaper printed in the Province be received in the reading room, and properly filed; and that two additional copies of each newspaper published in the cities of the Province be received during the sitting of Parliament, and that the accountant pay for those and no others, at the advanced rates, on the certificate of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Committee have called the attention of the Committee on Standing Orders to the large expense incurred by advertising certain Parliamentary notices, and are glad that by a change of system this expenditure will be materially reduced.

With respect to the items of tradesmen and miscellaneous, which appear large in the expenditure of last year, the Committee believe they will be comparatively small during the current year, and recommend that they be placed entirely under the management of the Sergeant-at-Arms; all orders referring thereto to be given by him, and all charges to be paid by the accountant upon his certificate, that the same are in all respects correct.

The Committee annex hereto a series of useful tables relating to the business and expenditure of the House, marked D.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Chairman.

Committee Room, Legislative Assembly,
May 11, 1863.

A.—ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Clerk, WILLIAM BURNS LINDSAY, Esquire, Jr., of the amount received and disbursed by him for Contingencies of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, from 31st December, 1861, to 31st December, 1862.

1862.	R E C E I P T S .	—	Vouchers.	AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS IN FULL FOR 1862.	\$ cts.
January 1...	To Balance on hand last audit	22,871 75		Indemnity to Members	85,210 40
March 21...	Amount of Warrant on account of Indemnity	35,000 00	A	Salaries	69,786 90
May 1...	“ “ Address of 28th April	40,000 00	B	Extra Service	17,449 17
“ 12...	“ “ account of Indemnity	30,000 00	C	Messengers and Laborers	12,830 25
June 5...	“ “ “	19,000 00	D	Expenses of Committees	1,120 01
“ 12...	“ “ Addresses of 27th and 31st May	45,000 00	E	Library	5,157 26
“ 25...	“ “ “	50,000 00	F	Printing and Binding	30,373 81
“ “	“ “ received from A. Todd on 24 Private Bills	1,440 00	G	Stationery	11,672 23
“ “	Charges for printing the same	252 29	H	Postage and Telegraphs	2,429 88
August ...	Amount received from Mr. Taylor, paid on his account last year for the Library	810 35	I	Newspapers and Advertising	3,572 43
Nov. ...	Balance on Addresses, 27th and 31st May	4,988 25	J	Tradesmen	4,735 27
Dec. ...	Amount of Warrant upon the letter of the Clerk of 2nd December	24,000 00	K	Water, Fuel and Gas	887 46
			L	Pensions	840 00
			M	Insurance	2,281 58
			N	Miscellaneous	3,635 25
			O	Balance on hand	21,269 74
		\$273,342 64			
1863.					
January 1...	To Balance on hand	\$21,269 74			\$273,342 64

E. & O. E.

WM. B. LINDSAY, JR.,

Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

THOMAS VAUX,

Accountant, Legislative Assembly.

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE,
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

BALANCE SHEET of the Books of the Legislative Assembly, 31st December, 1862.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash	21,269 74	
Legislative Assembly.....		21,269 74
Salaries		8,108 56
Pay List of amount still due on advance by Officers and Servants	8,108 56	
	\$29,378 30	\$29,378 30

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE,
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

JOSHUA STANSFELD,
Book-keeper.

B.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

To the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

The Sub-Committee, appointed to examine the Books and Accounts of the Legislative Assembly, beg leave to report :—

That from the statements, accounts and vouchers submitted to them, they find the receipts and payments for the year 1862, to have been as follows :—

The Balance to the credit of the House on the 31st December, 1861, according to the last annual Report, was.....	\$	22,871.75
Warrant in accordance with address of April 28th		40,000.00
Do do do May 27th.....		99,968.25
Warrants on account of Indemnity.....		84,000.00
Received from A. Todd, fees on 24 Private Bills.....		1,440.00
Do do charges for Printing, do.....		252.29
Do Clerk of Legislative Council, for advance made to him last year on Library account.....		810.35
Warrant issued on votes of previous years, not then required.....		24,000.00
		<u>\$273,342.64</u>

PAYMENTS.

Indemnity to Members.....	\$85,210.40
Salaries to officers and servants.....	69,786.90
Extra clerks.....	17,440.17
Messengers and laborers.....	12,880.25
Expenses of Committees.....	1,120.01
Library.....	5,157.26
Printing and Binding.....	30,373.81
Stationery.....	11,671.23
Postage and Telegraphs.....	2,429.88
Newspapers and Advertising.....	3,572.43
Tradesmen	4,735.27
Water, Fuel and Gas.....	987.46
Pensions	840.00
Insurance	2,281.58
Miscellaneous	3,630.25
	<u>252,066.90</u>

Balance to the credit of the House, December 31, 1862..... \$21,275.7

The Sub-Committee consider it their duty to call your attention to certain circumstances which have been made known to them in the course of their investigations.

There is a charge of \$8108.56 standing against certain officers and servants of the House, a list of which is hereto appended marked No. 1, being one half of a quarter's salary advanced to them in the year 1858. From the papers submitted it appears that the advance was made by virtue of an order addressed to the Accountant by the late Clerk of the House on the 4th February, 1858, and the condition was that such advance was to be repaid in twelve equal deductions at the end of each consecutive month, commencing with the 31st day of March following the order. One half the advance was repaid, and then the deductions ceased. The cause seems to have been, that with respect to a similar advance made to the officers of Departments by order of the Executive Council about the same time, only a portion has been repaid, and the officers of the House think they should receive the same indulgence as has been or may be extended to the officers of Departments. It will be observed that five of the officers to whom advances were made are now deceased.

The next point to which your attention is asked is this—that for several of the services the expenditure exceed the estimates, in some cases very considerably. The cases in which the greatest excess occurs are :—

1. The Indemnity, where the excess was.....	1210.40
2. Salaries of Officers.....	3786.90
3. Extra Services.....	1440.17
4. Messengers, &c.....	330.25
5. Library	1157.26
6. Tradesmen.....	1735.27

Another circumstance deserving your attention is the List appended hereto, marked No. 2, of changes made in the salaries of certain of the Officers of the House, by order of Mr. Speaker, under date June 13th, 1862.

JOHN SIMPSON.
D. A. MACDONALD.
T. C. STREET.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Quebec, March 16, 1863. }

No. 1.—PAY LIST of amount still due on advance by Officers and Servants.

Folio.	NAMES.	Remarks.	\$	cts.
44	William B. Lindsay.....	Deceased.	425	00
47	William B. Lindsay, junior.....		275	02
51	Thomas Vaux.....	Deceased.	225	00
53	Charles Langevin.....		150	00
55	G. W. Wicksteed.....		300	00
57	W. P. Patrick.....		250	04
59	Henry Hartney.....		206	28
61	William Spink.....		206	28
63	H. B. Stuart.....		150	00
65	E. Denechaud.....		150	00
67	William B. Ross.....	150	00	
69	H. Poetter.....	150	00	
71	A. Laperière.....	150	00	
73	P. Rivet.....	112	50	

No. 1.—Pay List of amount still due, &c.—(Continued.)

Folio.	NAMES.	Remarks.	\$ cts.
75	A. G. D. Taylor.....		112 50
77	H. J. McCarthy.....		112 50
79	J. F. Gingras.....		112 50
81	Alfred Patrick.....		225 00
83	J. P. Leprohon.....		175 04
85	F. X. Blanchet.....		150 00
87	Alfred Todd.....		212 54
89	T. Patrick.....		175 04
91	D. P. Myrand.....	Deceased.	212 54
93	William Fanning.....		200 02
95	E. P. Dorion.....		200 02
96	A. Desilets.....	Deceased.	200 02
99	T. G. Coursolles.....		125 02
101	F. Badgley.....		200 02
103	G. M. Muir.....		200 02
105	P. E. Gagnon.....	Deceased.	200 02
107	W. H. Lemoine.....		175 04
109	W. C. Burrage.....		175 04
111	Alpheus Todd.....		250 04
113	A. G. Lajoie.....		200 02
117	D. W. Macdonell.....		212 54
119	A. L. Cardinal.....		145 04
121	M. McCarthy.....		112 50
123	O. Vincent.....		106 30
125	R. Defries.....		106 30
127	J. Blais.....		106 30
129	John O'Connor.....		106 30
131	R. Bailie.....		75 00
133	P. Laliberté.....		106 30
135	Jos. Lemonde.....		106 30
137	Ed. Pelletier.....		106 30
152	William Wilson.....		200 02
154	William Graham.....		106 30
			\$8108 56

No. 2.—CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE OFFICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECEASE OF W. B. LINDSAY, LATE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Clerk—Wm. B. Lindsay, jr., salary, £850, 16th May.

Law Clerk—G. W. Wicksteed, salary, £750, 16th May, increase \$600.

Clerks Assistant—G. M. Muir, Alfred Patrick, £550 each, 16th May.

Accountant—*Thomas Vaux, £500, 16th May, increase of £50 strongly recommended by the Clerk.

Translator's Office (French)—Joseph Royal, £400, 1st April; J. F. Gingras, £350, 1st April.

Translator's Office (English)—Wm. Wilson, jr., £200, end of session.

Clerks of Journals—Wm. B. Ross, English Journal, £400, 16th May; *H. J. McCarthy, Assistant do., £300, 16th May, increase of £75; *Pierre Rivet, French Assistant do., £300, 16th May, increase of £50; Paul E. Smith, Junior Clerk, £150, end of session.

Assistant Clerk of Votes—*Herman Poetter, £350, 16th May, increase of £50.

Clerk of Committees—*Thaddeus Patrick, £375, 16th May, increase of £25; *J. P. Leprohon, £375, 16th May, increase of £25.

Private Bill Department—Alfred Todd, £500; increase of £50, beginning of Session, recommended by the House.

General Department—William Spink, Clerk of Routine and Records, the same salary as Mr. Badgley from 1st April last. *George Taylor, Junior Clerk, £250, 16th May, increase of £25. John Notman, Junior Clerk, £150, end of Session.

Messengers—Edward Steacy, to have £212 10s. from the end of the Session, instead of £225 as heretofore.

All those marked * are taken from Mr. Ross' late salary, his vacancy not being filled up. Mr. Ross' salary was £300.

The Accountant will please pay the above gentlemen, according to the scale above mentioned, from the dates respectively placed opposite their names.

(Signed,)

J. E. TURCOTTE,

Speaker.

Quebec, 13th June, 1862.

C.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,
16th April, 1863.

To JOHN SIMPSON, Esq.,

Chairman of the Contingent Committee, &c., &c.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the Committee yesterday, I have carefully considered the different items of expenditure on behalf of the Library during the past year, and beg leave to offer a few remarks thereupon.

In the first place, as regards the number of persons employed in the library, and the salaries allotted to them, I would observe that the permanent staff of the library, in connection with the Legislative Assembly, consists of myself, an assistant, and one clerk, whose salaries amount in the aggregate to \$1,250 per annum. There are also two messengers, one of whom is in charge of the books at the Laval University.

Besides these employés, there is a Librarian on behalf of the Legislative Council, and a permanent messenger of the same. During the Session one or two extra messengers are required, and they are furnished by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

I would also remark, that for a few months past, an extra clerk has been placed in the library by order of the Speaker, whose services during the Session are found very useful. Whether it is intended to continue him on the library staff I have no means of knowing. I would observe, however, that in the event of the removal of the library to either Ottawa or Toronto, where the whole collection (now located in four different buildings in different parts of Quebec) should be placed in one suite of apartments, some additional assistance would be necessary, and that, meanwhile, the gentleman serving as extra clerk is becoming daily more useful and efficient.

As a comparison naturally suggests itself between the staff employed in this library and that of the House of Commons, it may be well to state that in the House of Commons they have one Librarian (with salary of £1000 per annum, and a residence in the building), an assistant at a salary of £375, and a messenger at £200 per annum. There is also a considerable additional sum paid annually to this Department for extra services, for which it is probable that extra clerks are used. This sum, in the year ending March, 1861, amounted to £800. The Library of the House of Commons does not exceed 25,000 volumes, while this Library contains upwards of 51,000. That is exclusively Parliamentary for the sole use of Members: while this embraces every class of literature, and is intended to

serve as a public Library for the whole Province. During the intervals of the Parliamentary Sessions, it is open to the public and extensively frequented.

The high salary to the Librarian of the House of Commons—while the collection in his charge is comparatively small—is justified on account of the nature of the services performed by that officer, which are not confined to the mere charge of books, but require that he should be able to render assistance to Members in all matters of parliamentary enquiry. Similar services are expected from myself, and from Mr. Lajoie. The Library Clerk in my department is regularly and most usefully employed in various ways, and is very efficient.

I do not think, therefore, that any reduction could be made in the number of permanent employes in this office. I have uniformly opposed an addition to their number; I have desired to see all those who are attached to the Library steadily and usefully occupied.

As regards the appropriation of the annual grant for the purchase of books and for the contingent expenses of the Library, the committee will be able to see, by inspecting the accounts and vouchers for the past year, that a very large proportion of the amount is not expended in the purchase of books.

The Joint Library Committee are in the habit of appropriating, every Session, sums of money, according to their discretion, in aid of literary undertakings, or for the encouragement of literary men, in both sections of the Province. Such appropriations are made out of the "Library Fund."

A gentleman has been employed for three or four years past in collecting documentary annals and other materials concerning the settlement and early history of Upper Canada, and he has been authorized to employ copyists, from time to time, to assist in this work. His labors have been for the most part under my own supervision, and I bear willing testimony to the value of his services, and to the importance of his collections in an historical point of view, while, at the same time, they cost but little. Nevertheless, this expenditure also is defrayed out of the "Library Fund."

Our exchanges with similar institutions in Europe, America, and Australia, necessarily involve a considerable outlay, which must be paid from the same fund.

Other casual payments, of a miscellaneous description, which were formerly charged by the Accountant to other branches of expenditure, have, for the past two or three years, been defrayed out of the "Library Fund" by direction of the Contingent Committee, while, at the same time, the customary sum set apart for the Library in the contingencies of the Legislative Assembly has not been increased.

The heavy demand upon the "Library Fund," occasioned by the items of expenditure above enumerated,—and all of which are, nevertheless, reasonable payments, incurred under the direct authority of the Joint Library Committee,—reduces very materially the sum at our disposal for the purchase of books, and necessitates much care and economy in this particular. Its position as the Public Library of Canada, and the only collection in the Province generally accessible to students and literary men, which attempts to represent the present state of knowledge in regard to all subjects of enquiry, obliges us to endeavour to prevent the Library from falling into arrear in any important branch of study. Any reduction of our resources would unavoidably have this result, and the consequences would be generally felt by the whole community.

Before closing these observations, I would take leave to say a few words in reference to the position of my colleague, the Librarian of the Legislative Council. Prior to the union of the Provinces (so far, at least, as regards Lower Canada), and since that event, up to the year 1849, there were separate and distinct Libraries for the two Houses, as is the case in the Imperial Parliament. But upon the destruction of the Parliament Buildings at Montreal, in that year, it was determined, thenceforth, that there should be but one Library for the joint use of both branches of the Legislature. It was, however, also decided to retain the services of a Librarian for each House, inasmuch as it was necessary that there should be some one directly accountable to each Chamber for the charge and direction of the Library; and moreover, because of the advantage that would accrue to the Members of each House from having the services of a competent and confidential officer to assist them in matters of parliamentary research. These duties are fulfilled, as regards the Legislative Council, by the Reverend Doctor Adamson, in addition to his services as Chaplain to that branch of the Legislature.

The addition to the permanent Library staff involved by this arrangement is merely that of the Librarian himself, and of one messenger, who is paid by the Legislative Council. In justice to my Reverend colleague I should add that he, equally with myself, has always strenuously and successfully opposed any addition to the establishment, on the part of the House he represents, being most desirous to avoid all unnecessary expenditure in any matter over which he has control.

Bearing in mind all the circumstances which I have here endeavored briefly to explain, I am unable to suggest any retrenchment of expenditure in connection with the Library which would not impair its usefulness as a public Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALPHEUS TODD,
Librarian, Legislative Assembly.

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SYNOPSIS of the time each Session occupied during its sittings, the number of pages printed in the Journals, Sessional Papers and Statutes; also, the number of Bills introduced and passed during the several Sessions, from 1856 to 1862 (each year inclusive).

The date on which each Session commenced and terminated its sitting.	Number of days during which the House sat.	Number of pages in the Journals of each Session.	No. of volumes of Sessional Papers printed during each Session.	No. of pages of Sessional Papers.	No. of Bills introduced during each Session.	No. of Bills passed during each Session.	No. of chapters contained in the Statutes passed during each Session.	Number of pages in the foregoing Statutes.
19th Vic. From 15th Feb'y to 1st July, 1856.....	92	884	6	3856	291	141	140	612
20th Vic. From 26th Feb'y to 10th June, 1857.....	68	852	10	6892	398	227	227	942
21st Vic. From 25th Feb'y to 16th Aug., 1858.....	115	1184	9	4564	276	143	143	766
22nd Vic. From 29th Jan. to 4th May, 1859.....	72	698	5	5796	262	132	131	470
23rd Vic. From 28th Feb'y to 19th May, 1860.....	57	760	4	2281	272	151	151	684
24th Vic. From 16th March to 18th May, 1861.....	43	502	4	1975	274	141	140	406
25th Vic. From 20th March to 9th June, 1862.....	48	638	5	3011	235	110	109	302

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expenditures of the Legislative Assembly, disbursed by the Clerk from 1856 to 1862, inclusive.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Indemnity to Members.....	105,263 80	82,232 40	135,473 00	78,409 40	82,263 60	83,410 20	85,210 40
Salaries.....	48,726 05	51,759 73	71,153 92	65,013 64	63,819 43	64,533 50	69,786 90
Extra services.....	7,644 00	6,010 50	12,586 00	4,808 00	7,762 00	4,440 00	17,440 17
Messengers.....	12,719 75	9,922 73	13,261 75	7,359 00	8,216 25	10,380 35	12,880 25
Expenses of Committees.....	1,396 83	284 55	5,259 21	280 40	1,217 60	940 90	1,120 01
Library.....	1,757 58	8,656 24	11,157 99	11,613 90	.....	6,548 95	5,157 26
Printing.....	122,429 69	183,217 61	173,543 30	92,029 28	30,571 88	19,284 27	30,373 81
Stationery.....	3,197 77	5,679 20	6,884 59	4,430 97	4,465 62	9,424 10	11,672 23
Postages.....	1,312 95	1,800 45	2,373 11	2,477 29	2,548 00	2,086 36	2,429 88
Newspapers and Advertising.....	2,541 98	2,965 16	3,231 51	2,658 43	3,126 18	3,979 21	3,572 43
Tradesmen, &c.....	6,722 90	8,782 20	7,208 66	4,781 59	4,691 70	2,372 05	4,735 27
Miscellaneous.....	22,080 67	22,853 53	13,080 17	9,468 81	16,107 29	2,233 26	3,635 25
Insurance.....	1,187 06	1,828 00	1,666 25	1,042 35	1,693 60	2,164 15	2,281 58
Pensions.....	792 00	992 00	903 57	840 00	840 00	840 00	840 00
Water, Fuel, and Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,519 24	987 46
Total.....	\$337,773 03	\$386,930 60	\$457,785 03	285,213 06	\$227,345 15	\$214,156 64	\$252,072 90

STATEMENT of the Amounts paid Annually to each of the Officers and Servants of the Legislative Assembly, for the years 1854, 1857, 1860, and 1862.

Names of Officers and Clerks.	Present Classification.	1854.			1857.			1860.			1862.			REMARKS
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
W. B. Lindsay, Senr.	Chief Clerk	250	0	0	310	0	0	1400	00	816	66		Deceased.	
G. B. Fairbairn	Clerk Assistant	150	0	0				600	00	1100	00		Pensioned.	
W. B. Lindsay, Jr.	Chief Clerk	300	0	0	110	0	0						Appointed Clerk of the House on the death of Mr. Lindsay, Senr.	
W. Ross	Deputy Clerk Assistant	350	0	0	460	0	0	1600	00	974	66		Deceased.	
G. M. Muir	Clerk Assistant	300	0	0	300	0	0						Appointed Clerk Assistant on the death of Mr. Lindsay, Senr.	
Alfred Patrick	do do	200	0	0	402	10	0	2000	00	2125	50		do do	
G. W. Wicksheed	Law Clerk	300	0	0	402	10	0	1800	00	775	00		do do	
Thomas Vaux	Accountant	300	0	0	250	0	0	1000	00	1925	00		do do	
Charles Langevin	Assistant do	15	8	4									Deceased.	
Joshua Stunsfeld	do do	250	0	0	360	0	0	1650	00	1762	50		Appointed Assistant Accountant on the death of Mr. Langevin.	
William Spink	Clerk Routine, &c.	350	0	0	460	0	0	2900	00	2000	00			
W. P. Patrick	Chief Office Clerk	300	0	0	360	0	0	1650	00	1912	50			
H. Hartney	Assistant do	206	5	0	250	0	0	1200	00	1200	00			
H. B. Stuart	Engrossing Clerk	200	0	0	250	0	0	900	00	962	00			
E. Denechaud	French do				187	10	0	683	00	700	00			
A. G. D. Taylor	English do													
T. H. Bliss	French do													
H. R. Smith	Junior Clerk													
O. de la Chevrotière	do													
N. Gingras	do													
H. Lindsay	do													
J. S. Sloano	do													
P. E. Smith	do													
J. Notman	1st Assistant Com. Clerk.	250	0	0	300	0	0	1400	00	1462	50			
J. P. Leprohon	2nd do	15	8	4	250	0	0	1200	00	1200	00			
J. F. X. Blanche	Chief Clerk of Private Bills.	300	0	0	360	0	0	1759	71	1956	00			
Alfred Todd	Assistant do and Clerk of Railroads Committees.	250	0	0	300	0	0	1400	00	1462	50			
T. Patrick	Assistant Clerk of Votes.	15	8	4	250	0	0	1200	00	1326	00		Deceased.	
H. Peeter	Chief French Translator, &c.	300	0	0	360	0	0	1646	34	1800	00			
G. Levesque	do													
E. P. Dorion	do													

W. Fanning	Trans. Votes and Proceedings	250	0	0	360	0	0	1600	00	1750	00		Deceased.
D. P. Myrand	do do	250	0	0	360	0	0	1129	00				Deceased.
A. Deslats	do do							366	00				
J. G. Coursoles	Assistant French Translator				138	17	10	1600	00	1600	00		
J. Royel	do do							733	34	1500	00		
J. Huston	do do	144	19	11									
J. F. Gingras	do do				187	10	0	984	00	1300	00		Deceased.
A. Mondet	do do	20	11	1	360	0	0	611	70	1000	00		
F. Badgley	Chief English Translator, &c.	15	8	4	300	0	0	1646	34	1800	00		
W. Wilson	Assistant do	300	0	0	300	0	0	1600	00	1600	00		
W. P. Power	do do	15	8	4	125	0	0	1600	00	1600	00		
E. Hayes	do do							1600	00	1600	00		
W. Wilson, Jr.	do do												
W. B. Ross	do do	15	8	4	250	0	0	1200	00	1450	50		
W. H. Lemoine	English Journal Clerk.	250	0	0	300	0	0	1400	00	1600	00		
P. F. Gagnon	French do	300	0	0	360	0	0	1600	00				
K. Barton	do do	250	0	0									Resigned.
P. Rivet	Assistant French do				187	10	0	900	00	1126	50		
H. J. McCarthy	do English do				187	10	0	900	00	1087	50		
W. Winder	do do	300	0	0	460	0	0	2000	00	2000	00		Pensioned.
Alphous Todd	Librarian	250	0	0	360	0	0	1600	00	1600	00		
A. G. Lejeie	Assistant do	25	13	10	187	10	0	1200	00	1350	00		
A. Laperrière	Library Clerk	85	5	0	187	10	0	850	00				Deceased.
James Curran	Sergeant-at-Arms	150	0	0	260	0	0	1300	00	1450	00		D. K. Chisholm resigned in 1854.
D. K. Chisholm	Deputy do	200	0	0	300	0	0	1400	00	1400	00		
W. C. Burrage	Chief Messenger	200	0	0	250	0	0	1160	00	1160	00		
A. L. Cardinal	Assistant do	85	5	0	187	10	0	900	00	900	00		
M. McCarthy	Library do	125	0	0	187	10	0	850	00	850	00		
O. Vincent	Post Master	100	0	0	125	0	0	850	00	850	00		
R. Defries	Assistant do	100	0	0	166	13	4	850	00	850	00		
Joseph Blais	Door Keeper	100	0	0	125	0	0	600	00	600	00		Deceased.
J. O. Connor	do	100	0	0	125	0	0	850	00	850	00		
J. Camoron	Assistant do	125	0	0	103	2	6	850	00	850	00		
R. Baillet	Messenger	103	2	6	103	2	6	850	00	850	00		
Joseph Lemonde	Speaker's do	103	2	6	103	2	6	850	00	850	00		
M. Follotier	Messenger	103	2	6	103	2	6	850	00	850	00		
W. Graham	do							850	00	850	00		
James Hoy	Library do							600	00	600	00		
Ed. Storr	Assistant Door Keeper							875	00	875	00		
Ed. Slacy	Messenger							474	58	474	58		
Joseph Asselin	do							335	00	335	00		
Etienne Roy	do												
Total		£7,590	1	6	£12,939	18	8	\$69,819	43	\$69,780	90		

List of Extra Clerks and Messengers, and the amounts paid to each, for the years 1854, 1857, 1860, and 1862.

Names.	Classification.	1854.		1857.		1860.		1862.		REMARKS.
		£	s. d.							
W. Wilson	Assistant English translator.	67	10 0							
F. X. Blanchet	do	67	10 0							
W. B. Ross	Extra writer	67	10 0							
C. Langovin	do	65	10 0							
H. Poeter	do	63	0 0							
J. A. Leprohon	do	1	5 0							
C. Rivet	do	2	10 0							
G. Taylor	do	81	5 0							
H. McCarthy	do	81	5 0							
F. Badgley	do	60	0 0							
A. G. Lajoie	do	60	0 0							
A. Leprohon	French translator	68	0 0							
A. Laperriere	Extra writer	78	15 0							
F. Gingras	do	81	5 0							
F. Gingras	do	69	0 0							
E. Dorion	Assistant French translator	63	15 0							
N. Gingras	Extra writer	45	15 0			364	00			
E. Brubeau	do	44	5 0							
A. Duchesnay	do	42	15 0							
J. McCallum	do	5	5 0							
B. Cole	do	46	7 6							
A. G. De la Chevroliere	Assistant Committee Clerk	33	15 0			258	00			
Thomas Burn	Extra writer	78	15 0							
J. G. Lano	do	9	12 6							
E. Fiset	do	23	12 6							
T. A. Young	do	33	5 0							
J. Whitehead	do	27	2 0							
L. Delorme	do	69	15 0							
W. P. Power	Speaker's Secretary	69	15 0							
F. McGilivray	Extra writer	47	10 0	17	0 0					
C. H. Lassieraye	do	83	5 0	111	11 3					328 00
To travelling expenses of extra writers	do	42	15 0							
P. Rivet	do	16	15 0							
M. McCarthy	do	78	15 0							
R. Bailey	do	24	10 0							
J. Curran	Messenger	90	2 6							
O. Vincent	do	24	10 0							
Joseph Blais	do	24	10 0							
P. Rivet	do	93	10 0	66	19 4					
		61	10 0	74	18 9					

Names.	Classification.	1854.		1857.		1860.		1862.		REMARKS.
		£	s. d.							
Jas. Webster	Messenger	7	0 0							
J. Lemonde	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
E. Pelletier	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
L. Labonté	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
J. Asselin	do	61	10 0	74	18 9	300	00			
E. Maguire	do	61	10 0	74	18 9	370	00			
J. B. Pelletier	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
W. Graham	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
J. Turgeon	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
Jama Roy	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
E. Storr	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
E. O. Connor	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
H. Tully	do	61	10 0	74	18 9					
James Bell	Page	37	11 3	61	6 3					
P. Laliberté	Messenger	61	10 0							
J. D. Asselin	do	37	11 3							
D. Forbes	do	79	0 0	66	19 4					
E. Roy	do	54	10 0	74	18 9	309	00			Also, night watch.
Labelle Régis	do	53	0 0							
J. B. Lajoie	do	53	0 0	74	18 9	300	00			
P. Bousquet	do	53	0 0	74	18 9					
J. Hurley	do	53	0 0	74	18 9	300	00			
J. Brown	do	52	10 0	74	18 9	300	00			
T. H. Blais	do	51	10 0	74	18 9	300	00			
G. Balleau	Page	25	0 0	61	6 3	514	90			Also, night watch.
W. W. Wheeler	do	24	10 0							
Charles Baker	Messenger	47	0 0							
P. Donati	do	26	0 0							
L. Sanson	do	17	10 0							
F. Michel	do	18	0 0							
O. Roberge	do	34	10 0							
J. Drolet	Gas man	64	10 0							
J. Healy	Fireman; 1857, messenger	34	1 3	74	18 9	611	25			Also, night watch.
J. Dixon	do	10	1 3							
G. Olivier	Retired messenger	15	0 0							
A. Cardinal	do	13	0 0							
Travelling expenses	do	5	0 0							
L. Benoit	Extra services—ch. messenger	25	0 0							
P. E. Smith	Messengers	53	7 6	111	11 3					
J. Gooch	Extra writer	107	6 3	213	1 3	360	00			328 00
P. L. Macdonell	do	73	2 6							
J. Notman	do	97	15 0							
G. C. Partridge	do	107	1 3	384	00					328 00
A. Landeny	do	30	16 3							

LIST of Extra Clerks and Messengers, and the amounts paid to them for the years 1854, 1857, 1860 and 1862.—Continued.

Names of Extra Officers, &c.	Classification.	1854.		1857.		1860.		1862.		REMARKS.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
J. Brunau	Extra writer									\$4 per day.
E. Dubord	do							284 00		do
W. J. O'Brien	do							256 00		do
J. Lacroix	do							284 00		do
W. Buchanan	do							256 00		do
L. Ross	do							280 00		do
G. H. Chorrer	do							248 00		do
C. Sims	do							244 00		do
O. Hamel	do							244 00		do
J. Heron	do							228 00		do
C. E. Bartlett	do							228 00		do
B. Epps	do							168 00		do
E. Marcotte	do							164 00		do
M. Donolan	do							160 00		do
E. Richer	do							112 00		do
E. Wilson	do							60 00		do
J. M. Parker	do							52 00		do
P. Worthington	do							164 00		Services during Recess.
do	do							320 00		do
C. Gagnon	do							704 00		do
E. Blar	do							704 00		do
G. H. Macaulay	do							548 00		do
L. Ross	do							704 00		do
F. Belcourt	do							354 17		do
M. Hunter	do							300 00		Sessional.
J. Brzeau	Messenger							300 00		do
C. Boudreau	do							200 00		do
J. Jones	Page							200 00		do
George Curran	do							37 50		\$1.25 per day.
Ira Storr	Messenger							175 50		2.25 do
A. Lorie	do							171 00		do
R. P. Quirouet	do							171 00		do
D. Beauchamp	do							168 75		do
J. R. Lacroix	do									

Names of Extra Officers, &c.	Classification.	1854.		1857.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
H. Pruneau	do												
O. Robitaille	do												
F. Giguere	do												
J. N. Stephens	do												
G. Trudello	do												
J. Grégoire	do												
F. Blais	do												
R. Bilson	do												
M. Boutillier	do												
P. Logan	do												
J. Brown	do												
J. Turgeon	Night watch.												
J. Amel	do												
O. Roberge	Fireman												
E. Storr	Laborer and night watch												
E. Botterell	Messenger												
do	do												
Total		£3,596	10 0	£3,985	16 2			\$19,014	08				

STATEMENT of the number of Permanent and Extra Officers and Servants, and of the amount paid out for their services from the year 1856 to the year 1862, inclusive.

	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Nos.	Amount paid, \$ cts.												
Permanent Officers.....	44	48726 05	49	51759 74	50	71155 92	52	65547 00	53	63819 43	56	64533 50	60	69786 00
Extra Writers.....	22	7644 00	19	6016 50	27	12586 00	16	4898 00	25	7762 00	19	4440 00	53	17440 17
Extra Messengers.....	36	12719 75	36	9922 73	30	13261 75	31	7359 00	33	11262 68	34	10380 35	50	12830 25
Total	102	69,089 80	104	67,698 97	107	97,003 67	99	77,714 00	111	82,844 11	109	79,353 85	163	100,057 32

LIST of the permanent Officers and Servants of the Legislative Assembly, with their Salaries for the year 1863.

Name.	Title of Office.	Amount per annum.
		\$
Wm. B. Lindsay.....	Chief Clerk	1400
G. M. Muir.....	Clk. & Assistant.....	600
Alfred Patrick.....	do	2200
G. W. Wicksteed.....	Law Clerk.....	1000
Thomas Vaux.....	Accountant.....	2000
Joshua Stansfeld	Asst. do and Book-keeper.....	1200
William Spink.....	Clerk of Routine & Records.....	1800
W. P. Patrick.....	Chief Office Clerk.....	2000
H. Hartney	Asst. do and Clk. Print. Com.....	2000
H. B. Stuart.....	English Writing Clerk.....	1200
E. Denechaud.....	French do	1200
A. G. D. Taylor.....	Junior Clerk	1000
T. H. Blais.....	do	700
H. R. Smith.....	do	600
O. C. de la Chevrotière.....	do	600
N. Gingras.....	do	600
Henry Lindsay.....	do	600
J. S. Sloane.....	do	600
P. E. Smith.....	do	600
John Notman	do	600
J. P. Leprohon	First Asst. Clerk of Com.....	1500
F. X. Blanchet	Second do do	1200
Alfred Todd.....	Ch. Clk. of P. B. & V. O.....	2000
T. Patrick.....	Asst. do do & Clk. R. C... ..	1500
H. Poetter.....	Assistant Clerk of Votes.....	1400
E. P. Dorion.....	Chief French Translator and Asst. Law Clerk.....	1800
W. Fanning.....	Trans. of Votes and Proceed- ings of Journals.....	1800
J. G. Coursolles.....	Assistant French Translator.....	1600
Joseph Royal	do do	1600
J. F. Gingras.....	do do	1400
A. Mondelet.....	do do	1000
F. Badgley.....	Chief English Translator and Assistant Law Clerk.....	1800
W. Wilson.....	Assistant English Translator.....	1600
F. Hayes.....	do do	1600
Wm. Wilson, junr.....	do do	800
W. B. Ross.....	English Journal Clerk.....	1600
W. H. Lemoine.....	French do	1600
P. Rivet.....	Assistant French do	1200
H. J. McCarthy.....	do English do	1200
Alpheus Todd	Librarian	2000
A. G. Lajoie.....	Asst. do	1600
A. Laperrière.....	Library Clerk.....	1400
D. W. Macdonell.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1500
W. C. Burrage.....	Deputy do	1400
A. L. Cardinal.....	Chief Messenger.....	1160
M. McCarthy.....	Asst. do	900
O. Vincent.....	Library Messenger.....	850
R. Defries.....	Post Master.....	850
Joseph Blais	Asst do	850
J. O'Connor.....	Door-Keeper	850
R. Baillie.....	Asst. do	600
Joseph Laliberté	Messenger.....	850
Joseph Lemoine.....	Speaker's Messenger.....	850
Edward Pelletier.....	Messenger	850
William Graham.....	do	850
James Hoy.....	Library Messenger.....	850
Edward Storr.....	Asst. Door-Keeper.....	600
Edward Steacy.....	Messenger	850
Joseph Asselin.....	do	850
Etienne Roy	do	600
		\$71,810

LIST of Extra Writers and Messengers for 1863.

Names.	Employment.	Rate per diem.	Residence.
		\$ cts.	
W. C. Bowles.....	Extra Writer.....	4 00	Brighton, C. W.
H. Vaux.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
F. A. Belcourt.....	do.....	4 00	do
G. H. Macaulay.....	Speaker's Secretary.....	5 00	do
M. L. Ross.....	Extra Writer.....	4 00	do
E. Blain.....	do.....	4 00	do
C. A. Gagnon.....	do.....	4 00	Boucherville, C. E.
L. B. Lemay.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, do
E. Ford.....	do.....	4 00.	do do
H. Simard.....	do.....	4 00	Malbaic (Murray Bay), C. E.
G. McGillivray.....	do.....	4 00	Williamstown, C. W.
L. A. Cannon.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
W. H. Johnston.....	do.....	4 00	Point Levi, C. E.
J. J. Human.....	do.....	4 00	Belleville, C. W.
C. Garneau.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
J. A. Dewitt.....	do.....	4 00	Chateauguay, C. E.
H. J. Morgan.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
E. Languedoc.....	do.....	4 00	Montreal, do
L. N. Benjamin.....	do.....	4 00	Belleville, C. W.
C. Panet.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
Arthur Lindsay.....	do.....	4 00	Toronto, C. W.
F. Bédard.....	do.....	4 00	St. Pierre Les Becquets, C. E.
L. J. Pitau.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
J. Bruneau.....	do.....	4 00	Montreal, do
J. O. Benoit.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, do
W. J. O'Brien.....	do.....	4 00	do do
J. M. Stewart.....	do.....	4 00	Breadalbane, C. W.
John Atkins.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, C. E.
M. Bouchard.....	do.....	4 00	Montreal, do
C. Marcotte.....	do.....	4 00	Deschambault, C. E.
William Clarke.....	do.....	4 00	Montreal, do
W. Aumond.....	do.....	4 00	Ottawa, C. W.
C. J. D. Lagendre.....	do.....	4 00	Three Rivers, C. E.
N. Hardy.....	do.....	4 00	Champlain, do
E. Le Marquis.....	do.....	4 00	Fraserville, do
Octave Dionne.....	do.....	4 00	St. Denis, do
Wm. Kollerton.....	do.....	4 00	Georgeville, do
L. H. Fréchette.....	do.....	4 00	Quebec, do
J. Basselin.....	Messengers, for the		
	Session.....	300 00	Montreal, C. E.
Louis Labonté.....	do.....	300 00	St. Denis, do
Jos. Turgeon, Sr.....	do.....	300 00	Quebec, do
J. B. Lajoie.....	do.....	300 00	Montreal, do
P. Bousquet.....	do.....	300 00	L'Assomption, do
J. Ilurley.....	do.....	300 00	Quebec, do
Jos. Brown.....	do.....	300 00	do do
O. Roberge.....	do.....	300 00	do do
M. Lafamme.....	do.....	300 00	do do
J. D'Arcy.....	do.....	300 00	do do
J. Nadeau.....	do.....	300 00	do do
E. Botterell.....	do.....	300 00	Toronto, C. W.
J. Buckley.....	do.....	300 00	do do
P. Labelle.....	do.....	300 00	Quebec, C. E.
J. Rivet.....	do.....	300 00	St. Vincilace, do
P. Buckley.....	do.....	300 00	Quebec, do
T. Garlic.....	do.....	300 00	Toronto, C. W.
C. Appleyard.....	do.....	300 00	Quebec, C. E.
W. Attley.....	do.....	300 00	Toronto, C. W.
C. Brazeau.....	do.....	300 00	Montreal, C. E.
N. Turgeon.....	do.....	300 00	Quebec, do
C. Boudreault.....	do.....	300 00	do do
A. Lortie.....	do.....	2 25	do do
R. Quirouet.....	do.....	2 25	St. Pierre, do
	Extra Messengers pr. dm.		
	do.....	2 25	do do

LIST of Extra Writers and Messengers for 1863.—*Continued.*

D. Beauchamp.....	Extra Messenger.....	2 25	Montreal, C. E.
H. Pruneau.....	do	2 25	St. Lambert, do
G. Trudel.....	do	2 25	Montreal, do
O. Robitaille.....	do	2 25	Quebec, do
Jos. Grégoire.....	do	2 25	do do
J. Stephens.....	do	2 25	Hamilton, C. W.
F. Blais.....	do	2 25	Quebec, C. E.
R. Belton.....	do	2 25	Kingston, C. W.
M. Boutillier.....	do	2 25	Montreal, C. E.
P. Logan.....	do	2 25	Quebec, do
H. Brault.....	do	2 25	Montreal, do
G. Gignac.....	do	2 25	St. Catharines, C. W.
L. Lafranchise.....	do	2 25	Montreal, C. E.
J. Leonard.....	do	2 25	Quebec, do
D. Finsterer.....	do	2 25	Lacolle, do
L. Lemay.....	do	2 25	Montreal, do
E. Desrochers.....	do	2 25	L'Assomption, C. E.
L. Crevier.....	do	2 25	St. Laurent, C. E.
D. McMullen.....	Page Sessional.....	250 00	Pictou, C. W.
H. Lafamme.....	do	250 00	Quebec, C. E.
J. C. Jones.....	do	250 00	do do
G. Curran.....	do	250 00	Oakville, C. W.
J. Storr.....	do	2 50	Overton, do
T. Falardeau.....	do	2 50	Lorette, C. E.
J. Maguire.....	do	2 50	Quebec, do
J. Turgeon.....	Watchman Sessional.....	180 00	do do
J. Hamel.....	do	180 00	do do
J. Sinclair.....	Fireman, per diem.....	1 75	do do



T H E
“CREDIT FONCIER,”

BY

G. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,

ANNEXED TO THE

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

3rd MARCH, 1863,

TO ENQUIRE INTO THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING IT IN
LOWER CANADA.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., ST. URSULE STREET.
1863.

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REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a "Landed Credit System" in Lower Canada.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
3rd March, 1863.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Messieurs de Boucherville, Desaulniers, Joseph Dufresne, Alexandre Dufresne, Laframboise, Sylvain, Mongenais, Kierzkowski, Daoust, Caron, and Labreche-Viger, be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a System of Credit Foncier in Lower Canada, with a view of affording aid to the agricultural classes, and the best means to be adopted to ensure its successful operation; with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time by Bill or otherwise.

Attest,

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk, L. A.

18th March, 1863.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a "System of Landed Credit" in Lower Canada, for the purpose of coming to the assistance of the agricultural class, &c., &c.,

Have the honor to present to Your Honorable House their First Report:—

Your Committee, immediately after organization, lost none of the time at their disposal in arriving as speedily and as surely as possible at some practical and advantageous result.

Your Committee, in the first instance, took advantage of the studies and general knowledge of several of its members.

After some discussion as to the plan of proceedings to be adopted, Your Committee entered upon the consideration of projects submitted by Messieurs Alexandre and Joseph Dufresne. If their propositions have not been adopted by Your Committee, they have, nevertheless, been of considerable service in the elaboration of the plan now submitted.

The third proposition, which is by far the most important one, and which Your Committee have examined and studied, is that of Mr. George de Boucherville.

The information obtained by that gentleman is of the highest importance. It was collected by him on the spot, during his visit to Europe last summer. By studying the works of the best authors, and by communicating personally with individuals intimately connected with the working of the Landed Credit Institutions in Europe, Mr. de Boucherville has acquired that extended and ample knowledge of the subject which he now possesses.

The work of Mr. de Boucherville, which is in reality merely an amplification of his evidence, is so interesting and is so applicable, that Your Committee have considered it proper to annex it to their Report. Moreover, a work of this nature is of the greatest necessity at a time when the whole country is excited with regard to this subject, and when public men are called upon to act either in favor or against the proposed system.

The subject of "Landed Credit" has been considered to be of such vast importance

that Your Committee considered it to be their duty to neglect no means by which its principles should become known to all those who take an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the most important class of our community.

Your Committee have become more and more convinced, both by discussion and study, that the establishment of a Landed Credit Bank is one of the best measures which could be adopted to relieve the agricultural class from the state of embarrassment in which it now finds itself.

Finally, Your Committee, after lengthy and serious deliberation, have arrived at the following conclusions:—

Resolved, That it has become necessary, in the interest of the agricultural class, to establish a Landed Credit Bank.

Resolved, That this bank shall be called the Landed Credit Bank of Canada.

Resolved, That the object of this bank should be to loan money, on mortgage only, at long dates, with a sinking fund.

Resolved, That the bank should have the power of issuing notes for double the amount of its paid-up capital, and for an amount equal to the bonds (*lettres de gage*) which it may negotiate.

Resolved, That the subscribed capital of the bank should be "one million of dollars," and it should be permitted to commence operations on the payment of one-tenth of that capital.

Resolved, That power should be granted to the bank to ascertain accurately the existence of secret or unknown incumbrances, and to clear them off easily and economically, at the same time protecting third parties.

Resolved, That power should also be granted to the bank to collect promptly its just claims.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 3rd March, 1863.

IN COMMITTEE ON ORDER OF REFERENCE No. 4.

PRESENT

Messieurs DE BOUCHERVILLE,
JOSEPH DUFRESNE,
ALEXANDRE DUFRESNE,
LABRECHE-VIGER,
DESAULNIERS,
DAOUST,
CARON.

The Order of Reference having been read,

It was moved by Mr. de Boucherville, seconded by Mr. Daoust, that Mr. Desaulniers do take the Chair.—*Carried*.

After some discussion, the Committee agreed upon the following definition of *Credit Foncier*.

"We understand the term *Credit Foncier* to mean a monetary institution which loans money to proprietors of land on mortgage, at long dates, and with a sinking fund."

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A.M.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

Mr. DESAULNIERS, PRESIDENT.

Messieurs J. DUFRESNE,
ALEXANDRE DUFRESNE,
LABRECHE-VIGER,
DAOUST,
CARON,
KIERZKOWSKI,
SYLVAIN,
MONGENAI,
LAFRAMBOISE.

Moved by Mr. Labreche-Viger, seconded by Mr. Laframboise, and resolved :

That Mr. Alexandre Dufresne be requested to explain to the Committee his plan for the establishment of a Landed Credit Institution.

In accordance with this request, Mr. Dufresne explained his views on the subject, and what he considered to be the best means to adopt in establishing a Bank of Landed Credit.

After some discussion in Committee, it was moved by Mr. Laframboise, seconded by Mr. Caron, and resolved :

Ordered, That George de Boucherville, Esquire, Advocate, of St Hyacinthe, be summoned by the Clerk to appear before the Committee on Tuesday next, the 10th March instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that he be prepared to produce all papers, notes and documents which he may have in his possession on the subject of Landed Credit, in order that they may be submitted to the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A.M.

Thursday, 5th March, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

Mr. DESAULNIERS, PRESIDENT.

Messieurs JOSEPH DUFRESNE,
ALEXANDRE DUFRESNE,
LAFRAMBOISE,
SYLVAIN,
KIERZKOWSKI,
DAOUST,
CARON,
LABRECHE-VIGER.

The Committee having debated for some time upon the different plans of Landed Credit proposed to them, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Messrs. Joseph and Alexandre Dufresne be hereby requested to prepare an analysis of their plans of Landed Credit, to be submitted to the Committee at its next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday next, 10th March instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Tuesday, 10th March, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

MR. DESAULNIERS, PRESIDENT.
Messieurs LAFRAMBOISE,
CARON,
ALEX. DUFRESNE,
LABRECHE-VIGER.

The Order of the Committee of the 4th inst., summoning Geo. de Boucherville, Esq., to appear before the Committee this day, having been read, and the said Geo. de Boucherville not appearing,

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A.M.

Wednesday, 11th March, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

MR. DESAULNIERS, PRESIDENT.
Messieurs DAOUST,
JOSEPH DUFRESNE,
ALEXANDRE DUFRESNE,
LAFRAMBOISE,
KIERZKOWSKI,
CARON.

In obedience to the Order of the Committee, Geo. de Boucherville, Esq., appeared before it, and, at the request of the President, commenced an explanation of his plan for the establishment of a Landed Credit Institution. Having listened to him for some time, and having debated upon the subject, the Committee ordered his reappearance, to continue his explanations on the subject of Landed Credit.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 9½ o'clock A.M.

Thursday, 12th March, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

MR. DESAULNIERS, PRESIDENT.
Messieurs JOSEPH DUFRESNE,
ALEXANDRE DUFRESNE,
LAFRAMBOISE,
MONGENAI,
DAOUST,
CARON,
LABRECHE-VIGER.

Mr. de Boucherville is again heard on the subject of Landed Credit.

The Committee having discussed the subject at great length, decides that Mr. de Boucherville be requested to submit his plan of Landed Credit in writing at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at half-past nine o'clock A.M.

Friday, 13th March, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

Mr. DESAULNIERS, PRESIDENT.

Messieurs DAoust,
ALEXANDRE DUFRESNE,
LAFRAMBOISE,
SYLVAIN,
MONGENAI, S,
KIERZKOWSKI,
CARON,
LABRECHE-VIGER.

In accordance with the Order, Mr. de Boucherville laid before the Committee his plan of Landed Credit in writing. It was then discussed, and modified as follows :

The system of Landed Credit to be established in this country shall be called "The Landed Credit Institution of Canada:" its subscribed capital shall amount to one million of dollars.

The Institution shall be authorised to commence operations, as soon as one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed.

It shall have the power of issuing bonds (*lettres de gage*) for the amount of mortgages (*obligations hypothécaires*) in its possession ; it shall have the power of putting in circulation notes to the amount of double its capital, and to the amount of bonds (*lettres de gage*) which it may have negotiated.

Loans shall be made at long date ; there shall be a sinking fund, and one per centum shall be charged for cost of management.

The rate of interest claimed from the borrower shall be the same as that paid by the institution.

The principal place of business shall be decided upon by the majority of the shareholders ; branch agencies may be established ; the institution shall have the power of paying annually a certain proportion of its bonds (*lettres de gage*) and the selection shall be made by lottery (*tirage au sort.*)

The institution may grant a premium to the first numbers that issue, and it shall possess the right of clearing off mortgages to secure priority (*droit de purge.*)

Some discussion having arisen on the latter proposition, it was deferred till the next day, to be then discussed again.

Ordered, That Mr. DeBoucherville do appear before the Committee to-morrow at half-past nine o'clock, A.M.

The Committee then adjourned.

Saturday, 14th March, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

Mr. DESAULNIERS, PRESIDENT.

Messieurs DAoust,
ALEXANDRE DUFRESNE,
JOSEPH DUFRESNE,
LAFRAMBOISE,
SYLVAIN,
MONGENAI, S,
KIERZKOWSKI,
CARON.

Mr. de Boucherville being present, the Committee resumed the consideration of the

proposition to grant to the institution (*le droit de purge*) "the right of clearing off mortgages to secure priority." This was discussed at length, and finally adopted.

The reading of Mr. de Boucherville's plan of Landed Credit was then continued as follows:—

Loans shall not be in excess of one-half the value of the property; the *minimum* of loans shall not be less than one hundred dollars; the institution shall possess (*droit de gage* privileged claim, on the crops of the borrower for the arrears, the annuity then next due and *intérêts moratoires*; it shall have the power of naming arbitrators; it shall also enjoy the right of *exécution parée*, (privilege of proceeding without judgment); no opposition shall be authorised except for payment; the amount of the debt may be claimed in the event of non-payment or deterioration in the value of the property; the cost of judicial sales shall be added to the debt.

The Committee having discussed the said plan for some time, deferred its further consideration to Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. DeBoucherville do again appear on that day.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Monday, 16th March, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

MR. DESAULNIERS, PRESIDENT.

Messieurs DAoust,

ALEXANDRE DUFRESNE,

JOSEPH DUFRESNE,

LAFRAMBOISE,

MONGENAI,

KIERZKOWSKI,

CARON.

Mr. DeBoucherville again appeared before the Committee.

The Committee resumed the consideration of his plan of Landed Credit, and having read it and again discussed its details, arrived at the following conclusions:—

Resolved, That it has become necessary in the interest of the agricultural class to establish a Bank of Landed Credit.

Resolved, That the said institution should be called "The Canada Landed Credit Institution."

Resolved, That its object shall be to loan money on mortgage only, at long date, and with a sinking fund.

Resolved, That it shall have the power of issuing notes to the extent of double its paid-up capital, and up to the amount of *lettres de gage* which it may negotiate.

Resolved, That its subscribed capital shall be One million of dollars, and it may commence its operation on the payment of the tenth part of its capital.

Resolved, That it should possess the power of ascertaining the existence of secret or unknown incumbrances, and of clearing them off easily and economically, at the same time protecting the rights of third parties.

Resolved, That it should also have the power of exacting in a speedy manner payment of all claims which may be justly due.

Ordered, That the Chairman do report the proceedings of the Committee and the said resolutions to the House, as a principal basis upon which a Landed Credit Institution may be founded, and that the interesting work of Geo. De Boucherville, Esquire, containing his evidence, and the information furnished by him to the Committee on this subject, be annexed as the Appendix to the said Report.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE

SYSTEM OF CREDIT FONCIER,

BY

G. B. DEBOUCHERVILLE

AN Institution, for the first indication of whose existence we must go back to the last century, and the first trial of which was made in the year 1770,—has been so well developed in Europe, that there are but four Governments under which it has not been put into operation. Two of these have sent Commissioners to study the question specially, with the view of its speedy introduction within the limits of their jurisdiction. This institution is the *Credit Foncier*. What is this of which so much has been said on this side of the Atlantic, and which has conferred so much benefit on the people of Europe; which, after having been submitted to the most severe tests that any financial institution can be compelled to undergo, has passed unscathed through the serious crisis and frightful disasters which spread over Europe after the upheavings of the French Revolution and the wars of the Empire, and which now finds itself stronger, more vigorous and more prosperous than ever?

The *Credit Foncier* is merely a financial institution, a Bank, which rests upon the security of the soil, the main source of all wealth, and which offers this same soil as debtor to the capitalist, who becomes creditor. As a guarantee of interest and capital, it offers the labor of the agriculturist, whose means of improving his land are doubled by the funds placed at his disposal by the Bank.

It is a substitution, through the agency of this Banking institution, of the credit of the soil for the present credit of the agriculturist, and it is effected by the soil itself.

The *Credit Foncier* is no longer an institution which is on its trial in Europe. It is no longer in its infancy. Its principles and basis are well known, and they are universally the same. Some difference may occasionally be remarked, but this is in matters of detail, which have been introduced to suit the peculiar habits and customs, or the special laws of different countries.

The *Credit Foncier* is known under different titles: the institution is called "Agricultural Bank," "Mortgage Bank," either "*Banque Hypothécaire*," or "*Caisse Hypothécaire*," "Proprietors' Bank," "Association of Borrowers," "Association of Lenders on Mortgage," &c., &c. All these institutions are worked upon the same principle, have the same object in view, and use the same means to procure the capital required, which they then offer to the proprietors of the soil. In each and all it is the soil, the land itself which acts as the principal agent; it is that soil which gives its credit, and certainly none could be better. But if it is the best kind of credit, why does not the proprietor himself use it to procure the capital which he requires, and which for this reason he should be able to procure on better conditions, while it is notorious that the farmer is always obliged to pay a higher rate of interest than the trader, the latter not having as good security to offer as the former? It is this anomaly which induced serious men to study this phenomenon. Their studies enabled them to discover its cause; when they had found this cause, they sought the means of remedying it, and they have found it. The result of these studies is well known; the institution was productive of great benefit in all the countries in which it

was established. It is these studies and their results which it is important to understand. It is this which I purpose examining in the present work.

On the 7th November, 1862, I made a preliminary report to the Central Committee then sitting at St. Hyacinth, in which I treated of the several Landed Credit Institutions which are in operation in Europe, with their organization and the manner of working them. I now purpose entering into a more ample consideration of the question, which I merely pointed out in my preliminary report.

PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.

There are three general principles which unite in the production of wealth: these are Labor, Capital and Trade. All three hail from a common source,—the activity of man; but their mode of action differs.

Political economists assert that the term labor may be divided into productive and unproductive labor. Productive labor is that which gives to any particular article a degree of utility from which an exchangeable value may be realized, equal to or greater than the value of the labor expended. Labor is productive when the use or service which is its natural result gives an exchangeable value, although this use or service may cease to exist so soon as produced. The labor of the agriculturist, the tradesman, the artisan, the trader and the banker, is the principal source of wealth; but we must not forget that although manual labor is necessary, the labor of the brain is not less important under many circumstances in the assistance and direction of the former. Watts, Fulton, and many other inventors are examples of this. Unproductive labor is that which does not produce any value.

Capital is the product of accumulated labor. The agriculturist who uses agricultural implements in the improvement of his farm, makes use of articles which he has purchased out of his previous earnings; this is his capital, whether he purchased these implements with money, or acquired them in any other manner, they represent work previously done, the value of which he has preserved and accumulated. Productive capital is that which affords a revenue susceptible of accumulation, which can reproduce capital in its turn.

Unproductive capital is that which cannot produce any revenue.

Commerce is the traffic and exchange of the fruits of labour, industry, and capital. Thus not only does the farmer who ploughs his field and takes in his crops, produce; not only is the manufacturer who makes cloth out of wool, or who uses the raw material with which he fabricates other articles, a producer, but the capitalist who furnishes stock and tools, &c., to these different branches of industry, and who thereby lightens the labours of others, is also a producer; and the banker who doubles his capital by a proportionate emission of paper bearing his signature is also a producer. Manual labour, capital, commerce, manufactures, exchange or bank operations are all different modes of production. Capital, taken in its most extended sense, means everything which can be disposed of, and which has a value. But as all articles are fixed at a comparative value according to the sum of money which can be obtained for them, the name of capital is generally replaced by the term money.

Labor produces capital: this capital in turn, when placed at the disposal of the laborer, is reproduced with increased power. J. B. Lay writes: "The attributes of capital are to furnish advances to the different branches of industry; where it is used, in order that it may re-appear in different forms; and so on eternally, provided that the same capital sum is used with sufficient ability to cause its constant revival, with a view to its further use for the purpose of reproduction. In other words, capital is a sum of a certain value specially set apart for the purpose of making advances to assist production."

It is not in all cases the owner of capital who employs or uses it directly to effect reproduction; frequently, and in the greater number of cases it is the borrower who pays for the use of this capital a certain amount per annum which is termed *interest*. If the use which the borrower may have made of this amount, produces for his benefit a profit in excess of the amount of interest which he has had to pay; the transaction is one to his advantage.

There are certain branches of industry which, by the celerity of their operations, produce in a short time the value of the capital which they have employed; in this case

those who may have used the capital are in a position to loan money at short dates and are able to meet their engagements with ease. Traders are of this class.

Some branches can only reproduce the capital employed after some months. There are also other branches of industry which, from the nature of their operations, never reproduce the capital employed in a stipulated sum or amount, but only by a gradual annual increase of production. In this category we may place the use of capital in the development of agriculture. The soil gives up its produce at certain stated periods each year; the operation is slow but may be gradually accelerated in such a manner as to reproduce annually a portion of the capital invested over and above the interest. This is as much as can reasonably be expected, particularly in cold climates where vegetation is not so luxuriant as in tropical climates. He who contracts a loan has two things to take into consideration: whether he can realize the capital to reimburse it at maturity, and the interest which he is obliged to pay, is not more than the profit which he can derive from his loan.

It is easier to borrow at short date than at long date; particularly when the rate of interest is high, and when capital is not abundant in the country.

Traders and manufacturers, whose transactions enable them to realize their capital promptly, easily obtain accommodation at the banks. The same facility is not obtainable by those who require to borrow at long dates, and much less by the agriculturist, who can only manage to reimburse the capital of any loans he may contract by fractions payable annually.

CREDIT ON MORTGAGE.

(*Crédit Hypothécaire.*)

Although the security offered by the agriculturist, by means of a mortgage on his property, is undoubtedly of a more solid nature than a personal guarantee, it is a positive fact that his credit is less secure, and he is never able to borrow at a rate of interest as favorable as that at which the trader can effect a loan.

In the Report of the Commission appointed by the French Government to consider the question of "Reform in the System of Mortgages and the Landed Credit System" (*Réforme hypothécaire et Crédit Foncier*), presented to the National Assembly of France on the 29th April, 1851, we find it alleged, that "all parties agree in the opinion above enunciated." "That of all the kinds of material security which can be furnished to the lender, landed security based upon mortgage is the most solid and most undoubted, provided always that the value of the immovable mortgaged bears a fair comparison with the figure of the loan. It is equally an established fact that in France, capitalists have a natural propensity for investments by mortgage, and prefer them to all other investments—even to investments in public securities. From these two general facts, the natural result would seem to be, that the proprietor who consents to give a mortgage upon his immovable property should be enabled to find with certainty the capital which he requires on the most favorable conditions which the general state of credit in the country would justify. It is certain, nevertheless, that even in the most prosperous times, when capitalists were satisfied with a revenue of 4 and even 3½ per centum by investing in the funds, when even the best commercial paper was discounted under that moderate rate of interest, the proprietors of immovables were compelled to pay at least 5 per cent. per annum, and the rate was always much higher, in spite of the prohibitions and penalties which legislation seemed to enact uselessly against usury. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in a memorandum upon which he based his projected law, concluded that the annual rate of interest paid in France for the use of capital loaned on mortgages, may be fairly estimated at from 9 to 10 per centum per annum.

In the Court of Inquiry organised by the *Conseil d'Etat*, M. de la Chaume, Notary, of Paris, estimated the rate of interest on loans on mortgage in Paris at six per cent., exclusive of costs. Mons. de Mornay, Inspector General of Agriculture, considers seven per cent. a general average. M. Benoist d'Azy, one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Assembly, mentions six to seven per cent. (costs included) as an average rate, in the best financial seasons, and on the most favorable conditions. M. Silry, Manager of the Mortgage Bank (*Caisse hypothécaire*), states that in some departments in the vicinity of Paris, loans on mortgage are effected at nine per cent.

We submit a recapitulation of the replies given by the General Departmental Councils in France, to the questions submitted to them in 1845 with regard to Agricultural Credit.

1st Ques. Is agriculture now in a position to borrow easily capital which is required to be devoted to useful works of improvement?

Sixty-seven Departments furnished replies.

Forty-five General Departmental Councils replied in the negative; two of these establish a distinction between the credit afforded to graziers and that given to ordinary farmers. Graziers, owing to a prompt realization of their profits, are enabled to borrow without difficulty. Nine General Councils replied in the affirmative, admitting, however, that the rate of interest is high, and that the loan is generally followed by the expropriation of the borrowers; seven General Councils replied in the affirmative, but simply stating certain special cases; five General Councils replied in the affirmative, but declared that the amount of the loans is not used for agricultural purposes; four General Councils declared that the loans were effected for the purpose of acquiring property.

2nd Ques. At what rates and by what means do agriculturists procure the use of capital?

Sixty-one General Councils replied.

Fifty-seven Councils declared that agriculturists always borrow at a rate in excess of the legal rate, either by agreements of a usurious character, or through the costs entailed by the agreement. Among these Councils, 11 complained of usury in loans for agricultural purposes, without giving details; two state the rate of interest, including with the nominal rate, the cost of contract and renewals, at from 12 to 22 per cent.; one from 12 to 15 per cent.; two from 10 to 12 per cent.; 12 from seven to 10 per cent.; five from seven to eight per cent.; five from six to eight per cent.; 17 from six to seven per cent. One Council states that the rate of interest on loans for one year is 15 per cent., for two years 10 per cent., for three years 8 33-100 per cent., for four years 7 40-100 per cent.; three Councils replied that money can be borrowed at five per cent., but they omit the consideration of costs; one Council alone declares that, with costs, money can be borrowed at from five to six per cent.

3rd Ques. What is the general term of loans contracted for agricultural purposes?

Fifty-five Councils replied.

Seven Councils replied that loans are generally effected at short date, without determining any particular limit; four Councils state that all loans are effected to be reimbursed within the year; 17 Councils replied that all loans contracted on notes vary from three months to one year.

With regard especially to loans on mortgage, six Councils limit the duration of loans to one year; two from one to two years; two to two years; one from one to three years; one to one year to the smaller class of farmers, three years to others; one to two years for loans under 1000 francs, four years in excess of that amount; five from two to five years; four to three years; three from three to four years; three from one to five years; 11 from three to five years; two to five years; one from six to eight years; one from five to ten years; one to one year for inhabitants of the mountains, 10 years for inhabitants of the valleys.

4th Ques. By whom is the capital used for agricultural purposes loaned, and through what medium is that capital furnished?

Councils replied.

Eleven Councils stated that the capital required for agricultural operations is generally furnished through bankers and notaries; two Councils mention the intervention of Swiss capitalists; one Council states that in towns, the savings of workmen and servants are loaned to agriculturists through notaries; they withdraw their funds from the savings banks in order to obtain higher rates of interest; one Council mentions the Mortgage Bank of Marseilles; some other Councils replied that a notary generally acts as a medium between the capitalist and the borrower, and that it is impossible to ascertain the source from whence the capital is obtained.

5th Ques. How are these loans generally repaid? Do any difficulties arise in the operation, and what are they?

Twenty-seven General Councils replied.

Twenty-five Councils replied that in all loans on mortgage the repayment must be in full; that frequently at maturity, it is either very difficult or impossible to accomplish that payment, and the borrower is therefore compelled to resort to costly renewals, transfers of amounts due him, and sometimes his inability to pay is followed by expropriation and ruin; two Councils mention the existence of institutions useful to agriculture, which permit the reimbursement of the amount of loans by the payment of annuities. One of these states that even the payment of annuities was frequently impossible, and the ruin of the proprietors who had borrowed was equally the result; four Councils find that reimbursement is not at all difficult; eight Councils denounce in strong terms the abuses of the system of sales with right of redemption, (*vente à réméré*). One of them remarks that "sale, with right of redemption," *vente à réméré*, is a system adopted by usurers to despoil victims of their property,—the sale being generally made at a figure much smaller than the actual value of the immoveable.

6th Ques. In which way would it be possible to improve upon the actual condition of agricultural credit?

Sixty-nine Councils replied.

Three Councils were averse to facilitating loans to agriculturists; 46 General Councils recommended a reform of the mortgage system; 36 Councils advised the establishment of agricultural banks; two Councils were opposed to the German Bank system in particular: one Council was of opinion that the time had not yet arrived for the establishment of similar institutions in France; 16 Councils prayed for the abolition of registration taxes or their reduction to a fixed rate on loans on mortgage; ten Councils were in favor of revising the law relating to expropriation and the re-enactment of execution without judgment, (*voie parée*); six Councils asked for the repeal of the law of 1807, which relates to the rate of interest; six Councils asked for a reduction of the taxes on landed property; four recommended the establishment of Insurance Companies by the State, to provide against agricultural losses; two Councils asked for power to transfer mortgage titles by simple endorsement; three others were strongly opposed to this mode of transfer.

Before the establishment of Landed Credit Institutions, with regard to the credit of the trader compared with that of the farmer, nearly the same condition of affairs might be found to exist in all countries. The effect produced by these institutions, where they have been put into operation, has invariably been the reduction of the rate of interest to a figure which could be fairly borne by the resources of agriculture.

I shall merely repeat the reasons of the reduction in the rate of interest paid by the agriculturist since the establishment of Landed Credit Institutions. They have been discovered for some time.

The Report already quoted says: "The true cause, the original cause of the existing evil, is in the very small and doubtful security which mortgage investments offer to capitalists. He who loans on mortgage is not certain of being paid. Whatever precaution he may take, he must always be in dread of secret incumbrances, which he has been unable to discover, and which suddenly appear to endanger the capital which he has invested. However secure his investment may apparently be, he may rest assured that he will only realize at maturity if his debtor should be willing to act in good faith, and this is a quality seldom found in that class.

"If there should happen to be any hesitation on the part of the debtor, or if his affairs are complicated, the costs of expropriation or other legal proceedings, and the delay caused by such proceedings, create a long interval between the actual maturity of the loan, and the reimbursement of the amount loaned. From this results want of confidence in such investments, and a dread is created which naturally tends to increase the rate of interest. The want of punctuality in the payment of arrears is added to the uncertainty of recovering the capital. This want of punctuality, frequently inevitable when a debtor is involved, has become as it were a fixed habit, even with the most solvent debtors. This is an additional cause of mistrust on the part of the lender, and is a fresh reason for demanding a higher rate of interest. The cost of notarial deeds, which is par-

ticularly felt in small transactions, is another cause of discredit. When it becomes necessary to recur to expropriation, new expenses have necessarily to be incurred, and the recovery of the debt is as it were indefinitely postponed. A graver inconvenience arises from the fact that the lender, when he requires his capital before maturity, is at a loss to find a grantee or party to whom he can transfer his claim, unless he submits to a sacrifice. Moreover, the transfer entails new and onerous costs; mortgage claims are in this respect so difficult to negotiate, that large amounts of available capital, are from preference otherwise invested. But it is not sufficient to re-assure the creditor with regard to the nature of the security which is furnished to him, and the ease with which he can realize upon it; it is also necessary to see that the obligations of the borrower bear a just proportion to the amount of his resources; and this result can only be attained in two ways: firstly, that the rate of interest should at least be as near to the average current rate as possible; secondly, that a certain long period of time should be granted to the borrower to re-imburse a capital which has become absorbed, and the payment of which in full, if promptly required, would be extremely injurious to his prospects. Instead of this, it would be well to substitute the power of repayment by instalments in the form of annuities in a gradual scale, which would be imperceptibly felt in the discharge of the annual interest.

"This is not all: it is a notorious fact that capital which seeks investment on mortgage is unequally distributed—abundant in some localities, rare in others; this inequality is frequently found to exist to the detriment of the interests of the rural population and of the numerous proprietors who till the soil at a distance from the great industrial and commercial centres. The result of this isolated condition, of this mutual ignorance of respective means and requirements, is, that capital is uselessly offered at one point, while at other points it is urgently asked for."

In addition to the uncertainty of searches at the registry offices, even after the most careful examination of minutiae, there is still a risk of considerable expense. All these reasons, with others, which a careful examination of titles to immoveable property will disclose, easily account for the difficulties experienced by the agriculturist in obtaining loans on favorable conditions. Although he offers the best security, he is compelled to borrow at an exorbitant rate of interest, and on the most disadvantageous conditions.

This uncertainty in mortgage investments has naturally induced inquiry, with the view of discovering a remedy. "It was important to reestablish in the minds of the lenders some confidence in the security offered them. This could only be accomplished by legislation which would permit the discovery, without possible error, of all mortgages, rights, titles and claims which might be presented against the immoveable offered as security by the borrower. This was called 'Reform of the Mortgage System' (*La Réforme du régime hypothécaire*). This reform, however, may require some years, and another plan was discovered. It is called 'the *Purge*' (discharge of mortgages). It is a simple, prompt, economical and efficacious way of establishing, without any doubt, the existence of any rights or mortgages, whether secret or unknown, which may still exist upon the property. It also furnishes the means of cancelling them."

This was the first step, but it was not all. The lender is not disposed to take much trouble: he does not feel prepared to enter into the details of the researches usually undertaken in the different offices to ascertain the existence of titles and their registration; and in addition to this, to take measures for the recovery of interest and capital as well as to institute legal proceedings, &c., &c. It therefore seemed to be important to discover an intermediate party willing to take charge of all the minute—numerous, but necessary—details which are inevitably involved. This intermediate power would have the advantage of being the centre of operations, at which both lenders and borrowers would meet; it would act as a beacon by which would be guided persons having money to loan, and persons wishing to borrow on mortgage. This legal intermediate power already existed in banking transactions; these institutions, by their nature and mechanism, admirably suited mercantile wants, but they could not extend their discounts to favor agriculture.

The idea of Commercial Banks gradually created the idea of Agricultural Banks; and the Landed Credit System was first established in Prussia, and then, step by step, throughout Europe. When it was first established in France in 1852, important enquiries were made by Government; men of great distinction gave their attention to it; and Com-

missioners were appointed to take the question into consideration. In Paris, I found everything that could be learned with regard to these institutions; in the voluminous documents which have been published with a view of forming public opinion, I found everything which induces me to believe that no government can any longer ignore the existence of such institutions.

In 1845, the French Government published Mons. Royer's report. He was then Minister of Agriculture. All documents and information which he had obtained in his journey to the north of Europe and Germany, on the subject of Landed Credit institutions, were also published. In 1851, Mons. Dumas, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, instructed Mons. Jousseau to collect all documents that the Government had procured, which related to the same subject. In treating the question of the Landed Credit System, I shall refer to these several reports, as well as to more recent documents published on the subject. In important matters I shall quote freely from the originals.

HISTORY.

Mr. Diétrici writes: "Struenséc, Prime Minister to Frederic II., accounts for the deplorable condition of agricultural credit after the peace of 1763, which followed the seven years' war, in the following manner:

1st. Many properties were completely destroyed, particularly those on which the armies had been encamped for a length of time. It is true that the soil still remained in existence, but everything necessary to give it value had completely disappeared; the farm buildings had been consumed; the cattle scattered about had died from starvation; working utensils were in a miserable condition, and the fields were either uncultivated, or in very bad condition. Under these circumstances the value of property had diminished by from 50 to 60 per cent., and when a proprietor still owed from 50 to 60 per cent. on the purchase price of his property, he was unable to pay the interest of his debt, still less to re-imburse the capital at maturity. A number of failures resulted, and the sequestration which followed increased the depreciation in the value of landed property, and brought discredit on that species of investment in the eyes of capitalists. The latter having no longer any confidence in the guarantee offered to them by legal registrations, suddenly demanded payment of all sums advanced by them to landed proprietors, and thus brought on a crisis of disaster and general perturbation.

2nd. During the war, proprietors had obtained enormous prices for their produce, and had paid both taxes and the interest on sums which they had borrowed in a kind of money called *tiers saxons*. These circumstances had enabled the class of small proprietors to keep up their position in spite of what they had to endure in requisitions, forays by cavalry, and the loss on their crops which were never permitted to come fully to maturity. But after the establishment of peace, everything suddenly changed; the price of grain was reduced; taxes and interest had to be paid in currency; and while the cost of labor did not diminish, the intrinsic value of money increased. Moreover, the high cost of provisions during the war had compelled these proprietors to increase their expenses; and as they continued on the same scale, their ruin seemed inevitable.

3rd. The high price of grain, and the spurious coin in circulation, had largely increased the value of property, but this increase was in reality purely nominal and fictitious; after the establishment of peace, there was a proportionate depreciation. The fortunes of proprietors could not suffice to meet this unforeseen reaction.

4th. Interest was irregularly paid after the declaration of peace; creditors received sums on account, and the credit of proprietors was completely destroyed.

5th. So long as spurious coin passed current, and while the presence of the army procured its circulation, money was plentiful, and those who possessed it loaned it at a moderate rate of interest. The hoarding-up of specie was not cared for, as its value was merely conventional at the time, so that during the war, proprietors could borrow it with facility, and pay the interest regularly; thus, their deplorable condition was, as it were, disguised or hidden. But, so soon as the troops left Silesia after the establishment of peace, when their pay was no longer expended there, and when the currency was reduced two-thirds in value; when capitalists required their money; when the citizen wished to rebuild his house; when the trader desired to increase his business; when a father wished either to establish his son for life, or to purchase a "*trousseau*" for his daughter, money was want-

ing for all these purposes; and the proprietors who found themselves in a critical position could no longer succeed in borrowing.

6th. It has been considered a settled opinion in Silesia, that an obligation legally guaranteed offered every security, and that in the worst circumstances, there could be no risk of losing the capital. In order to preserve their credit, proprietors were induced to grant registered mortgages (*inscriptions hypothécaires*) upon their properties, and when creditors insisted upon obtaining judicial registration, they produced the extract from the register showing the position of their property with regard to mortgages, which appeared in a very favorable light; but when legal proceedings were taken, the attention of all the creditors was awakened, and it was discovered that the proprietors were completely involved. Matters were in this state, when the large proprietors, whose position was still sound, formed an association for the purpose of borrowing money. They petitioned the King for certain special rights of seizure, by which they would be authorized to sue debtors in arrears summarily, and to take possession of their properties when the interest was not regularly paid. They also asked for authority to tax the properties on a uniform principle, in order to verify estimates. The provisional plan of this credit system sanctioned in July, 1770, dates from October, 1769. Silesia was then composed of 14 principalities, each one of which formed a separate board of management, and all these boards were placed under the direction of a General Provincial Board. The following was the fundamental principle of the system:—1st. To advance to each proprietor bonds representing half the value of his property; 2nd. To pay interest to the bearer of bonds of this description in cash, without any deduction, and regularly every six months; 3rd. To repay the capital on presentation of the bond after a regular notice of six months.

A grave error committed in the establishment of the first Landed Credit Institution was the omitting of the creation of a sinking fund. It thus happened that when the capital borrowed became due, the borrowers were unable to pay; and the Institution, which calculated upon the receipt of certain sums to pay its own liabilities, was compelled to resort to rigorous measures. General embarrassment proved the urgency of modifying the nature of loans. The King of Prussia was compelled to come to the assistance of the Landed Credit Institution, and that which, at the moment, seemed to render great disasters inevitable, produced the good effect of introducing the system of compulsory payment to a sinking fund, the only system by which both the Institution and the borrower can hope to arrive at an easy, certain and advantageous mode of operation.

Several Landed Credit Institutions were established in the following chronological order:—

Silesia	- - - - -	1770
Brandenburg	- - - - -	1777
Pomerania	- - - - -	1781
Hamburg	- - - - -	1782
Denmark	- - - - -	1785
West Prussia	- - - - -	1787
East Prussia, the New March, the Electoral March	- - - - -	1788
Lunenburg, 16th February	- - - - -	1790
Esthonia and Livonia	- - - - -	1803
Schleswig-Holstein	- - - - -	1811
Mecklenburg	- - - - -	1818
Grand Duchy of Posen	- - - - -	1822
Groningue	- - - - -	1823
Poland	- - - - -	1825
Halenberg	- - - - -	1825
Hildesheim	- - - - -	1825
Grubenhagen	- - - - -	1826
Duchies of Bremen and Verden	- - - - -	1826
Bavaria	- - - - -	1826
Wurtemberg	- - - - -	1827
West Friesland	- - - - -	1828
Electorate of Hesse-Cassel	- - - - -	1832

Westphalia	- - - - -	1835
Austria	- - - - -	1841
Hanover	- - - - -	1842
Saxony	- - - - -	1844
Switzerland	- - - - -	1840
Greece	- - - - -	.....
Belgium	- - - - -	1835
France	- - - - -	1852
Hesse-Darmstadt	- - - - -	1836
Spain, at an early date	- - - - -	.....
Italy, do	- - - - -	.....

The causes which led to the establishment of Landed Credit Institutions are the same in all countries, viz :—

1st. To clear property from the enormous debts which weigh upon it.

2nd. To obtain loans for farmers on easier conditions.

3rd. To develop the resources of agriculture.

The remedy has been to substitute the collective association for individual action.

Institutions of landed credit are divided into two groups. To the first class belong those created by borrowers, with or without the guarantee of the State, but always established under Government superintendence, and to a certain extent with its concurrence. The second group includes institutions which, while they serve the interests of borrowers, are intended to work principally in the interest of lenders. These are institutions founded and managed by financial companies, with or without the sanction of the State, but working under Government supervision.

ASSOCIATIONS OF BORROWERS.

The first Landed Credit Institutions were established by associations of borrowing proprietors. With few exceptions, nearly all these institutions are so constituted. Monsieur Royer remarks that they are agencies for loaning and borrowing money rather than banks. These institutions do not take advantage of the use of credit; they issue no notes, but merely bonds or "*lettres de gage*" which bear interest at 3, 3½ or 4 per cent. interest, the latter being the highest rate. These bonds are disposed of for cash, and are repaid in the same manner, by means of an annuity proportionate to the duration of the loan, and which thus replaces each half year a portion of the capital loaned on the well understood principle of a sinking fund, with compound interest. The object of these Credit Institutions is merely to assure to the lenders the payment of interest on their capital with the same regularity as it is paid on monies placed in the funds, and the repayment at par of the said capital at a stated time. The greater number of these societies give to the borrowers their bonds (*lettres de gage*), which are transferable without expense, and are negotiable on 'Change, in the same manner as consolidated securities (*titres de rente*), in favor of the bearer. Some societies borrow and lend cash. The reimbursement of amount of bonds is decided by the capital which the society has at its disposal at the end of each half-year.

Borrowers in arrears are sued and ejected summarily by first privilege in the name of the Association, without the lender having any trouble, and without his being able even to suspect that he is the real creditor of the ejected debtor. These associations charge neither commission nor *agio*; they cause neither modification nor disturbance in the financial system of the country which adopts them, because they create an active circulation of money, without any accumulation of funds at any particular point, and without creating any new monetary value.

Mr. Josseau writes that in Germany, all Landed Credit institutions are divided into two groups :—

One kind of institution is created and managed by the proprietors themselves, who form a joint stock society to enable them to borrow without any speculative object in view, but merely for the purpose of obtaining money at a cheaper rate with greater facilities for the repayment. The societies of Wurtemberg, Prussia, Saxony, Poland, Austria and Hanover are established upon that principle.

Another species of society has been organized in the interest of lenders as well as borrowers. They are established and managed by financial companies, who, in serving the interests of the landed proprietors, make at the same time some profit on their operations.

The Mortgage Bank of Bavaria and the Mortgage Bank of Brussels are on this principle. The establishment of the first group, or "Societies of Borrowers," may rather be called "Loaning and Borrowing Agencies" than banks. They never issue notes; the only securities which they circulate, are bonds (*lettres de gage*). In some States, these bonds are handed to the borrowers, who have the privilege of negotiating them in the market. In others, the Society undertakes the negotiation of these bonds, and pays the borrower in money. This money is furnished by capitalists who invest their funds in the bonds of the "Crédit Foncier" Institution.

But whether they pay the borrower in money or in bonds, these institutions make no surplus profit. They are in the position of public officers, whose duty it is on the one hand to pay over to the landed proprietor, who contracts the loan, the amount which is due to him, and on the other hand to represent the capitalist who invests in stock, by carefully examining the nature of the security offered, and by taking proceedings against any defaulting borrowers. The Directors of the Institution dispose of the annual receipts by payment of the interest to holders of bonds, by the proper application of the sinking fund to the credit of each borrower, and the formation of the reserve fund; and they merely keep a sufficient balance to cover the cost of management.

The establishments of the second group, otherwise called "Societies of Lenders," (*Sociétés de Prêteurs*), have on the contrary the features of banking institutions. They possess a capital subscribed by Shareholders: By means of this capital, they are enabled, at the outset of their operations, to pay money to the borrower. That which distinguishes the latter from the former group, is that out of the annuity paid into the bank, a portion is reserved for the payment of interest, and even dividends to the Shareholders.

The latter kind of institution is the least in vogue in Germany.

"For a long time," Mr. Jossseau adds, "we have manifested our preference for Societies formed by borrowers, such as those established throughout Germany, in which no accumulation of profits can possibly prevent the reduction of the rate of interest to the lowest figure; we also clearly perceived that from the impossibility of organizing an institution in France on the principle of unlimited mutual responsibility, the concurrence or sanction of the State became absolutely necessary in the formation of these Societies. We acknowledge that it was with this intention that the decree of 28th February promised a subsidy and a credit. But these expectations have not been realized. Even with the advantages granted, it was found that this kind of Society is not applicable to this country. We expected the formation of Societies of Borrowers; in their stead we have had Societies of Lenders. In spite of the exertions of Government during the past year to organize Societies of borrowers, but few applications for incorporation were presented, and the truth is that if protection had been exclusively granted to that kind of Society, everything would have been reduced to matter of form, and the decree would have remained unexecuted. We must conclude from this, that if we should consider these Societies as something ideal which may be realized at a future time, their combination was certainly not the best method to adopt in inaugurating the Landed Credit system in this country, and to force the first bonds (*lettres de gage*) into circulation." "Each borrower," says Mr. Royer, "is entitled to his share of the reserve fund, in proportion to the total sum borrowed by him during the whole duration of the loan. If he should make anticipatory payment, he receives his share then in hand, he also receives a sort of voucher which bears interest at 2½ per cent. for the amount of his probable share during the years which have to run between the date of his liberation and that at which he was obliged to pay his debt, if he had merely paid the annuity mentioned in his bond. This seems to be a puerile arrangement, and therefore bad. The day of his payment, he should cease to participate either actively or passively in the affairs of the institution.

It must be remarked, as a strange contrast with the financial habits of the French, that in Germany, Landed Credit Institutions are exclusively formed and managed by, and in the interest of, borrowing proprietors, without any further trouble as to that of the lenders than the obtaining all necessary guarantees, by means of which they are content

to receive a very moderate rate of interest. Moreover, the lenders have no claim whatever upon the reserve fund which, in this country, they would expect to belong to them. In Wurtemberg this fund is the property of the borrowers, each in proportion to the sum borrowed and the date of his admission to the Association.

The rights and participation of the lenders, while attending all meetings of the Association, are limited to taking cognizance of all deeds which may interest them, and to giving advice upon all operations which they believe might affect the security of their investments. The borrowers are in reality the Directors, as may be seen by the Statutes.

The borrowers are, as we have already stated, the only Shareholders, managing the affairs and participating in the pecuniary profits of the Association. The latter is not an organization of capitalists formed with the view of obtaining advantage from landed property; it is, on the contrary, an organization of this landed property to contend advantageously against the exactions of capitalists.

The administrative functions of the borrowers are performed in a direct manner at the Triennial General Meetings, in the proceedings of which all the actual debtors of the Association have a right to take part. They also have the right of selecting delegates to represent them in the Committee of Management, which is selected at the General Meetings from among themselves. The Credit Association of Wurtemberg possesses this peculiarity: that, according to its laws, Article 124, when five members are elected to the Committee of Management by a majority of votes, at a General Meeting composed of at least 30 debtors to the Association, they can act, although not members of the Association. In the North of Germany, these Associations generally select their Managers from their own members exclusively, by election. At General Meetings the electors may be represented by proxy, but no person can possess more than two votes.

Participation in the profits of the Association is established by an equal division of the reserve fund among all the borrowers. At the general meeting of 1838, this right was settled in the following manner:—

§ 6. All debtors have the same proportional rights to the reserve fund, from which the following deductions are first made:

- 1st. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for cost of first organization.
- 2nd. Contribution for cost of management and losses.
- 3rd. Compound interest on these amounts.

The surplus is divided in proportion to the amount of annuity paid by each debtor for one complete year.

§ 7. Each borrower (member of the Association) who has paid up and has received his discharge, receives his part of the reserve fund as it then stands, and he also receives one or several bonds which bear the inferior rate of interest of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This interest is not paid each year, but is capitalized in compound interest, and payment can only be demanded at the expiration of 50 years from the date of the loan. These bonds are in favor of bearer.

We have already stated that this prospective participation in the profits of the reserve fund after payment in full by borrowers, offers, it is true, a trifling advantage to those borrowers, but it is not worth consideration, and it gives rise to excessive complication. The inconvenience of the system, therefore, seems to us to be greater than its advantages, and we do not consider it to be a feature worthy of imitation. The other German Landed Credit Associations have not adopted this complicated system, and for this and other reasons, their superiority seems to us quite apparent. All these institutions are in perfect working order; the bonds which they issue are quoted at the highest current rates,—as it will appear by the tabular statement which we append to this work.

The following are the principal Landed Credit Institutions created in the exclusive interest of borrowers:—

Those of Silesia,
Brandenburg,
Pomerania,
West Prussia,
East Prussia,
Grand Duchy of Posen,
Lunenburg,

Those of Galicia,
Wurtemberg,
Saxony,
Upper Lusace,
Mecklenberg,
Hamburg,
City of Bremen,

Calenberg,
Grubenhagen,
Hildesheim,
Duchy of Bremen,
Verden,
West Friesland,

Denmark,
Credit System of Livonia, Peasants' Bank,
Esthonia,
Courland,
Territorial Credit, Poland.

ASSOCIATIONS OF CAPITALISTS.

These Societies are in reality banks, with a capital stock divided into a certain number of shares subscribed and paid up by capitalists. They might fairly be classed in the category of private institutions, if the shareholders were not restrained in their natural desire to derive the greatest possible profit from their transactions with the borrowers, in making them pay a high rate of interest.

In order to give them a more national and extended character, to place them more at the disposal of the agricultural class, different governments have granted to them, as they have to societies of borrowers, considerable subsidies and important privileges. But, in granting these subsidies, the governments have exacted, in return, the condition that these banks shall fix the rate of interest on their loans, and regulate the dates of reimbursement in such a manner as to be of the greatest possible advantage to agriculturists, permitting at the same time a reasonable profit to the Shareholders.

The principal of these are :—

In France,—The Landed Credit Bank of France.

Bavaria,—The Mortgage Bank.

Hesse-Darmstadt,—The Rent Institution.

Switzerland,—The Mortgage Banks of Berne and Bâle-Champagne.

Belgium,—The Proprietors' Bank,—The Mortgage Bank.

In addition to these two groups of Landed Credit Institutions, there are some which are exclusively conducted by the Government. Of this kind we may mention :

In Hesse Cassel,—The Bank of Territorial Credit.

In Prussia,—The Bank of Westphalia.

In Hanover,—The Landed Credit Institution.

There is one in existence at Baden, and another in Denmark which was established in 1786.

THE OBJECT OF LANDED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Royer writes that when first established, the object of these institutions seems to have been to loan money on mortgage to extensive proprietors, or to the middle classes of proprietors, but no lower, and particularly on property held in feudal tenure, "*biens nobles*" The desire of seeing that species of property placed at its true value, by means of capital borrowed on favorable conditions; the necessity of procuring this capital for the proprietors, to save them from the inevitable ejection which threatened them on account of the enormous debts which they had contracted in the several provinces, particularly in Silesia, after the peace in 1763; finally, the hope of freeing them entirely from the onerous burdens which had always weighed upon these properties, seemed to be everywhere the principal object which the several Governments had in view in facilitating the establishment of Landed Credit Institutions. With regard to individuals, the incentive which directed them in the foundation of these establishments necessarily varied according to the source from which the initiative came, whether from proprietors or capitalists. The good effect produced by these institutions with regard to extensive property, soon proved their applicability to a smaller class of property, from which the same results could be fairly expected. At the present day, the minimum of loans made by new Associations is generally sufficiently low to enable the small proprietor to use the institution with facility, provided he can furnish the requisite guarantees.

Mr. Royer, in alluding to the Landed Credit Institutions of Wurtemberg, states that the main object is to loan money to all classes of proprietors, whether great or small, Seigniors or *roturiers*, individuals, corporations, or communities without any distinction, at the lowest possible rate of interest, provided they can give the necessary security. There is a very marked difference between the institution in this country and

those of the north of Germany, whose general object is to lend exclusively to a certain class of property held by feudal tenure, or which exact from the borrowing peasant double the amount of security required of a person borrowing on property held by feudal tenure, "*biens nobles*." The Landed Credit Institution in Germany, having once disburdened the lands of the Seigniors, "*biens nobles*," proceeds to clear off debts on the lands of the peasants. The object is not only to disburden the land, but also to procure for the farmers the capital necessary to improve the cultivation of their properties. The results speak for themselves. No one can venture to assert that the Landed Credit Institution has failed in its object; quietly and gradually, without any shock, but surely it has succeeded wherever it has been introduced.

ADVANTAGES.—RESULTS.

The effect produced by the establishment of Landed Credit Institutions has always been :

- 1st. To reduce the rate of interest.
- 2nd. To clear property of pecuniary burdens.
- 3rd. An increase in the value of property.
- 4th. An improvement in the condition of farmers.
- 5th. To render those who are assisted by them more prudent and economical.
- 6th. To render the debtor punctual and exact in his payments; the reaction producing an influence on his whole conduct.

In a report submitted to the French Government by Monsieur Royer, in 1845, he thus speaks of their effect. "They have—

"Firstly,—Diminished the general rate of interest on money.

"Secondly,—And placed capital at the disposal of agriculturists, at a uniform rate of interest, frequently lower than that paid by commerce and manufactures.

"Thirdly. They have encouraged and facilitated in a powerful manner, all extensive landed improvements, by the extinction of the capital borrowed for these purposes through the payment of a small annuity during a short period of time, the agriculturist being manifestly unable to effect this result in any other manner. As the current rate of interest was excessively high when the first trial of these institutions was made in Silesia, and as it was impossible then to foresee the admirable results of this first imperfect attempt, it was decided that the rate at which the loan was to be contracted should be decided between the capitalists who loaned the money, and the proprietors who borrowed it. Owing to the favorable effects of the institution, it was shortly enabled to dictate its own terms and frame its own laws in this respect, and the rate of interest which, before the establishment of these institutions, had been as high as 10 per cent., with 2 to 3 per cent. brokerage, we find reduced by the institution to 5 per cent. in the first instance, then to 4 per cent., and, finally, when the system was generally revised in 1838, to 3½ per cent. There is no doubt that the creation of the bank immediately reduced the rate of interest on loans on mortgage, in such a manner that a rate of interest which would have been desirable before the creation of these institutions, and which, in consequence, the banks would appear to have been authorized to charge, is now greatly reduced, and, we think, naturally causes the question to be asked, "What can be the object of the bank in purchasing, and, consequently, forfeiting during the tenth year the great privileges which could have been enjoyed for 99 years more?"

Such a result, moreover, so promptly obtained, seems to deserve some compensation.

It has been remarked that the establishment of a Landed Credit Association in any province has instantly, and in a remarkable manner, increased the value of landed property. Mr. Chancellor Chrétien Bruder states that the value of property has almost doubled through the establishment of the institution, and property has generally passed into the hands of those who work it.

In 1851, 16 years later, the French Government having instructed its diplomatic agents throughout Europe to enquire into the results of Landed Credit Institutions, a number of documents were forwarded, and M. Josseau, who was selected by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture to undertake the task of compiling and putting them in form, gives the following information which he has gleaned from them :—

“ If Landed Credit Institutions are unable to create capital, they possess at least the virtue of circulating it and of better distributing that which is available. In this respect they are really *circulating* machines.

“ Collective credit may, in a more successful manner than industrial credit, ward off crises, or at least prevent their disastrous effects. Wherever they are established, they facilitate the disburdening of property, and procure the means of furnishing to the soil implements with which to improve it, while they place an obstacle in the way of excessive division or parcelling of property. In Germany, property belonging to the peasants had been indebted or mortgaged to the seignories in an immense amount of feudal, real and personal burdens. Since 1815, several laws have legalized the redemption of the greater number of these burdens. Landed Credit Institutions have produced the effect of rendering this redemption possible, by advancing funds to the peasant proprietors, which the latter are enabled to return at long dates. These operations, which have not yet been perfected, particularly in Austria, have, as a general rule, freed property from debt. The peasant has become wealthy, and his independence has rendered the land more valuable.

“ The following recapitulation will shew the advantages offered by Credit Institutions both to the lender and the borrower:—

“ To the borrower :

“ 1st. They enable him to find capital without the costly intervention of a third party.

“ 2nd. He avoids unforeseen demands to reimburse the amount borrowed

“ 3rd. He has the facility of repaying by small instalments.

“ 4th. As he is compelled to pay the interest regularly, he becomes imbued with a spirit of punctuality, which produces its effect upon all his transactions in connection with farming operations. The institution is in fact inexorable, and if the debtor should get into arrears by neglecting to pay this small annuity, sequestration is inevitably resorted to.

“ 5th. They increase the value of rural property.

“ To the lender :

“ 1st. He is offered a secure investment and the regular payment of interest.

“ 2nd. He is saved the trouble of watching the immovable mortgaged.

“ 3rd. He is exempt from the embarrassment of complicated proceedings, as the bond of the institution (*lettre de gage*) carries execution with it *titre paré*.

“ 4th. He is not obliged to pay brokerage and other contingent expenses which are generally called for in the payment of interest, the investment and recovery of capital, &c., &c.

“ The effect produced by these establishments, wherever they have been organized, has been found to be an increase in the value of property, and to place them in the hands of those who cultivate them. The institution offers to capitalists who desire to invest in mortgages, all the advantages without the inconvenience formerly experienced in that species of investment.

“ In fact, a person who purchases a landed credit bond, ‘*lettre de gage*,’ does not possess a distinct mortgage among all those deposited with the institution, with the risk of good and bad chances, but all these mortgages belong conjointly and *in solido* to the holders of bonds.

“ On the other hand each of the latter is relieved of all the care and intricacy of verifying the solidity of the mortgage, as well as the legalizing and registering of the same, which a creditor has to submit to in dealing ordinarily with a proprietor who desires to borrow. He ceases to have any anxiety about having recourse to special procedure in ejectment; he is assured of the receipt of his interest every half-year on the day at which it matures, as well as the reimbursement of his capital within a limited period, which he can shorten at any time by negotiating his bond. While offering these advantages to capitalists the institution settles in favour of the borrowers the difficulty of reimbursement of capital at a fixed date of maturity; it becomes for them a species of Savings Bank with compulsory conditions, by aid of which the capital represented by its bonds, ‘*lettres de gage*,’ is recomposed. As the institution permits of no direct relation between the borrower and the capitalist; as all applications for loans are made at the common centre of operations, while the bonds are universally negotiable, a proprietor in one locality is not more favored than one in another locality, and the interest on a small amount is not greater than that on a large amount of capital. Finally, while the inconvenience of an irregular distribution of

capital loaned on mortgage is avoided, this kind of investment is, by means of bonds for a small amount, placed within the reach of a number of small savings now shut out from the luxury of investing in mortgage security.

"These circumstances, added to a greater share of advantage offered to capitalists, procure for the borrowers a reduction in the rate of interest on money.

In speaking of Hanover, he states that "these banks have done great service in clearing property from feudal dues and charges, with which it was overburdened. They have also exercised a happy influence on the development of rural industry, which has in Hanover, attained a remarkable condition of prosperity."

Another very remarkable and important result is, that the greater number of those who have been assisted by the Landed Credit Institutions, in being furnished with the means of clearing off the debts on their property, have become more regular, prudent and economical. Whenever a person finds that by bad conduct, extravagance or other reasons, he has been brought to the brink of ruin, he learns a salutary lesson from his experience, and he rarely falls into the same errors a second time.

The more he was indebted, the smaller the prospect before him of retrieving his lost ground, the more discouraged did he become; he found nothing in the future but ejection and ruin. The effect of this was that he neglected the cultivation of his land, and the care of his cattle, &c., &c.

The Landed Credit Institution by coming to his assistance in furnishing him with the means of clearing off the debts due on his property on conditions adapted to the resources of the soil, gives him new courage and fresh hope. He works with greater energy, his system of cultivation improves, his crops increase, his cattle attains better condition, joy is at his fireside, and contentment in his family. A man so situated knows well the value of his experience.

Mr. Josseau in a recent work, published in 1861, entitled "Le Credit Foncier de France," states the following at page 40:—"Moreover, as I predicted at the outset, the mere fact of the Landed Credit Institution being in possession of these privileges, has produced with us, as in Germany, the excellent effect of creating greater regularity on the part of borrowers on mortgage, and at the present moment, is it not admirable, that after loaning upwards of 180 millions, the institution has scarcely been compelled on one single occasion to put into operation the system of special procedure in ejection?"

Mons. Josseau is good authority, as he is the legal adviser of "Le Credit Foncier de France."

The institution also prevents the parcelling out of property. A father of a family, who has two or three sons to settle in life, to whom he wishes to give a fair share of their rights, is frequently obliged to sub-divide the homestead or the ancestral inheritance into several parts. Where a landed credit institution exists, he can easily borrow money and distribute it among his sons who settle on forest lands, and they too in their turn will be in a position to borrow funds to assist in the clearing and improvement of their property. I could multiply quotations, but the facts are so positive and so uniform that I consider it unnecessary.

I shall publish further on, extracts from the Reports of the management of "Le Credit Foncier de France," from its first establishment to last year. Interesting information will be found therein. Such results should open the eyes of every government, which sincerely desires to assist the agricultural class and cause the country to prosper.

SUBSIDIES—GUARANTEE.

Every financial institution which is permitted to operate according to its own way of proceeding, is tempted to seek the greatest possible profits, without taking any special care of the embarrassment or inconvenience which it may cause to those with whom it may have transactions. Probably the same effect would have been produced with Landed Credit Institutions had not government intervened to impose restrictions. These restrictions imposed a peremptory obligation to loan money only on conditions the most favorable to farmers, and in accordance with their resources, at the same time at the lowest possible rate of interest. But, while Government imposed these restrictions in the interest of the agricultural class, on the other hand it became a duty to grant to these institutions ample privileges and pecuniary assistance sufficient to compensate them for the inconvenienc

produced by these restrictions; which, without that, would have rendered their establishment an impossibility. It was particularly during the first years of their existence that these institutions required assistance. This is easily accounted for by the difference between the current rate of interest and the rate which it was required that they should fix on loans which they would effect. Governments did not hesitate to grant donations, subsidies, loans at a moderate rate to be repaid by annuities, and some to offer them a guarantee. This aid was not in reality so much a loan to the Banks of Landed Credit themselves as to the agricultural class. As regards the Bank, it was merely compensation for profits which could have been made by loaning to agriculturists.

I have been able to obtain some information with regard to subsidies granted to several of the European Landed Credit Institutions :

France,—Endowment.....	10,000,000 francs.
Westphalia	1,193,000 “
Silesia—Association Provincial	1,125,000 “
“ Institute Royal.....	1,125,000 “
Caisse d'encouragement of Coslin.....	1,125,000 “
“ “ Brandenburg	1,125,000 “
Marches of Brandenburg	750,000 “
Pomerania	1,029,300 “
Prussia West.....	750,000 “
Prussia East.....	1,029,300 “
Posnania.....	750,000 “
Panderborn.....	279,300 “
Hanover	“ “
Calenberg.....	“ “
West Friesland.....	“ “
Mecklenburg	“ “
Saxony	“ “
Bavaria, 8 sub-agencies	“ “
Wurtemberg.....	“ “
Hesse Electoral.....	“ “
Baden.....	“ “
Nassau.....	“ “
Hamburg.....	“ “
Gallicia.	“ “

And these are probably not the only cases in which assistance has been granted to Landed Credit Institutions.

In addition to these subsidies, several states guarantee the bonds (*letters de gage*), or obligations which these institutions put into circulation. Without pretending to know all the states that have thus granted their guarantee, I may mention Gallicia in Austria. France, not satisfied with a donation, passed a law, article 5 of the decree of 23th Feby., 1852, of this tenor:—“ To facilitate the first operations of these societies, the State and the Departments may purchase a certain quantity of their bonds (*letters de gage*). The law of finance shall each year fix the maximum amount which the treasury may use for that purpose.” This condition was substituted for the guarantee which the Government had proposed to give to the paper of the Landed Credit Institution. Later in 1853, the Government granted its guarantee for drainage purposes. Electoral Hesse, the Royal Institute of Silesia, the Duchy of Nassau, Hanover, Haute Lusace, all guarantee the bonds of their Landed Credit Institutions. The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, in his report to the French Government, in 1851, (Josseau, page III), states that: “ When Governments have intervened with the view of favoring these institutions in their infancy, the guarantee granted has never been risked. In fact it has merely been nominal.”

In the report made by the Commission to the National Legislative Assembly, on 29th April, 1851, we read the following:—With the laudable intention of giving to Landed Credit Institutions at the outset of their career every possible assistance, in the measure of the Government, by articles three and four, it is proposed to enact as follows :

1st. On the establishment of societies duly authorised, the Department and the State

shall have the power of guaranteeing the reimbursement, each to the extent of one third of the amount of capital of and interest on bonds.

2nd. That the institution failing to pay, the holder of a bond shall have his recourse against the State and the Department for two-thirds of the value of his said bond.

In giving his reasons, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture does not pretend to say that a State Guarantee is necessary; he expressly acknowledges that it is superfluous. In those reasons we read the following: It seems difficult to suppose that, after draining the reserve fund, after exercising the right of expropriation on the immovable mortgaged, after putting into effect the right of personal action against the other properties or effects of the debtor; the association would be unable to meet its liabilities to bondholders. It is moreover not so much to add to the validity of the security as to render its sufficiency apparent to all observers that the Government thought it advisable to give in addition to the immovable and the person of the borrower a last guarantee, the solvency of which cannot be doubted, viz:—"The Department and even the State itself." The Minister adds:—"This provision, which is borrowed from the happy experience of the foundation of Banks of Discount, examined with regard to its effect upon the financial affairs of the county, after mature deliberation, and in spite of the contrary opinion entertained by the Council of State, appears to him to be without risk, and the Government persisted in maintaining it as part of the projected law." The Commission, however, did not feel justified in recommending the guarantee. In its stead, it was decided to make a grant as a gift of ten millions francs. The French Government, as I have already stated, gave further assistance to its Landed Credit institutions by investing in them 35 millions francs of their bonds (*letters de gage*.) Finally, by decree of 28th Sept., 1858, and at the Convention of 28th April, of the same year, the government guaranteed the bonds of "Le Credit Foncier" for drainage operations. Many of these subsidies are of trifling importance, but as I have already stated, large amounts may have been granted since that time, of which no account can be found. Moreover, if we take into consideration that in Europe capital is plenty, and the rate of interest comparatively low, the Landed Credit Institutions, being enabled to negotiate their paper on change, we can easily understand that these subsidies were sufficiently large. In fact the quotations on change shew that Landed Credit Bonds are on an average current above par in relation to the rate of interest which they generally bear. This is so much the case now in Europe, that the borrower from the "Credit Foncier" is glad to accept bonds of the institution for the amount of his loan, as he is certain to be able to negotiate them on change without trouble for specie, and very frequently they are at a premium. But in Canada, where capital is scarce, and the rate of interest exorbitant, it would be impossible to settle with the borrower by giving him bonds issued by the institution. The Bank itself could not negotiate them without paying a rate of interest, which would be too high to enable him to loan to the farmers at a rate in accordance with his interests and requirements. It is only on change in European cities that the bank could hope to negotiate its paper on advantageous conditions, and in Europe the bank would be unknown. A friendly hand would be required to introduce it to the bankers of London; and could this duty be better performed than by our Government? And should not the Government be friendly towards the agricultural class? Is not the Government best qualified to judge of the resources and the agriculture of the country?—Any guarantee which the Government might give to a Landed Credit Institution would be in reality nominal with regard to ulterior payments. It would not be merely the farmers to whom advantages would accrue by the establishment of Landed Credit Institutions; the whole country, all classes of society would profit by the general welfare, by the improvements in agriculture, the increase of produce, the clearing and colonization of wild lands, the development of all kinds of manufactures, and as a natural consequence, the increase in the public revenue. The Government can run no risk of being compelled to make good its guarantee. If the institution be well managed, if the Board of Direction be cautious in confining their loans to advances on property, the valuation of which has been properly and prudently made, there can be no fear, particularly if the principle of a sinking-fund with gradual repayment of the capital, be adopted. As the value of land in Canada, particularly in Lower Canada, is now at the lowest possible figure, the probability is, that with the impulse which would be given by an institution of Landed Credit, they would gradually increase.

in value. This would tend to secure more firmly the interests of the institution. In fact, by the institution loaning on the condition that the borrower will pay each year in advance an annuity which will comprise interest, sinking-fund and cost of management; the bank may, without any inconvenience pay each year to the Government interest on the bonds which may have been guaranteed, as well as the sinking-fund which represents the capital of the bonds at their maturity.

The example furnished by Landed Credit Institutions which have existed for a number of years in Europe, should be sufficient to reassure the most timid with regard to their solidity, particularly since the introduction of a compulsory sinking fund. Mr. Dumas, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in presenting his Report to the French Government in 1851, together with the new documents on the subject of Landed Credit institutions, compiled and prepared by Mons. Josseau, thus expresses himself at page 332 :—

“Cases of sequestration and ejection on account of failure in the fulfilment of obligations are very rare. There has scarcely been a case of positive forced execution.”

Moreover, the value of the shares of the different Landed Credit Institutions is a proof of their solidity and solvency. Shares of “*Le Credit Foncier de France*” are actually worth at the present moment 150 per cent premium on change at Paris. There is no doubt that the assistance, concurrence or guarantee of the Government should not be granted without a serious examination of the advantages which such an institution would confer upon the class which they are intended to assist, and of the inconvenience which such a guarantee might create in administering the financial affairs of the Province. The agricultural class, although the most numerous and the most important, is not the only class in the country. An administration is not the representative of one class alone; it should represent the interests of the whole country. It is in that position to watch over and attend to the wants of the whole population, to prepare for and guard against the various exigencies which daily deserves serious considerations. It is bound to preserve the credit of the Province, which should neither be lightly compromised nor affected in any manner, without very grave reasons. It is very clear that the resources of the Province are not inexhaustible. Its credit in the stock market is certainly good, as Provincial debentures bearing 6 per cent interest are at a premium, while those which bear 5 per cent are as nearly as possible at par. If the Province were to grant its guarantee, would its credit be affected, and if so, to what extent? This question certainly deserves the calm and deliberate consideration of competent men. In such an examination both the enthusiasm of the optimist and the objections of the pessimist should be avoided. The question is of too great importance to allow passion to predominate in the investigation of its principles; passion blinds and cannot enlighten any one. I have no hesitation whatever in affirming as my positive conviction, that no Landed Credit Institution can be worked to the best advantage as regards the interests of the farmers during the first years of its existence, without either Government assistance or the possession of some privileges for its paper issue, guaranteed by law. But, if this aid or guarantee which, under different names, really means the same thing, cannot be granted without affecting the credit of the Province, I think it would be wiser to defer that proposal until better times. At the present moment the debt of the Province is large; its revenues falling short of the expenditure;—it is necessary to borrow every year to cover the deficit, and it is questionable whether it would be prudent to increase its responsibility now by guaranteeing the bonds of a Landed Credit Institution. Let wise men weigh the advantages and disadvantages of such a proceeding; let the measure be examined conscientiously by them, and let their decision be listened to; by all means let the farmer submit to the exigencies of the position. If the Province cannot at the moment come to their assistance without inconvenience, perhaps at another time, at a future date, it will be practicable to do so.

Many persons in Upper Canada and even in Lower Canada oppose the Provincial guarantee, not so much because they fear that a depreciation in the value of Canadian securities might follow the negotiation of Landed Credit Bonds guaranteed by the Province on the English stock market, but because they fear that it would either place too much power in the hands of the Government of the day, or that the Government of the Province would be some day called upon to pay both the capital and interest which it had guaranteed. I do not desire to accuse these persons of bad faith or of want of sympathy.

with the agricultural class. The landed credit institution is a novelty for them. Every new project excites fears and apprehension which it is perhaps proper to entertain at the beginning. No person is disposed to launch into uncertainty, particularly when large sums of money are at stake, sums which may be lost owing to causes which the imagination may at the moment depict, although facts and experience gleaned in countries where those institutions exist already, have proved that such fears are merely illusive. The study of the question, plain facts, the results uniformly obtained in Europe will calm all fears and smooth over all difficulties; and I think that when the whole has been carefully weighed, men who are at this moment its most bitter enemies, if they are conscientious and competent, will themselves ask for the assistance of the Government or the Provincial guarantee in favor of a Landed Credit institution. Could not some means be found to calm the fears of those who apprehend that political influence may be used in the affairs of the bank, as well as those who are afraid that the proposed guarantee may affect the credit of the Province in the money market. I do not at all fear the exercise of political influence. In the first place, I do not believe that the Provincial guarantee would render such an exercise of influence probable; in the second place, if any power were thus given to a ministry, I do not think that under our system of responsible Government were the majority of the electors create the ministry, we need have any apprehension of its force or power. The fears of those who think that granting the Provincial guarantee to the bonds of the Landed Credit institution might affect the credit of the Government; are more reasonable and at least plausible. I will submit a plan; some better one may be found, but it is not new, and is practised in France and elsewhere. Let the Government purchase annually from the Landed Credit institution a certain amount of its bonds "*lettres de gage*" bearing 6 per cent interest, at any time when Provincial debentures are negotiable at a rate which would not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This investment would greatly assist the institution which, by procuring funds at 6 per cent, would be able to loan money at the same rate. This assistance would have the effect of calming the fears of those who believe in the exercise of political influence; because, as the honorable Attorney General remarked at the meeting of delegates held at St. Hyacinthe on the 15th April, 1862: "the Government concurs in the creation of a project of indubitable efficacy without mixing itself up in the ulterior management of the bank." As regards the Board of Management the Government is nothing more than a lender or a creditor, bound by conventional engagements which are only brought back to memory by the recurrence of the period of payment. Its action is of no consequence; individual exertions take its place in the management of the bank, which is therefore not submitted to any inimical control. This assistance cannot affect the credit of the Province, because it can only be granted on conditions that debentures are not negotiated above $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The negotiation of Provincial Debentures is now effected at a rate rather in excess of five per cent calculated at par.

The Government is compelled to borrow annually to pay interest on loans and the capital at maturity, which is equivalent to loans contracted at compound interest. In addition to the annual interest the Government is also obliged to pay the capital at maturity, which renders the formation of a sinking-fund, or the contracting of a new loan necessary. When the loan is at five per cent the sinking fund is 48 cents per 100 for 50 years; when the loan is at five and half per cent, the sinking-fund is 41 cents per \$100 for the same period (see table 7). Well, let us suppose that the Government invests one million dollars (for which it would pay, at five per cent, \$50,000 annual interest) in bonds (*lettres de gage*) of the Landed Credit Institution, bearing six per cent interest, and payable at the same date as the maturity of the Government loan, viz., in 50 years. The Government would receive annually six per cent interest, that is to say \$60,000, from which, having deducted \$50,000, amount of interest on its loan, it would derive \$10,000, or one per cent as sinking-fund towards the capital. But one per cent is more than sufficient to form a sinking-fund, 48 cents being the amount required. The difference would be a clear gain to the Government, and this gain is of no mean importance, as it would exceed the capital; if 48 cents give \$100, and \$1 would give \$208.33c., or in other words, \$10,000 annually received from the Landed Credit Institution over and above the interest which the Government is required to pay on its loan would, at maturity, give the sum of \$2,083,333,

from which deduct \$1,000,000 due as borrowed capital, and a clear gain of \$1,083,333 on interest alone will have been made by the Government.

This appears to be of sufficient importance, but it is not all: when the bonds of the institution (*lettres de gage*) fall due, the Government will receive \$100,000 from the Landed Credit Institution, which together with the former amount, establishes a nett profit of \$2,083,333 on an investment of \$1,000,000! The question deserves examination. At the present moment, when public attention is directed to the intercolonial railway, which is considered to be of such vast importance, from an imperial point of view, as regards the defence of Canada in case of foreign invasion. I hope that I shall be pardoned if I consider it from a financial point of view, taken in connection with the establishment of a Landed Credit Institution. I believe that Canada, (of Lower Canada at least I am certain) would rise to a man to offer sturdy arms, and if necessary its best blood to repel invasion and defend the British flag, under whose *regis* we have enjoyed in full liberty the exercise of our religious, civil and political rights for more than a century. We love our flag; we are ready to defend our country; and perhaps it may again be the farmer who will, as at Chateauguay and elsewhere, join the English soldier in repulsing a common enemy. But if Canada and its connection with Great Britain, are subjects dear to us, Great Britain should not attach less importance to that connection. If England considers the construction of the intercolonial railway a necessity, as she can procure money on such easy terms, she should at least pay half its cost. The Canadian farmer is willing to shed his blood, but it would be unreasonable to expect him to give his money which costs him so much, because in reality, it is the farmer who pays customs and other duties, the proceeds of which are used to pay capital and interest thereupon, borrowed for the construction of the railway, if the Imperial proposal be definitively accepted. If the farmer had a chance of realising any pecuniary profit, any advantages, however small, that might be, from the construction of this road, he might consent to pay his share towards that construction. The Canadian share of that railway is to cost three millions pounds sterling, which the Imperial Government is to procure at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, to be repaid in 50 years. This offer of the Imperial Government would cost nothing to Great Britain, as Canada would have to pay both capital and interest; we gain nothing by the transaction, as we have to pay every thing, and moreover it is for an enterprise which is not popular, and which the country peremptorily refuse to sanction on those conditions.

But the farmer would accept the following plan, if no better one be presented. Let the Imperial Government guarantee a Provincial loan for an amount of five millions pounds sterling, at 3½ per cent, to be repaid in 50 years; let three millions be applied towards the construction of the intercolonial railway; let one million be invested in the bonds (*lettres de gage*) of a Lower Canada Landed Credit Institution, and one million in bonds of a similar institution in Upper Canada, all bearing 6 per cent interest.

The following would be the result of such an operation:—

- 1st. Farmers would be enabled to borrow from the Landed Credit Institution at 6 per cent interest.
- 2nd. As the Province would pay 3½ per cent interest on £5,000,000 stg., and would receive 6 per cent on £2,000,000, it would have to pay £70,000 more annually, than if the loan had been confined to 3 millions for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, but the sum of £120,000 would be annually received from the Landed Credit Institution.

The Province, by borrowing £3,000,000 sterling at 3½ per cent for the construction of the Railway would have had to pay as capital, at the expiration of 50 years..... £3,000,000

Annual interest.....£105,000

By borrowing £5,000,000—annual interest..... 175,000

Surplus of interest.....£70,000

And capital £5,000,000

Each year the Province would pay a surplus of £70,000 in interest; but on the other hand the sum of £120,000 would be received from the Landed Credit Institution, which would give a bonus to the Province of £50,000 sterling. £50,000 or \$250,000 (in round

numbers) of surplus interest on two millions, represent $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent sinking fund. As 48 cents serve to reimburse by means of a sinking fund, a capital of \$100 in 50 years, by compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, we can easily calculate what the annual surplus would produce for the Province in 50 years, when the loan would mature in England— $48 : 100 :: 250,000 : X = \$52,083,333$. This surplus paid in annually by the Landed Credit Institution would give to the Government an amount of \$52,083,333; from which, deduct \$25,000,000, the capital of the railway, and that furnished to the Landed Credit Institution, would still leave a balance of \$27,083,333, without counting the capital of the bonds "*lettres de gage*," which at maturity would produce a further sum of \$10,000,000 (ten millions dollars). By this operation alone, with the Landed Credit Institution, the Province would, while doing good service to the agricultural class in both Provinces, succeed in constructing the railway; and, with the exception of interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the capital used in completing it, draw from the Landed Credit Institution all the capital borrowed, both for that institution and the Intercolonial Railway; and moreover will have realized a net profit of \$37,083,333. Thirty-seven millions eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, in addition to the fifteen millions of dollars paid for the Intercolonial Railway; nearly two-thirds of the whole debt of the Province,—what an enormous sum this appears to be? It is so in fact—but it is the truth. Figures cannot lie. Let us reflect for one moment on the amount paid by farmers when they give 12 and 15 per cent interest!

The question really deserves some examination. If the Administration could use the surplus of £50,000 sterling which it would receive from the Landed Credit Institution in liquidating a portion of the debt of the Province, we would soon find the expenses of the country kept within the revenue, particularly if we consider the impulse that would be given to agriculture and every industrial branch throughout the country, there would very soon be a surplus. And let the Government, in order to ensure greater security, and by, as it were, superabundant prudence, make the following peremptory condition:—

That the institution should not be permitted to loan in excess of one-third of the value of the immovable (buildings excluded) with the additional obligation of insuring those buildings for the amount thus invested in bonds "*lettres de gage*."

All this deserves serious consideration, and I have no doubt that the measure will be frankly examined. I do not pretend to say that the Provincial guarantee is absolutely indispensable in the creation of every Landed Credit Institution. If the financial condition of the Province were such, that its aid or guarantee would be an impossibility, there would still be a way of establishing a Landed Credit Institution which might be of great service to the agricultural class. But that institution would be compelled to charge a higher rate of interest on account of the high rate which it would be compelled to pay, probably 8 or 9 per cent.

In France, Monsr. Martin (du Loiret) proposed the establishment of a Landed Credit institution, which would have the power of issuing notes for double the amount of capital paid up or deposited by the shareholders. The Commission appointed by the Legislative Assembly to examine: 1st. The law projected by Government; 2nd. Monsieur Wolowski's proposition; 3rd. Mr. Royer's plan; 4th. That of Monsieur Martin (du Loiret,) thus gives its opinion at page 79 of the report:—"The establishment of banks of discount and circulation had in view as principal object and inevitable result, to obtain for solvent traders, advances of funds at a moderate rate of interest, while assuring at the same time to the stock-holders (whose capital had been used in the formation of these establishments) considerable profits on their shares. This singular phenomenon, of discount or loan operations which produce in favour of the lenders more than the use of the capital costs the borrowers, is due entirely to the authority which these institutions have received to multiply as it were their original capital, by the issue of notes payable to bearer on presentation, further power being granted to the holders of the said notes, of insisting at any time upon the prompt reimbursement of their value, while public confidence attributes to them the full value of metallic currency, and in some instances even grants them a preference.

It is not surprising, that many persons, who have observed the wonderful influence of banks in effecting a reduction in the rate of interest on commercial transactions, and who watch on the other hand the exorbitant increase in the interest exacted for the use of capital loaned on landed property, have concluded from the success of Commercial banks

of discount, that there is a probability, even a certainty of the success of Landed Credit institutions. By the slightest careful examination, however, it is easy to perceive, that the analogy is more apparent than real, and that there is in the abstract, between the conditions of commercial and landed credit, such an essential difference, that, what has been possible and useful with regard to the former, would be impossible and even disastrous in the latter. If we were to apply without discretion the same machinery to two descriptions of operations which so little resemble each other. If in fact we must establish as a first principle, that a bank of circulation must be compelled constantly to redeem its own bills on presentation, the institution must therefore at all times have at its disposal, whether at the instant or at early date an equivalent to represent these bills. Now it is in the ordinary nature of transactions, that the discount of commercial paper which is intended to facilitate prompt operations with the certainty of early realisation, may and in fact ought to bear exclusively on notes payable at short dates.

For instance, the Bank of France only discounts paper at three months. The average of its notes in hand never have more than 45 days to run. Therefore, each day, the bank receives one-ninetieth part of its advances, or at the very least one forty-fifth part. If extraordinary and fatal circumstances were to force the bank to stop payment, its affairs could be wound up in some months, perhaps in a few weeks. We can therefore easily understand how the bank is always in a position to pay the amount of its notes which are constantly represented either by specie in the vaults or by paper, the amount of which can be collected at short notice, as we have above stated. The situation of a Land Bank, which might issue notes to represent the amount of loans made to landed property, would be very different; because the amount of the notes thus placed in circulation for which the bank would be debtor, might be constantly called for, while the obligations for the amount, of which the institution would be creditor, would only be repaid, and could only be realised after a number of years; from which fact, we can glean the result that every bank of circulation whose object might be to lend money on landed property, would soon find itself totally unable to pay its notes, the amount of which could always be called for, and would be compelled to close doors, unless it received the dangerous privilege of having its notes made a legal tender, the depreciation and debasement of which said notes could not be expected if such a disastrous course were never resorted to. This objection which seemed at first so powerful and positive to the establishment of a Land Bank, was not found insuperable by our honorable colleague Monsieur Martin (du Loiret.) He considered it to be his duty to solve the difficult problem of establishing a credit institution which would find both its resources and its profits in the emission of notes payable on demand to bearer, and at the same time to make advances to landed property, to be repaid by annuities at very long dates, without ceasing for one single instant to be in a position to meet its notes on presentation.

The combination proposed by our honorable colleague is borrowed from the constitution of some of the American banks, as well as of some of our insurance companies. It consists mainly in the following requirements for the establishment of a Land Bank:—

1stly. A first capital composed of money.

2ndly. A second capital equal in amount to the first, composed of a deposit of State securities. These securities would continue to be the property of the depositing shareholders, who would also receive the dividends; they would be merely placed at the disposal of the bank by irrevocable deeds or transfers, and would be reserved as a guarantee deposit against the amount of notes circulated. A bank thus constituted would be authorised to issue an amount of notes equal to the double capital paid in or deposited by its shareholders, and these notes, which would always be payable on demand, would be used in loans to landed property on the general conditions already explained in the first title of the project.

Mons. Martin (du Loiret) has no hesitation in believing that such a combination would possess the triple advantage:—

1stly. To permit of loans being made to landed property at a very moderate rate of interest, which at the outset would scarcely exceed 4 per cent, and, perhaps, 3½ per cent, with a sinking fund, to be rapidly made up, the existence of which, taken in connection with the costs and ordinary profits of the bank, would not raise the rate of annuity to be paid by borrowers over a *maximum* of 6 per cent.

2ndly. To assure to the shareholders a sufficient profit to give them 6 per cent over and above costs, sinking and reserve funds, on the total amount of their shares.

3rdly. To assure the regular payment of bills on demand at the bank, as well as procuring the advantage of loans at long date on landed property.

In order to arrive at a clearer view of the question, and to make use of figures, the following is the plan of organization, proposed by the author of the project, to bring into successful operation institutions of this description:—

Let us suppose that the cash capital deposited by the shareholders is 1,000,000 francs. They would have to place in the hands of the bank, in addition to this, a second million in 50,000 franc *rentes*, bearing at 5 per cent. The bank would then be authorized to issue notes to the amount of 2,000,000 francs, which would be used in loans to landed property. These loans would be made on the condition that an annuity would be paid by each borrower at the *maximum* rate of 6 per cent, the proceeds of which can be divided as follows:

Interest - - - - -	f3 50
Sinking fund - - - - -	1 50 or 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund.
Costs and taxes - - - - -	0 50
Reserve and profits - - - - -	0 50
Total - - - - -	f6 00

Once these operations completed, let us see what the position of the several interested parties would be—1st. The borrowing proprietors; 2ndly. The bank; 3rdly. The shareholders; 4thly. The holders of bank bills:—

1st. The borrowing proprietors having received 2,000,000 francs in loans, to be repaid by annuities, which would include interest at 6 per cent, sinking fund and costs of management, would pay into the bank annually f120,000.

2nd. The bank would commence, by raising on this sum:

a. For sinking fund, 1½ %	f30,000
b. For costs, taxes, &c., ½ %	10,000
c. For reserve fund and profits, ½ %	10,000
The bank would remain with (at its disposal)	f 50,000 70,000
	f120,000

In other words, the bank would realize 6 per cent on the total amount of shares, and to this might be added the prospective profits to be later derived from a reserve fund, which would rapidly accumulate.

4th. With regard to notes in circulation, amounting to f2,000,000:—

a. Total amount of cash paid by shareholders	f1,000,000
b. Deposit in securities amounting to	1,000,000
c. In possession of the bank obligations, with first mortgage against the proprietors who have borrowed from the bank	2,000,000
d. Amount of reserve fund, the accumulation of which, in a certain number of years, would be considerable	.....
Total guarantee for f2,000,000 of notes issued	f4,000,000

Thus the bank would always have in its possession security for double the amount of its issue of notes; in addition to this there would be in the vaults an amount of cash equal to one half the circulation, that is to say, a much larger proportion than that generally observed by the banks which are the most prudently managed. We know that their institutions consider themselves above all danger when they have in their vaults an amount of specie equal to one third of their note circulation.

Although this project, after long debates and strong objections, at last received the approval of the majority of the Commission, who considered that deposits in Government

securities could always be negotiated on change; if it were necessary to procure specie in a case of emergency; the Legislative Assembly, did not think proper to sanction it, on the principle that that body would not depart from the only system then recognised as practicable for such institutions, viz: bonds "*lettres de gage*". To grant to notes the privilege of being presented as a legal tender, is admitted in Bavaria. The prudent restrictions which are imposed upon the issue of notes possessing this privilege, produce the result that instead of interfering with the financial affairs of that kingdom, those notes are in special favor, and they are well received by the inhabitants of both town and country.

The paper of the Landed Credit institution of the Duchy of Nassau also possesses the same privilege. It is a legal tender to the aggregate amount of 1,000,000 florins. I fear that in a country like ours, the population of which is not homogeneous, such a project would not be received with favor. Nevertheless, like all other projects, it deserves calm careful attention, because without doubt it would assuage to the Landed Credit institution sufficient capital, and would establish it on a solid and advantageous basis. It would be necessary to limit the issues of notes in such a manner as to prevent interference with the circulation of the commercial banks, and the circulation of that paper should be confined to the rural districts. The institution should also be compelled to withdraw annually from circulation an amount equal to the sinking fund on its mortgage obligations. Prejudices will no doubt however interfere with the introduction of this principle into the legislation of the country.

THE EXCHANGE.

As it is very probable that the paper of a Landed Credit Institution will be offered for negotiation "on change," (*a la bourse*), on whatever principle such an institution may be established in this country; it may be proper to explain what the Exchange really is. Having specially followed and studied the attractions and intricacies of the Paris Exchange, I shall merely give a description of that institution, which will easily give an idea of all others of the same nature. I have obtained the greater part of the following information from Monsieur Lamst. In order to furnish some idea of the way in which business is transacted there, I shall enter into some details. Some one has said that the Exchange is a bazaar, at which all negotiable titles, public funds, mining, canal, railway, bank, landed credit, manufacturing, insurance, stocks and bills of exchange, &c., &c., are negotiated and quoted. Some pretend to find in the fluctuations of stock-jobbing the thermometer of public wealth, and give to the financial bulletin the importance of an oracle. Others consider speculation as a game of chance or cleverness, which produces no effect if it is not in reality hurtful to the interests of the nation. If it is a truism that use and abuse are close to each other, it is peculiarly applicable with reference to stock-jobbing. An advance or a decline are frequently the effect of manœuvres which have nothing whatever in common with the general prosperity of the country; and it is not because stock may decline 50 per cent on change, that we can properly conclude that the capital of the nation has diminished by so much. But, on the other hand, in spite of the barren jobbing to which transactions on change give rise, they are generally considered as reasonably legitimate. Speculation is nothing else than the intellectual conception of the several processes by which labour, credit, exports and imports, exchange, &c., can intervene in the production of wealth. It is by speculation that the existence of mines is discovered, it is by her researches that the most economical means of procuring the wealth therein, is discovered; it is by her influence that the wealth is multiplied, either by a new system or by a combination of credit, transportation, circulation and exchange; by the creation of new wants or by the incessant distribution and displacing of fortunes. The most gigantic financial or mercantile speculation mentioned in history, is perhaps that of the Scotchman Law. The East India Company founded by him, in 1717, was intended to comprise bank operations, the China trade, the East Indian, African, and American trades; monopoly of the taxes and of the tobacco trade; the repayment of the public debt; finally the substitution of paper money for specie as currency. No particular portion of this vast enterprise is an impossibility; nothing is more logical than to reduce each to a system; and with regard to the idea of substituting in commercial transactions for specie, a bank note bearing the State seal and the national acceptance, we can say at this moment; that if this practice has not yet been realised, it is nevertheless a truth scientifically demonstrated.

It is very clear that if Laws's project had been successfully tried, the government could have repaid with advantage the claims of its creditors in shares of the Company, and then the return of specie to the coffers of the State, would have resulted in a nett profit to the country of the full amount of that specie. The plan was too bold to be crowned with success. That combination which posterity has been far from condemning, was denied a trial on account of the most reckless stock-jobbing, the general ignorance of the people, the ill-will of financiers and of Parliament, and above all by the imprudent haste of the projector. However the disaster of 1720-21, was not without its good effects. An enormous amount of capital had changed hands; while the depraved nobility filled their strong-boxes with Mississippi bonds, their gold and their properties passed into the hands of commoners, and an impulse was given to industrial pursuits, agriculture and commerce. Capital, like all other commodities is subject to the law of demand and supply, and the oscillations of credit. It is therefore quite natural that where trade, manufactures or mortgages offer for the use of money 5 and 6 per cent interest, the creditors of the State dispose of their Consols, and seek to invest elsewhere the capital for which they only received 4 per cent in the public funds. In the same manner, if money is plentiful in the market, or if trade and manufactures do not offer sufficient security to the capitalist, it is of course natural that he should re-invest his money in the funds. In the first case, the public funds being on the decline, it would be a sign of general prosperity; in the second case, as they are at an advance, it is equally a sign of want of confidence. If there should be a general advance or rise in the value it is a sign of superabundance of capital, and that there is more money offered than there are investments to be found.

Such is the sound meaning of movements "on change," as far as public securities are concerned. But stock-jobbing interferes with this meaning in such a manner as to reverse its whole aspect, and in the majority of cases, a decline in the funds "on change" is a bad sign; a rise in the funds, on the other hand is a good sign both for the country and the government. The cause of this anomaly is, that instead of the public debt being a safe receptacle for disposable capital, we have contracted the habit of working upon the State itself as a large concern engaged in trade, manufactures, banking, salubrity, security, &c., &c., the credit of the concern rising or falling according to the success or failure of its operations, and which by the importance of its transactions, and the obligations to which it binds the whole people, rules and governs the country.

In the Commercial Code, Art. 71, we find the following explanation of the Exchange: "The Commercial Exchange—*La Bourse de Commerce*," is a place of meeting which is established by permission of the king, where merchants, captains of vessels, exchange agents, and brokers meet." The name of "*Bourse*" is also given to the meeting itself.

M. Lamst remarks, "that a great number of commercial operations, and particularly the negotiation of public securities, render a prompt and frequent meeting of the interested parties absolutely necessary; because, if the press and special research were the only channels through which that kind of business could be transacted, there would be continual inconvenience, and business would be restrained and hampered.

It was evident that intermedial agents, who could receive both applications and offers, and who would thus become a common centre of operations, were required. Commercial Exchanges, "*Les Bourses de Commerce*," were therefore established.

The performance of the duties at the Paris Exchange is imposed upon 60 Exchange Agents (who are named by the Minister of Finance in virtue of the Royal Edict "*ordonnance royale*" of the 22nd May, 1816), to 60 Commercial Brokers, and eight Insurance Brokers. They alone are entitled to transact business on furnishing security,* which is intended to provide for any penalties to which they might be condemned for infraction of the rules in the practice of their profession or vocation.

The exclusive privileges of Exchange Brokers are of three kinds :

1st. To negotiate as intermedial parties, public securities, all stocks, which can be quoted, bills of exchange, notes, and all descriptions of commercial paper.

2ndly. To establish the current rates of stocks and exchange.

3rdly. To certify accounts which accompany bills of exchange or promissory notes, which are returned under protest, and to grant certificates to the Treasury of the signatures

* The security exacted from Exchange Brokers at Paris, is 125,000 francs; from Commercial Brokers, 13,000 francs; from Insurance Brokers, 15,000 francs.—(Royal Edict, 9th January, 1818).

of their clients, who transfer *rentes*. They can, concurrently with Commercial Brokers, act in the purchase or sale of specie or precious metals, but they alone have the right of fixing the rate at which they are current. Commercial Brokers have the exclusive right of acting in purchases or sales of merchandise and of quoting their value. (Commercial Code, Article 78.)

Insurance Brokers make out, with the notaries all contracts or policies of insurance; they verify their correctness by their signature, and give a certificate of the rates of premium for Ocean or Inland Marine Insurance. (Art. 79, Commercial Code.)

Operations which relate to public securities are publicly announced as soon as a bargain has been concluded. With regard to the stocks of different companies, Bills of Exchange or merchandise; the Exchange and Commercial Brokers, at the conclusion of each meeting, establish the different quotations which are written in a register by the Police Commissioner of the Exchange and then printed.

The same rule is observed with regard to all negotiations which are entered into through their instrumentality. Exchange agents and brokers are public officers, inter-medial commercial agents, who can be classed with traders or merchants; they should note in their memorandum book the purchases and sales which they have made, and they should write the conditions in a book duly endorsed and signed off on the system adopted by traders; they are obliged to deliver to all interested parties at the latest, the day after the operation, an extract from their journal containing the details of the transactions; at the same time, they exchange broker's notes with the parties, and this establishes the agreement between the parties through their medium. The confidence with which Exchange agents are invested being personal, they can only be represented by one of their colleagues; nevertheless, those whose offices are near the Paris Exchange are authorized to delegate some of their powers to a chief clerk approved by the Company, and this power can be revoked either by the person who appointed him or by order of the Company; he may be armed with a power of attorney to sign broker's notes and Bank checks; but he cannot operate directly with any one. Exchange agents always observe the most inviolable secrecy when requested by any of their clients who do not wish to be known or named. They have a Board of Direction composed of a President and six members, who are instructed to supervise with the strictest attention, the manner in which each broker conducts his business. The Paris Exchange is opened to strangers and citizens, each day at 1 o'clock, with the exception of holidays, but the basement is exclusively reserved for brokers. It is closed at 3 o'clock for the negotiation of public stocks, and at 5 o'clock for other business.

At one o'clock precisely, a bell announces the arrival of the brokers; business commences, and the crier states the rate at which cash sales of *rentes* and Bank stocks have been made. With regard to all other matters, the crier confines his attention to taking note of rate at which sales are then being made. The different rates thus noted are those quoted in the newspapers.

At 3 o'clock, the bell rings again. The Exchange agents leaves the basement, and proceed to their room, where a meeting is organised under the presidency of their syndic or one of the members of the Board; and then and there the authentic quotations of the negotiations of the day are decided upon, printed and immediately distributed. *Rentes* are always asked for at a certain rate and offered at a higher rate. Thus we frequently hear on 'change; 3 per cents are asked for at 61f. 80c., offered at 61f. 85c; 4½ per cents are asked for at 90f. 40c., offered at 90f. 50c. This means that those who have *rentes* bearing 3 per cent and 4½ to dispose of will only give them at 61f. 85c., and 90f. 50c., while those who wish to be purchasers, will only take them at the rate of 61f. 80c., and 90f. 40c.

Before the opening of the Exchange, there are generally some transactions at the average rate for cash. By using this method of purchasing *rentes*, if the rate for 4½ per cents is for instance at one o'clock 90f. 20c., and that it has not exceeded 90f. 80c. at 3 o'clock, you have become the purchaser of *rentes* at the average rate of 90f. 50c. Consolidated State securities are only purchased when capital is to be invested, the interest of which will be paid at a certain date; or in other cases successive operations are engaged in, by which sales are made at a rate higher than the rate at which the purchases were made in order to realize profits.

Cash Agreements.—Cash agreements are very simple; instructions are given to an exchange broker to purchase for the applicant a certain amount of *rentes*, and the broker receives in advance the sum required for registration and the certificates for the purchaser, adding brokerage fees, which amount to $\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent. or $12\frac{1}{2}$ centimes per 100 francs. The sale of *rentes* is effected through the same intermedial party, and the brokerage fees are the same— $\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent. The legal brokerage allowed to exchange brokers, by decree of the Commercial Courts, is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In certain cases, this brokerage can be exacted: for instance, when the broker operates by correspondence or in virtue of judicial instructions.

Bargains on Time.—For bargains on time, the delivery and the payment of the paper negotiated can only be accomplished at a certain fixed date, either the end of the current month, or the end of the next or ensuing month. It is upon these bargains or agreements that the whole fabric of speculation rests; and it is for this reason that they exceed by more than fifty times the number of cash agreements. By means of this system, transactions take place without security (*à découvert*); in other words, *rentes* are sold which the seller does not possess, and he need only give his attention to the difference of price or rate on the day of the sale, and the rate on the day of his purchase. For instance, on the 5th May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. are at 89f. 50c.; supposing that a decline may take place, you sell 4,500f. of *rentes* at that rate, deliverable at the end of the month. As you have 25 days grace before handing them to the purchaser, if, on the 15th, a decline should take place, purchase *rentes* at a cheaper rate than that at which you sold; and in case the rate should keep up to the 31st, you would only have to pay the difference between the price at which you sold 1,500f. and that which you would have to pay for the same amount to meet your engagements.

All transactions for the end of the month are liquidated or settled from the 1st to the 4th of the next month, if there are no holidays. The broker's notes are made in duplicate between the exchange brokers and their clients, and have the sign-manual of all parties duly affixed.

The following is the customary form:—

1,500 francs, 3 per cent *rentes* at 63 francs; f. 31,500 francs.
 Purchased of M. P——, Exchange Broker, by order and for account of M. D——, 1,500 francs consolidated rents, "*rentes*," 3 per cents, with right of property from 22nd December, 1853, deliverable at the end of the current month, or sooner at discretion, "*ou plus tôt à volonté*," against payment of the sum of 31,500 francs.

Paris, —

Done in duplicate,

F——, Exchange Broker.

This condition "*ou plus tôt à volonté*," or sooner at discretion, permits the purchaser to obtain immediate delivery of the *rentes* which have been sold to him for the end of the month by means of a discount "*escompte*," or in other words by payment in advance of the amount agreed upon. The seller has five clear Exchange days "*jours de bourse*," commencing the day after the discount, to prepare for the delivery of the paper sold, but only in cases relating to *rentes* and other transferrable paper; when it is paper payable to bearer, he is obliged to deliver it two days after the day of discount. In case of a failure in the delivery within the delay above mentioned, he who has discounted possesses the right of posting up the redemption thereof "*en afficher le rachat*," at the Exchange the ensuing day. This redemption is effected by a member of the Board of Management, "*chambre syndicale*," at the risk and cost of the defaulting party. It is by means of these discounts "*escomptes*," organized on a large scale, that violent and unforeseen crises are produced on change, when *rentes* are scarce.

Free agreements, "*Marchés libres*." The operations to which we have just alluded, are called "agreements to deliver at a fixed rate, (*marchés fermes*,"") in contradistinction to agreements which can be cancelled, "*marchés libres ou à primes*;" the latter being only obligatory on the settler, and entered also for the end of the current or the end of the ensuing month. In order to be enabled to ratify or cancel his agreement at the time stipulated, if he feels so inclined, the purchaser pays in a certain sum of earnest-money which is called premium, "*prime*." These premiums vary according to the chances offered on 'Change and are generally from 50 centimes to 1 franc—sometimes 1f. to 50c.

Thus the explanation of the expression—"Three per cent, with premium, end present month, 63f. of which 1f.;" means that in taking 3,000 francs of *rentes* at this rate (the capital being 63,000 francs, which you must pay to the seller at the end of the current month), and by paying an advance of 1 franc, or 1,000 francs. If *rentes* decline under the figure of 62 francs, you cancel the agreement by abandoning the earnest-money which you have deposited; while, if a rise should take place—to 64, for instance—you immediately sell the same amount of *rentes* at a capital of 64,000 francs, and by paying the sum of 63,000 francs which you owe, and on which the seller has already received 1,000 francs, you obtain a difference in your favor of 1 franc or 1,000, which constitute your profit, after deducting cost of sale and purchase due to the Exchange Broker. The current rate of *rentes* with premium, "*rentes à prime*," is always higher than that of "*rentes* deliverable at a fixed rate," "*rente ferme*," on account of the advantages which free agreements offer to the purchaser. It is also for this reason that the rate of "*rentes* with premium of 1 franc" is generally considered lower than "*rentes* with premium of 50 centimes." The business which is transacted at the Exchange, known under the name of *speculation*, is founded upon one general principle; to sell *rentes* that have been purchased during a decline, when a rise occurs. We have already seen that by means of negotiations on time, speculation could be entered into "*à découvert*," "without giving security," and without possessing large capital, it being only necessary to attend to the differences produced by the fluctuations of public securities. As the rates vary each day, monthly operations may be multiplied "*ad infinitum*," and it is not at all a rare occurrence to find transactions commenced and concluded with profit during the same meeting of the Exchange. The great secret, in fact all the science of the speculator during a rise when he has purchased "*rentes*" on time, is to know when to select the most favorable moment to dispose of them again; because, let us suppose that he has purchased 3,000 francs *rentes*, deliverable end of current month at 65 fr. 50c., and that he keeps them after a rise of 70c., in hopes that the rise will continue, and that by a sudden reaction they should decline one 1 franc, he will have missed his chance, particularly should the decline continue until the maturity of his agreement, while he should have been satisfied with a difference in his favor of 70c.

It is for this reason that in agreements to deliver at a fixed date, *marchés fermes*, profits are generally limited, while frequently losses are not. In fact, when a person has become a purchaser, he generally sells as soon as the slightest rise takes place in the market, in case he might lose a certain profit; but when the rate declines before he has resold, he waits in hopes that it will amend and he refuses to sell at a loss. Should the decline continue to the maturity of the agreement, he is sometimes compelled to pay heavy balances at the end of the month; there is still the resource left however, of "carrying forward" (*se faire reporter*) the operation.

In agreements liable to be cancelled (*marchés libres*), on the other hand, the loss is limited, while the profit is not; because if he purchases at one franc premium (*prime*), whatever the decline may be, he can only lose the premium or earnest-money which he has paid in, and while he loses that sum to annul the agreement, he is at liberty to take advantage of the current rise in the market.

Sales with premium, (*ventes à prime*) are only of advantage to those who are possessors of public securities, who do not operate without security (*à découvert*.) Thus for instance, you purchase for cash 3000 francs (*rentes*), 3 per cent at 63f. 20c., and you immediately sell at premium for end of month at 64, of which one franc premium (*prime*); the *rentes* at a premium being worth more than the *rente ferme rentes* as we have explained above.

If the rate be maintained at a decline, and should the agreement be cancelled, you gain the premium of one franc which is forfeited to you, and the 3000 francs of *rentes* which you had purchased at 63f. 20c. now cost you only 62f. 20c.; if on the contrary, the market is rising, and the premium is not forfeited, as you have sold at 64 francs *rentes*, which you had purchased at 63f. 20c., you realise a difference in your favor of 80c. The three descriptions of agreements (*libres*) liable to be cancelled, (*fermes*) bonds deliverable at a fixed date, and (*à terme*) on time, are very complicated and it is impossible here to do more than give the general principles upon which they are founded; experience on change can alone teach the ramifications to which they give rise, and in fact the most

simple operation can be complicated *ad infinitum*. We shall give an example. Speculating during a rise, you purchase on the 5th May 3000 francs (*rentes*) 3 per cent and current month at 63f., of which 50c premium, and you pay the earnest-money or premium 50c. The 9th may, the quotation of *rente ferme* consols, is 64 francs. By reselling *ferme* for a fixed date, at this rate say for end of current month, you obtain a difference in your favor of one franc, which will go to your credit on the day of settlement, minus brokerage expenses. But, through unforeseen circumstances, the rate declines 4 francs, and on the 26th May falls to 59 francs; as your first operation is not yet concluded, you make another purchase of 3000 francs at this rate, and cancelling your *marché libre* ———, by forfeiting the 50c. premium, you find yourself a seller at the rate of 64f. for 3000 francs (*rentes*) purchased at 59f., and you make thereby a profit of 5 francs less the 50c. premium, while by your first transaction you only made a profit of one franc. During a crisis when public securities are liable to great fluctuations, unfavorable chances may be avoided by speculating at the same time on a rising and falling market.

For instance :

1st. You purchase 6000 francs <i>rentes</i> , 3 per cent end current month, at 63 francs. One franc premium, which represents a capital of.....	126,000f.
On which you pay in earnest-money, premium of one franc.....	2,000
	<hr/>
And you consequently owe end of month.....	124,000f.
	<hr/>
You at the same time sell half that amount or 3000f. <i>rente ferme</i> at 61f. 50c*.....	61,500
Should the rate decline to 57f. 50c. you purchase at that rate the same amount.....	57,500
Leaving a difference in your favor of 4f. or.....	4,000
You then cancel your first agreement by forfeiting the premium of 1f. or.....	2,000f.
	<hr/>
2nd. If after having purchased 6000 francs, <i>rentes</i> 3 per cent at 3f. 1 premium, capital being	126,000
You sell half <i>ferme</i> at 61f. 50c. viz	61,5000f.
The current extra of <i>vente ferme</i> is 65f. 80c. and you sell the other half at this rate....	64,800
	<hr/>
	1,300
	<hr/>
Total.....	127,300f.

We shall now allude to another description of speculation engaged in on change, commonly called "operations of premium versus premium" (*prime contre prime*).

Thus, you purchase 3000 francs (*rentes*), end of month at 64 francs, 1 premium, and you immediately resell them at 64 francs 70c., 50 premium.*

If at the end of the month the market is rising, and if the premiums or earnest money be returned on all sides, you make the difference of 70c. If the market is declining and earnest money is forfeited, as you have forfeited 1 franc premium, and as you only receive 50c. you lose the difference of 50c. If the market is steady at the rate of 64f. 10c., you gain the earnest-money 50c., which is not returned and you sell at 64f. 10c. *rentes*, which cost you 64f., thereby gaining a difference of 10c., total 60c., deducting brokerage charges due to the intermedial Agent or Broker. Again, you purchase 3,000 francs; *rentes* 3 per cent at 64 f. 70c., 50c. premium, and you sell immediately at 64 francs, 1 premium. Should the rate decline at the end of the month, and the premium be therefore forfeited, you realise a difference of 50c., as you have received 1 franc earnest-money, and you have only had to pay 50c. If the market is rising and the earnest-money is kept you lose the difference of 70c.

* We have already observed that the rate of *rente à prime de 50c.* is always higher than the rate of *rentes à prime* of one franc.

If the rate of Consols remains at 63f. 30c., you purchase at that rate; you forfeit your 50c earnest-money, and the 3000f. *rentes* which you have sold at 64f. only cost you 63f. 30c., thus establishing a difference in your favour of 70c. less the 50c premium and brokerage. There are some other kinds of speculation in vogue in the lobby (*coulisse**) of the Exchange, as for instance, premiums of 20c. from one day to the next, and of 10c. for the Exchange of the same day. Agreements *à primes pour recevoir*, are the very opposite of ordinary free agreements, because while the latter are obligatory only upon the seller, the former also bind the purchaser. Thus you receive a premium of 1f. for 1500 francs, *rentes* three per cent at the current rate for the end of the current month; should a rise take place, your seller can annul his agreement by forfeiting the earnest-money *prime* paid in advance. These transactions frequently take place *du jour au lendemain* from one day to the next. The three per cents are, let us suppose, at 64 francs; believing that a decline is imminent, you pay a premium of 20c. to compel the party to whom you have sold to receive from you 1500 francs *rente* at the current rate of the day. Should a rise take place, your loss is limited to the premium of 20c., because by forfeiting that sum to the purchaser the agreement is cancelled. The principle was at one time adopted in the lobby *coulisse* of subdividing lots of *rentes*, say of 1500 francs of three per cents into 500 francs, and 1000 franc lots, but this system seems to have been abandoned.

Arbitration.—We shall now explain the meaning of arbitration with respect to public securities, *arbitrages des effets publics*. An operation by arbitration with regard to public stocks, is to make an exchange of public securities in order to derive the profit which may accrue by the variation of the current rates. Thus for instance, you own 4500 francs *rentes*, 4½ per cent; the 4½ per cents suddenly rise to 92 francs, while the three per cents remain stationary at 62 francs. Feeling certain that the three per cents will in their turn rise in the market, you dispose of your 4500 francs *rente*, 4½ per cent at 92 francs

You purchase 4449 francs, three per cent at 62	-	-	-	-	92,000f.
					91,946.

And you make the difference.	-	-	-	-	54f.
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As you had anticipated, the 3 per cents rise to 64 francs while the 4½ per cents only reach 93 francs; you instantly sell your 3 per cents at	-	-	-	-	94,912f.
and you repurchase your 4500 francs 4½ per cent 93.					93,000

Difference,	-	-	-	-	-	1,912f.
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This operation has therefore produced a profit of 54 × 1,912—1966 francs deducting the cost of brokerage, and you find yourself possessor of the same amount of 4½ per cent "*rentes*" as before.

Arbitration.—We shall now explain the meaning of Arbitration with respect to public securities—"arbitrages des effets publics." An operation by arbitration with regard to public stocks, is to make an exchange of public securities in order to derive the profit which may accrue by the variation of the current rates. Thus, for instance: you own 4,500 francs "*rente*," 4½ per cent; the 4½ per cents suddenly rise to 92 francs, while the 3 per cents remain stationary at 62 francs. Feeling certain that the 3 per cents will in their turn rise in the market.

You dispose of your 4,500 francs " <i>rente</i> ," 4½ per cent at 92 francs	-	-	-	-	-	92,000f.
You purchase 4,449 francs, 3 per cent at 62						91,946f.

And you make the difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	54f.
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As you had anticipated, the three per cents rise to 64 francs, while the 4½ per cents only reach 93 francs;

* The speculators who transact business among themselves without employing brokers, bear the name of "*coulissiers*"—lobbiers. They occupy a place at the Exchange, near the entrance to the basement "*parquet*." Their numerous transactions exercise considerable influence upon the rates of public securities; they generally meet at mid-day and transact their business before and after the hours of opening and closing the Exchange. The settlements which take place among them frequently produce serious consequences.

You instantly sell your 3 per cents at 64	- - - - -	94,912f.
And you repurchase your 4,500f., 4½ per cent at 93	- - - - -	93,000f.
Difference	- - - - -	1,912f.

This operation has therefore produced a profit of 54 and 1,912 equal to 1,966 deducting the cost of brokerage, and you find yourself possessor of the same amount of 4½ per cent *rentes* as before.

Report du comptant à la fin du mois means the difference between the cash value of *rentes*, and their value at end of month. *Report d'un mois à l'autre*, means the difference between the value of *rentes* at the end of the ensuing month.

The increased value which *rentes* acquire at the approach of the expiration of the triennial term is the cause of this difference. *Reports* often offer to capitalists the means of realizing their funds in a most advantageous manner.

A person can by means of *reports*, invest his funds temporarily in public securities without necessarily becoming proprietor of any of these securities, and without risk, inasmuch as he is by the same operation purchaser at one date and seller at a later date, and thus a rise or decline in the market is to him a matter of indifference; the profit is limited to the difference between the rate of purchase and the rate of sale which constitutes the interest. These *reports* may be considered as loans on public securities and may be classed in the same category as mortgage investments. One person may wish to borrow on the security of *rentes* of which he will not dispose; another may invest his capital for a month or two taking *rentes* as collateral security. In such cases, the Exchange Broker becomes the medium so that at the maturity of the transactions the tender on the one hand receives the amount of his capital by cancelling the registration of his claim and the borrower returns the amount of his loan in exchange for the certificate to the effect that the claim is cancelled; the broker who knows his client becomes responsible to the *reporteur* for the amount of depreciation in value of the security which might ensue in case of a fall in the market.

This operation is of daily occurrence involving very large sums of money, and although it may be considered as a transaction on time *à terme*, it is nevertheless legitimate, and is decided so to be, by all the tribunals. The meaning of *report sur prime*, is the purchase for delivery and current month of a certain amount of *rente ferme*, consols which are immediately resold *à prime*, at a premium deliverable at same time. You purchase 300 francs *rente*, at 63 f. 50c. and current month, representing a capital of 63,000 francs, and you sell at a premium *à prime*, at the rate of 64f. 24c. of which 1 franc premium representing a capital of 64,200 francs. If the earnest money *prime* be recovered, you make the difference of 70c. if you are allowed to keep it, you find yourself purchaser of 3000 francs *rente* at the rate of 62f. 50c. *Reports* also serve to extend operations either in a rising or declining market, and in the following manner.

Let us suppose that you have purchased *rentes* deliverable end current month at 62 francs, and that they have remained at a decline say 61 francs; if you think that there is a probability of an approaching rise in public securities, you sell at 61, and after having paid the difference, you immediately purchase deliverable end ensuing month at 61fr. 40c. provided the rate of *report* transfer, from one month to the other be 40c. This is what is termed *se faire transporter* to effect a transfer. The same operation takes place in an opposite manner when the funds are on the decline; a person purchases for end current and sells for end ensuing month. This is what is termed *reporter* transferring. Another way of recovering from the effect of a losing operation, is to enter into a transaction on 'Change called "commune" "average purchase." Thus, for instance, you have purchased 3000 francs *rentes* 3 per cent at 63; they decline to 61; you purchase 3000 francs more at this rate, and you find yourself in possession of 6000 francs purchased at the average rate of 62 francs. If therefore, the rate rises above 62 francs, you make a profit. Perhaps the details into which I have entered with regard to the operations of the Exchange will be found rather lengthy; but should a lauded credit institution ever be established in the country, the direction and shareholders will not be very long without perceiving, how applicable the rudimentary knowledge of Exchange transactions will be, and the advantages to be derived from that knowledge in the negotiation of the bonds *lettres de gage* of the institution. As it is one of the principles of the L. Credit Institution

never to loan money at a higher rate than the rate I said for the negotiation of its own bonds, it nevertheless is very clear that this estimate must include costs of brokerage and other expenses which may have to be disbursed in procuring the necessary capital. Note must at the same time be taken at the premium and descent which may vary on change and affect the valued of the bonds *lettres de gage* of the Institution. It may occur that the L. C. Institution will be compelled to issue bonds bearing different rates of interest to try the market particularly in the commencement of operations, when the the English and Canadian stock markets will both have to be tried. These different rates will form series of issues. These bonds will be negotiated at a high or low rate, at a premium or at a discount, in a decline or in a rise of the market, according to the demand, and the credit which they may at the moment enjoy. In this case it would be necessary to reduce the whole to par in order to arrive at the rate of the loan and the annuity. Let us suppose that the L. C. institution issues bonds payable in 20 years bearing 7 per cent interest, and that they bring a premium of 10 per cent in the market, or in other words that \$100 produce \$110; then, instead of changing an annuity of \$10.44 (See Table 7, page —) the institution would only charge \$9.46 on a loan of \$100.

If, on the contrary, bonds are negotiated at a loss, suppose for example that \$100 only produce \$90, for the same time and at the same rate of interest, then the institution would be compelled to charge an annuity of \$11.60 on \$100 instead of \$10.44 as in the former case.

It is very easy to calculate the annuity according to the current rate by the following rule of proportion:—The rate on change is to the par rate, what the annuity of par, is to the annuity sought for. In order to arrive at the amount of annuity sought for in a very correct manner, the calculation must be made after deducting the portion included for cost of management from the annuity of par, and then adding it to the annuity arrived at by the calculation.

MECHANISM.

Commercial Banks loan money to trade. Merchants by promptly and easily turning over their funds, can without difficulty meet their engagements at short dates. Banks which loan money at short dates, can issue notes payable on demand for a larger amount than they have in specie in their vaults. Thus they easily find capitalists to invest in their stock. But these banks cannot loan at long dates, on account of the very nature of the principles upon which they found their operations. The farmer cannot borrow at short date, the revenue of his farm is slow in coming; crops are only husbanded once a year, and they only represent the interest on the value of the immovable, or but little more. He cannot therefore borrow a sum, comparatively large for the value of his farm, except on the condition of paying each year the interest, with a fraction of the capital, according to the revenue derived from his farm.

In many cases, if not in all, by borrowing on any other condition, he is sure to be subjected to considerable embarrassment, if he is not completely ruined.

It became necessary therefore to establish institutions which while loaning money at long dates could at the same time procure a sufficient amount of capital to meet the requirements of borrowers. These sums were very large, as the reimbursement of the capital invested was only to take place after in number of years. No financial institution of itself could furnish the requisite capital. The profits offered by the Landed Credit institution were too small to tempt capitalists in sufficient number or of sufficient wealth to permit of their carrying on the institution alone. In fact the Landed Credit institution must disburse enormous sums to enable it to exist, while it cannot use its capital annually for the purpose of renewing loans. Each year, there is a new issue of funds, and the capital loaned the first year must be multiplied by the number of years to elapse before maturity of the loan, less of course the sinking fund paid in by annuities during that time. This question seemed to be the cause of grave difficulty. It was at one time thought that the Landed Credit institution could be organized on the same principle as Commercial Banks; this principle was in fact the first which presented itself to the consideration of those who desired to come to the assistance of the agricultural class. But it was found that it was impossible to organize the institution on such a basis. There are in finances as in mathematics certain fixed rules and principles which cannot be departed from without danger. These principles which are known to all economists are: *The proportion of funds in hand,*

in its relation to the amount of paper issued to represent those funds, should be regulated by the period of loans. Kanfmänn Böhling, merchant of Berlin, first solved this problem. It was certainly difficult to establish an institution which would loan money at long dates, and have continually on hand a sufficient sum in cash to meet its engagements, and at the same time never have too much money on hand in case of loss, or the possession of dormant capital. He discovered the solution, and it is this:—*To divide the transaction, the people with one half on one side, and the banker with the other half on the other*—This was a happy idea. With a view to its organization he made the following proposition:—

That a society be formed of a certain number of persons; that it be composed of persons, whose social importance, capacity and integrity, would command confidence; that the society be the medium through which all those persons desirous of loaning, and those desirous of borrowing should transact their business. The institution, by undertaking the responsibility of examining and assuring the perfect sufficiency of the immovable security offered by the borrower, saved the lender the trouble of searching for titles and at the same time gave a sufficient guarantee as to its own solvency.

From that moment, the mechanism of the institution became a matter easily determined upon. The institution gave to the lender an obligation under its sign, manual and seal, payable at a certain date, and bearing a certain rate of interest agreed upon; with one hand it received the money from the lender, and with the other passed it to the borrower, who for his part gave an obligation to the institution as a first mortgage on a property worth double the amount of the loan, bearing a stipulated rate of interest, with a per centage for cost of management; the latter obligation being payable at a date to correspond with the former obligation granted by the institution to the lender. Having received the obligation from the borrower, the institution re-issued an obligation of similar amount to enable it to procure the funds to make fresh loans; and so on, according to the wants of all.

LANDED CREDIT BONDS.—“LETTRES DE GAGE.”

The obligation or bond issued by the institution was called “*lettre de gage*,” (Pfand-Brieffe). This bond is the collective guarantee of the Association instead of the individual guarantee of the borrower; it is the process of rendering his immovables a moveable; it is for the purposes of negotiation and circulation of the bill of exchange of the Landed Credit Association. In a short time these bonds, “*lettres de gage*,” rose to par, then commanded a premium, and were negotiated on ‘change, where they were sought for by all classes of capitalists who had money to lend or mortgage. Later, the institution paid the borrowers in bonds, “*lettres de gage*,” and they negotiated them. This is the system now generally adopted by the L. C. institution of Europe. In this way, the institution never kept capital on hand, and had the opportunity of procuring as much as it required. These bonds “*lettres de gage*” were in reality drafts on the public, at sight, which were to be re-paid with annual or semi-annual interest. These bonds are made payable to bearer or order. At first, these bonds were drawn out without being made payable at any particular dates, but according to the will of the owner, provided always that a regular notice was given to the institution. This notice was called “*dénonciation*.” A grave error was committed in permitting the bearer to have the right of asking for payment in full of these bonds at any time by giving the requisite notice, “*dénonciation*.” It might happen that a large amount of these bonds would be presented at the same time, perhaps when it would be difficult for the institution to obtain the funds necessary to their liquidation. This did at last happen. The experience thus obtained proved a salutary lesson, and from that time the right of notice “*dénonciation*,” has been taken away from the holders of bonds “*lettres de gage*.” These institutions reserve the right of redeeming a portion of their bonds annually, and the bonds to be redeemed are specially selected by lottery, “*tirage au sort*.” Some institutions insert in the body of their bonds a clause regarding the payment of interest; others affix “*coupons*” of interest to their bonds “*lettres de gage*,” or these “*coupons*” are delivered separately. The form of these “*lettres*” is of very little importance, provided that the obligation to pay the sum, the rate of interest, the time, place and other conditions of payment be therein specially stated, with the seal and requisite signatures attached. The Statutes of the institution should nevertheless regulate this form.—These bonds are generally declared to be free from seizure for debt, and no attachment can be issued against them in the hands of the institution, whether to seize, prevent or

suspend their payment. When the "*coupons*" of interest are separated from the bond, the bearer may present them at the counter of the institution without presenting the bond itself, and he can negotiate them at his pleasure. When the bond is redeemed by lottery or otherwise, the institution may retain from the amount the value of the "*coupons*" which are not yet due, presented and paid.

The bonds "*lettres de gage*" themselves are sometimes subdivided into "*coupures*" slips. It would appear to me to be a better plan to make the bonds of a small amount, to render them accessible to every body.

The following statement will shew the quantity of bonds "*lettres de gage*" in circulation in Prussia and several of the neighboring countries, during the years mentioned in the table:—

COUNTRY.	Population.	Years.	Amount of circulation.
PRUSSIA.			
Province of			
Silesia (provincial association)	2,065,809	1839	133,232,218 fr.
Silésie (royal institute)		1838	3,337,500
Brandebourg (provincial association).....	2,066,993	1837	44,557,338
Pomerania, id.....	1,165,073	1837	55,602,844
Prussia West, id.....	1,019,105	1837	38,836,530
Prussia East, id.....	1,430,318	1837	42,164,250
Poznanian, id.....	1,364,399	1844	50,802,500
Westphalia, id.....		Unknown.	
OTHER STATES.			
Hanover (all the united associations) (1).....	1,753,847	1844.....	34,000,000
Mecklenbourg, id.....	624,477	1846.....	15,043,680
Saxony, id.....	1,836,433	1846.....	3,750,188
Bavaria, id.....	4,504,874	1849.....	30,000,000
Wurtemberg, id.....	1,725,187	1846.....	11,930,930
Hesse Electoral, id.....	754,590	1841.....	37,988,254
Baden, id.....	1,335,200	1840.....	1,342,910
Nassau, id.....	424,817	1840.....	6,420,000
Hamburg, id.....		Unknown.	
Gallicia (Austria), id.....	4,702,388	1843.....	11,414,016
Totals.....	27,827,990	Totals	540,423,158

(1) Association of Lunenburg, in 1854, 5,625,000fr. more or less.

Association of Calenberg, in 1844, 5,625,000fr. do do

Association of Bremen and Verden, in 1844, 3,750,000 fr. do do

Landed Credit Institution, in 1844, more than 15,000,000fr.

Association of West Gresse. Unknown.

BOND OR LETTRE DE GAGE.

Scias.....



100 FLORINS CONVENTIONAL MONEY. BOND "LETTRE DE GAGE."

For one hundred dollars Conventional Money, twenty of which are equal to one Marc of Cologne, of fine silver, and three Kreuzer pieces equal to one florin, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

The capital will be paid to the bearer to the pers in whose name is registered according to the drawing, *trage au sort*, provided for by the statutes, or the extra judicial notice of the establishment, in exchange for this bond, or to the bearer of the Coupon which has matured, and in exchange for the said *Coupon*. These payments will be made at the Office of the Credit Institution at Lemberg.

This bond has been issued under the control and guarantee of the States of Galicia, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Management. It is part of the number _____ bonds issued in 1841.

Lemberg, 1st January, 1841:

For the Credit Institution of the States of Galicia,
The Director,
N. N.

This bond has been issued in virtue of a loan contracted by the Directors of the institution which is inscribed in the State Register.
Lemberg, 1st January, 1841.

The President of the Board,
N. N.

Assessor.
N. N.

The Accountant,
N. N.

No. of Order.....

The Secretary,
N. N.

Credit Institution of Gallician States.

LANDED CREDIT INSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

Property Obligation of 1000 Francs in Favor of the Bearer.

No. _____

No. _____

The amount of Property obligations cannot exceed the amount of loans realised.—(Act 14 of the decree of 28th Feb., 1852.)
 The present obligation is part of the 200 thousand obligations created in virtue of the deliberations of the General Assembly on 9th December, 1852.

It is to be redeemed with the sum of 1,200 francs, by drawing lots, *tirage au sort*, within 50 years, commencing 1st May, 1854.

It gives right to an interest of 3 per cent. per annum—say 15 francs per half year—the 1st May and 1st November, and to 4 drawings of lots, *tirage au sort*, per annum according to the table on the other side.

Registered at Paris, the _____ 185. n°

Received 11 centimes, tenths, *decimes*, included.

Examined by the the Government Commissioner.

Paris the _____ 185
 The Managers. The Director.

LANDED CREDIT INSTITUTION
 OF FRANCE.

Obligation No. _____
 Coupon of 14 francs due 1st May,
 1854. (1)

[1.] Note.—Each obligation has 20 Coupons of interest.

LANDED CREDIT INSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

100.

Tenth part of Property Obligation Payable to Bearer.

No. 

100 Slips.

“COUPON SLIP” OF ONE HUNDRED FRANCS.

The amount of Property Obligations cannot exceed the amount of loans realised.—(Act 14 of decree of 28th Feb., 1852.)
 The present *Slip Coupon* is to be redeemed with the sum of 120 francs, by drawing lots within 50 years, commencing 1st May, 1864. It gives right to interest at 3 per cent. per annum, or 3 francs per Slip, payable 1st Nov. each year, and participation every 3 months in the chances of the lottery drawings mentioned in the table on the other side.

A special drawing of 10 numbers of Slips, into which the Property Obligation is subdivided, will take place before the drawing of the Obligations, and it will be thus decided which Slip will receive the prize granted to a winning Obligation.
 Registered at Paris, the _____ 185 .

Received 11 centimes, tenths, *decimes*, included.
 Examined by the Government Commissioner.

Paris, the _____ 185 .
 Managers. Director.

LANDED CREDIT INSTITUTION
 OF FRANCE.

Slip No. _____
 Interest, 3 francs due 1st November,
 1864. (1.)

(1.) Note.—Each slip has 20 Coupons of interest.

LOTTERIES "TIRAGE AU SORT."

As the Institution receives each year through the sinking fund a portion of the total amount of bonds issued in any particular year, nothing can be better than to use this fund to redeem a corresponding amount of bonds, in proportion to the recovery of the sums set apart as a sinking-fund against the obligations of borrowers, and this of course stops the payment of interest on these sums. To accomplish this, all the bonds are numbered and registered, distinguishing one year from the other. Corresponding numbers engraved on wood, ivory or metal, with the year, are placed in a wheel, and the drawing takes place at certain dates fixed by the rules of the Institutions. There is a wheel for each year, during which an issue of bonds has taken place. From each wheel there are as many numbers drawn as the receipts of the Institution will permit payment of. The winning numbers are published, so that the owners of bonds may come forward to demand payment. All interest ceases to accrue on any bonds thus drawn from the wheel, from the date of publication in the newspapers. Some institutions continue the payment of interest until presentation, but this seems to me to be very inconvenient as well as a loss to the institution, which can derive no profit from the funds which it has on hand to pay the bond, which may be presented at any moment.

LOTS AND LOTS WITH PREMIUM—"LOTS ET LOTS ET PRIMES."

When the operations of a Landed Credit Institution are commenced in any country, the Directors are sometimes obliged to give a premium on the bonds which it may issue. This is generally done when their rate of interest is lower than the current rate. It was in this principle that "Le Credit Foncier de France" granted a premium of 200 francs on bonds of 1,000 francs, bearing 3 per cent interest, or in other words, the Institution promised to pay 1,200 francs at the maturity of the bond. At other times "lots" lots are added to the "prime" premium; that is to say, that in addition to the premium, the first "lots" which are drawn in the lottery gain a certain amount of money as prizes—more frequently however, these "lots" are without premium. This premium "*la prime*" is not viewed with much favor; the inconvenience to which it gives rise is greater than the advantages which it affords. "*Lots*" are generally in favor; but it is still a question whether the profits which they may give are equal to the inconvenience to which they give rise. It is necessary of course in such matters to consult the national taste. These prizes which are by chance granted to certain numbers which are first drawn, are paid out of the interest which has been reduced to offer a reward to the tenders who prefer contenting themselves with a smaller rate of interest to keep the chance in the lottery. The object is a good one, to reduce the rate of interest gradually. Several persons in France prefer to invest in bonds bearing 3 per cent interest with "*lots et prime*," lots and premium, to taking those which bear four per cent interest without premium, and even those bearing 5 per cent interest without either lots or premium. The Institution shall have the privilege of adopting this system, if it suits its interest, but it should not be made compulsory.

The lottery-drawing is fixed upon for certain periods during the year. In France, there are four annual drawings. The following is the distribution of prices, and the dates of drawing in France:—

Drawings of the 22nd March, 22nd June and 22nd September, 1863.

The 1st number drawn will receive	100,000 fr.
The 2nd do do	50,000
The 3rd do do	50,000
The 4th do do	20,000
The 5 numbers next in order will receive each 10,000 fr.....	50,000
Total per 3 months.....	
270,000	
Total of 3, 3 monthly drawings.....	
810,000 fr.	

Drawings of 22nd December, 1853.

The 1st number drawn will receive.....	100,000 fr.
The 2nd do do	50,000
The 3rd do do	50,000
The 4th do do	40,000
The 5th do do	30,000

The 6th do do	20,000
The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th numbers will receive each 10,000 fr.	60,000
And the 8 following numbers each 5,000 fr.....	40,000
<hr/>	
Total for the fourth quarter.....	390,000
Total of lots for the year.....	1,200,000 fr.

Quarterly lots of each of the following years :

Drawings of 22nd March, 22nd June and 22nd September.

The 1st number will receive.....	100,000 fr.
The 2nd do do	50,000
The 3rd do do	20,000
<hr/>	
For each of the 3 first quarters.....	170,000
Total for the 3 quarters.....	510,000 fr.

Drawing of 22nd December.

The 1st number will receive.....	100,000 fr.
The 2nd do do	50,000
The 3rd do do	40,000
The 4th do do	30,000
The 5th do do	20,000
The 6th do do	10,000
And the following numbers each 5,000 fr.....	40,000
<hr/>	
For the 4th quarter.....	290,000
Total of lots each year	800,000 fr.

SERIES.

The bonds which bear the same rate of interest and contain the same conditions, are classed in the same series. The Series serve to establish a distinction between bonds bearing different rates of interest or containing different conditions as well as the different dates of maturity.

HOLDERS OF BONDS.

The holder of bonds never applies to individual lenders, but he applies to the institution for the payment of interest and capital at maturity.

The holders in addition to the certainty of receiving their interest regularly and without trouble or inconvenience, while they have the very best guarantee in their titles which are represented by the mortgages of all the borrowers in the first place, and then on the collective guarantee of all the shareholders in the institution; have also different special privileges which vary according to the country. Thus, in Wurtemberg, they have the right of taking part in the discussion of all measures relating to their interests. These creditors or holders of bonds may, by the votes of those most deeply interested, appoint a Commission of one or three delegates to attend to their interests. The appointment may be personal or collective. This Commission has the right :

1st. To be heard when loans are made, or mortgages are examined.

2nd. When mortgages are exchanged or purchased.

3rd. When "rentes" are bought or sold.

4th. When the adoption of measures against defaulting debtors is under discussion.

5th. When the accounts of the year are audited.

6th. To give their advice with regard to all measures of importance to the institution.

7th. To assist the Assessors in discovering the real condition of "rente" or mortgage obligations.

All creditors have the right by their own act or by proxy.

1st. To take copies at any time of all the proceedings, deeds, registers and other papers belonging to the institutions.

2nd. To take part in the proceedings of committees and general meetings, but without the right of voting, they can communicate the views, propositions and wishes which are duly discussed. The general convocation resolved in 1828 to allow a reasonable fee to those delegates from the funds of the institution. In Galicia, the Landed Credit Institution offers to its creditors the following guarantee that it will meet all engagements.

1st. The ease with which execution can issue against any of its debtors.

2nd. The resources placed at its disposal by the sinking fund.

3rd. The rigorous punctuality with which it proposes to meet all its engagements.

In case the institution should fail to fulfil its engagements with the holders of bonds, in an exact and satisfactory manner, the latter can demand redress before the tribunal of Lemberg, and can take proceedings against :

A. The institution itself directly.

B. The seizure of all property in the hands of the institution.

C. Finally, they can call upon the State to pay, in virtue of the guarantee given.

A commission of enquiry appointed for the purpose of examining into such claims, is obliged to report within three days upon the merits of those claims.

CURRENT RATES OF BONDS.

Mons. Josseau's report shews by facts which are highly interesting, that the credit of Landed Credit bonds was maintained even in the midst of the political and financial crisis which since 1848 has disturbed Germany as well as France. In 1848, he says, the revolution of February affected the rate of all kinds of securities; thus, during that year, the average rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Landed Credit bonds was 93 in Silesia and Pomerania; in West Prussia 83; in East Prussia 96.

"But he adds very judiciously," in order to appreciate these rates in an adequate manner, they must be compared with the rates of other public securities which have declined enormously since 24th February, 1848.

Thus, Prussian "*rentes*," were quoted at an average rate of 69 per cent; shares in the Bank of Prussia at 73 per cent, &c., &c. The comparison is therefore clearly in favor of landed credit bonds, particularly if we take into account, the influence which must have been increased against the rate of these territorial securities by the several public loans which were contracted one after the other in Prussia. "In 1850, the comparison can be as fully sustained; thus, while the public debt in Prussia ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,) was at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, (April, 1850), landed credit bonds ($3\frac{1}{2}$) of the several Landed Credit institutions of Prussia were at from 90 to 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; the Posen Landed Credit bonds are negotiated at the present moment. (January, 1851) at 102; those of Meckenbury at 103. In spite of the competition caused by the loan of 80 millions contracted at Hamburg after the fire of 1842, these bonds are eagerly sought for, &c., &c."

From these facts, we can draw a very important conclusion; it is, that while Landed Credit bonds are affected by political and financial crisis as well as other public securities, they stand them much better.

There is no reason for believing that this result would not have been equally arrived at in France, and the proof that such is really the case is that the debentures of the old civil list which are in reality Landed Credit bonds, (without however possessing all the advantages granted by legislation to the Landed Credit bond) are constantly quoted on 'change at Paris, at a higher rate than their value, while public securities remain at a rate from 8 to 10 per cent less. "Landed credit bonds" says Mons. Dumas, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, have a value which may be considered fixed; they are not affected by the fluctuations of public securities. The depreciation in the value of the latter to which political events give rise do not affect the former, and they do not hold out any encouragement to stock-jobbers. "But the question is asked" says Mons. Josseau, during a crisis, what will become of these institutions? As the annuities are not paid in regularly, will they not have to wind up their affairs? Nobody would for an instant affirm that it can be possible for our country to be always saved from agitation or public calamities which produce such disastrous effects upon industrial interests. But if the fear of these accidents were to prevent the establishment of useful institutions of this kind, the *statu quo* in which our country would be soon left would prove to be the very worst of conditions. Has not Russia felt the battle of Jena? and have they not experienced in those countries the reaction of the revolution of February? And in spite of all this, as we have already stated, even to the present day, Landed Credit institutions have continued to progress with a regularity peculiar to themselves. Landed Credit bonds have been less affected than any other kind of security.

In 1845 the Landed Credit bonds of Wurtemberg were negotiated at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium. "In order" says M. Josseau, to give an exact and clear idea of the undoubted security offered by these bonds, we shall reproduce the rates at which they were quoted on 'Change at Berlin and Stettin during the critical years of the last French Revolution:

30th September, 1848, at 3½	- - - - -	99 per cent.
30th January, 1849	- - - - -	91 “
1st March	- - - - -	92½ “
1st October	- - - - -	95 “

The following are the rates of 1850 for Pomerania as well as the other Landed Credit Institutions of Prussia, 11th April, 1850 :—

	Rate of interest per annum.	Rate.
Pomerania	3½ per cent.	95½ per cent.
Marches of Brandenburg	“	94½ “
Prussia East	“	93½ “
Prussia West	“	90½ “
Silesia	“	95½ “
Grand Duchy of Posen	3½ per cent.	90½ “
Idem	4 per cent.	100½ “

We will add by way of comparison the following rates :—

Shares in the Royal Bank of Prussia	3½ per cent.	94 per cent.
Public Debt	3½ “	86½ “
Voluntary Loan	5 “	106 a 105½ “

Thus, in the provinces in which the rate of Landed Credit bonds is the lowest, in West Russia and the Duchy of Posen, the rate exceeds 90, while the public debt which produces the same interest 3½ per cent per annum does not reach 87. In other provinces, they are worth 93 to 95 and more; those of Pomerania stand at the head of the list, and are enquired for at 93½; before the revolution of March, the latter were sometimes worth 110 and over.

The bonds of the different L. C. institutions possess this important feature that their value is uniformly greater than the rate of Government securities.

INTEREST.

Interest is the rent paid for the use of money or its equivalent.

Letting out (*Louage*) is always effected for a certain profit; a loan is sometimes gratuitous, then it cannot be called letting out; in other cases, when for a profit, it is similar to letting out. A loan of money for interest is the letting out of that money. Money, like every other article which is loaned, is considered by the borrower as certain to be of some profit and advantage to him; and it is for this reason that he consents to pay a high or low rate of interest. On the other hand, the lender examines the risk which he may run in loaning his money, the security offered, and the measure of confidence which he may be justified in having in the morality, honesty, probity, industry and resources of the borrower. After obtaining this guarantee and this confidence, he requires, in addition to the mere interest, a premium, which is a premium of insurance against loss, high or low in rate, according to the risk incurred. If there should be no risk and the security ample, no premium would be asked for. The rate of ordinary interest is regulated by the law of demand and supply, in the same manner as any other article which may be rented. Thus, if there should be a considerable amount of capital offered, and but little demand for it, the rate of interest would decline; if, on the other hand, capital were scarce and the demand great, the rate of interest would rise. I allude to this subject in general terms, when the loaning of money is not affected by laws limiting the rate of interest or any other special circumstances. Without considering the opportuneness or the efficacy of legislation regarding the rate of interest, which is not part of the object of this work, I shall attempt to discover the means of placing the borrower in a position towards the lender which would be satisfactory to the latter through proof of the sufficiency of the security offered, thus saving the necessity of the charge of a premium in addition to the ordinary rate of interest. It is particularly in the interest of the agriculturist who borrows on mortgage that the solution of this problem is so necessary and desirable. Loan on mortgage is certainly the most secure investment of all, but the existence of defective registration laws renders such loans very precarious. It frequently happens that after having taken all possible precau-

tions before loaning capital on mortgage, the lender finds himself compelled to lose the amount loaned, by the discovery of the existence of previous mortgages or privileges not registered against the property.

If we take into consideration the difficulty attending the verifying of registration and titles to landed property, which are affected by so many legal provisos, the costs, the tardiness of suits at law, oppositions, and everything which accompanies judicial proceedings, we cannot be surprised that capital avoids investments in mortgages on landed property, to seek for others which are more easily realised.

Lenders, as a general rule, do not possess sufficient legal knowledge to ascertain the validity of titles to landed property, and if they did possess it, they would be scarcely disposed to take that trouble.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to find a medium which will undertake these legal researches, and relieve the lender from all trouble. This medium is the "*Landed Credit Institution.*" Possessing ample power and exceptional facilities for ascertaining the validity of titles, and for obtaining regular payment, it relieves the lender from all fear and trouble both in legal investigations and the recovery of capital and interest. This would lead to a reduction in the rate of interest on mortgage loans; the lenders, placing the greatest confidence in the institution, would not hesitate to consign their capital to its care, to be by it invested in mortgages. On the other hand, borrowers, knowing where loans are to be obtained, would apply to the institution. This also would lead to a reduction in the rate of interest. In fact, it often happens that a person who wishes to borrow, without knowing to whom he should apply, consents to pay a higher rate of interest to the lender to whom he has applied, than he might have paid if he had known that many others were desirous of loaning. But a reduction in the rate of interest is not all; the greatest difficulty under which the farmer labors is not so much the interest, as the repayment of the capital which he has invested in his property.

The soil only returns very slowly the capital which the farmer has invested in improvements. He can only repay by annual payments of a small portion of his debt, and the terms should be so arranged. This brings us to the question of the *sinking-fund* "*amortissement,*" to which I shall allude in a separate article, because in it is involved the combinations of compound interest. Interest being the annual rent of money loaned, it may not be uninteresting to embody in this work a table of interest on one dollar, shewing its progress from day to day, and from month to month. When we have found the interest on one dollar, in order to obtain the interest on this capital, it is only necessary to multiply by any particular capital. There are several works in existence containing tables of simple interest; but as they nearly all contain but two decimals, and are not, therefore, sufficiently correct to be used in the extensive operations of the "*Crédit Foncier,*" I shall use seven decimals. The rate of interest varies, according to agreement. Interest is computed by the year. The use of algebra greatly facilitates the working of several complicated calculations, particularly of compound interest; it is applied by the adoption of general forms, which represent every amount, capital, rate of interest, rate of sinking fund, and number of years.

In the algebraical forms I shall use the following letters and abbreviations:—

A	means	annuity.
a	"	sinking-fund. (<i>amortissement.</i>)
c	"	capital.
d	"	double, treble, &c.
f	"	costs of management. (<i>frais.</i>)
m	"	amount of capital and interest together. (<i>montant.</i>)
n	"	number of years or parts of one year.
nom	"	number corresponding with.
s	"	amount of \$1, and interest upon that amount for one year. (<i>somme.</i>)
S	"	amount of arithmetical or geometrical progression. (<i>somme.</i>)
t	"	rate of interest on \$100. (<i>taux.</i>)

We find the interest of any capital by the following proposition:—

$$100 : t :: c : x = \frac{ct}{100} = 1.$$

At the end of a certain number of years the interest would be—

$$\frac{nct}{100} = ni$$

A sum of money invested produces interest at the end of the year. This interest and capital together, in one sum, are called amount. If the sum and interest are left to another year, and the interest be added to form a new capital, which will in its turn produce interest, the investment is at compound interest. I shall speak of compound interest in the article on the sinking-fund.

If, on the contrary, the interest be not added to the capital to create new interest, then there will be but the principal which will annually produce the same interest, which, multiplied by the number of years, will give the total amount of interest, and the amount will be:

$$m = c + \frac{nct}{100} = c + ni.$$

If a sum similar to that first invested be annually added, and it has been allowed to remain at interest, these several investments will annually produce an amount of interest which will progress uniformly by the successive addition of the interest of the year to the amount of the interest of the preceding year. Thus for the first year the investment will be c ; the second year there will be a second investment c , and the investment of the preceding year having produced interest i , the second year it will be $c + i$. These several investments can be represented by the following annual series:

$$c, c + i, c + 2i, c + 3i, c + 4i, c + 5i = 6c + 15i.$$

We thus find that this series forms an arithmetical progression of which the first term is c , and the sixth (last) is $c + 5i$, the *ratio* of which is i . We also find that the amount of all the investments is equal to the amount of the 1st investment multiplied by the number of years or terms of progression; that the interest of any particular year is the simple interest multiplied by the number of years minus one; and that the amount of interest is equal to the interest of the last year multiplied by three, that is to say by half the number of years.

If progression were continued for any number of years n , we would find that the amount of annual investments is equal to the first investment multiplied by the number of years, and that the amount of interest is equal to the interest of the last year multiplied by half the number of years. The sum therefore, or the whole amount of annual investments with interest, may be represented by the form:

$$m = cn + (in-1) \frac{n}{2}$$

This equation is equal to the total of a progression, the first term of which is c , the last being $c + in-1$, and the number of the year is n ; that is to say to the first term plus the last term multiplied by half the number of terms.

$$\text{In effect } m = cn + (in-1) \frac{n}{2}; m - cn = (in-1) \frac{n}{2}; 2m - 2cn = (in-1)n;$$

$$2m = 2cn + (in-1)n; 2m = (c + c + in-1)n; m = (c + c + in-1) \frac{n}{2}$$

tions before loaning capital on mortgage, the lender finds himself compelled to lose the amount loaned, by the discovery of the existence of previous mortgages or privileges not registered against the property.

If we take into consideration the difficulty attending the verifying of registration and titles to landed property, which are affected by so many legal provisos, the costs, the tardiness of suits at law, oppositions, and everything which accompanies judicial proceedings, we cannot be surprised that capital avoids investments in mortgages on landed property, to seek for others which are more easily realised.

Lenders, as a general rule, do not possess sufficient legal knowledge to ascertain the validity of titles to landed property, and if they did possess it, they would be scarcely disposed to take that trouble.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to find a medium which will undertake these legal researches, and relieve the lender from all trouble. This medium is the "*Landed Credit Institution*." Possessing ample power and exceptional facilities for ascertaining the validity of titles, and for obtaining regular payment, it relieves the lender from all fear and trouble both in legal investigations and the recovery of capital and interest. This would lead to a reduction in the rate of interest on mortgage loans; the lenders, placing the greatest confidence in the institution, would not hesitate to consign their capital to its care, to be by it invested in mortgages. On the other hand, borrowers, knowing where loans are to be obtained, would apply to the institution. This also would lead to a reduction in the rate of interest. In fact, it often happens that a person who wishes to borrow, without knowing to whom he should apply, consents to pay a higher rate of interest to the lender to whom he has applied, than he might have paid if he had known that many others were desirous of loaning. But a reduction in the rate of interest is not all; the greatest difficulty under which the farmer labors is not so much the interest, as the repayment of the capital which he has invested in his property.

The soil only returns very slowly the capital which the farmer has invested in improvements. He can only repay by annual payments of a small portion of his debt, and the terms should be so arranged. This brings us to the question of the *sinking-fund* "*amortissement*," to which I shall allude in a separate article, because in it is involved the combinations of compound interest. Interest being the annual rent of money loaned, it may not be uninteresting to embody in this work a table of interest on one dollar, shewing its progress from day to day, and from month to month. When we have found the interest on one dollar, in order to obtain the interest on this capital, it is only necessary to multiply by any particular capital. There are several works in existence containing tables of simple interest; but as they nearly all contain but two decimals, and are not, therefore, sufficiently correct to be used in the extensive operations of the "*Crédit Foncier*," I shall use seven decimals. The rate of interest varies, according to agreement. Interest is computed by the year. The use of algebra greatly facilitates the working of several complicated calculations, particularly of compound interest; it is applied by the adoption of general forms, which represent every amount, capital, rate of interest, rate of sinking fund, and number of years.

In the algebraical forms I shall use the following letters and abbreviations:—

A	means	annuity.
a	"	sinking-fund. (<i>amortissement</i> .)
c	"	capital.
d	"	double, treble, &c.
f	"	costs of management. (<i>frais</i> .)
m	"	amount of capital and interest together. (<i>montant</i> .)
n	"	number of years or parts of one year.
nom	"	number corresponding with.
s	"	amount of \$1, and interest upon that amount for one year. (<i>somme</i> .)
S	"	amount of arithmetical or geometrical progression. (<i>somme</i> .)
t	"	rate of interest on \$100. (<i>taux</i> .)

We find the interest of any capital by the following proposition :—

$$100 : t :: c : x = \frac{ct}{100} = 1.$$

At the end of a certain number of years the interest will be—

$$\frac{nct}{100} = ni$$

A sum of money invested produces interest at the end of the year. This interest and capital together, in one sum, are called amount. If the sum and interest are left to another year, and the interest be added to form a new capital, which will in its turn produce interest, the investment is at compound interest. I shall speak of compound interest in the article on the sinking-fund.

If, on the contrary, the interest be not added to the capital to create new interest, then there will be but the principal which will annually produce the same interest, which, multiplied by the number of years, will give the total amount of interest, and the amount will be :

$$m = c + \frac{nct}{100} = c + ni.$$

If a sum similar to that first invested be annually added, and it has been allowed to remain at interest, these several investments will annually produce an amount of interest which will progress uniformly by the successive addition of the interest of the year to the amount of the interest of the preceding year. Thus for the first year the investment will be c ; the second year there will be a second investment c , and the investment of the preceding year having produced interest i , the second year it will be $c + i$. These several investments can be represented by the following annual series :

$$c, c + i, c + 2i, c + 3i, c + 4i, c + 5i = 6c + 15i.$$

We thus find that this series forms an arithmetical progression of which the first term is c , and the sixth (last) is $c + 5i$, the *ratio* of which is i . We also find that the amount of all the investments is equal to the amount of the 1st investment multiplied by the number of years or terms of progression; that the interest of any particular year is the simple interest multiplied by the number of years minus one; and that the amount of interest is equal to the interest of the last year multiplied by three, that is to say by half the number of years.

If progression were continued for any number of years n , we would find that the amount of annual investments is equal to the first investment multiplied by the number of years, and that the amount of interest is equal to the interest of the last year multiplied by half the number of years. The sum therefore, or the whole amount of annual investments with interest, may be represented by the form :

$$m = cn + (in-1) \frac{n}{2}$$

This equation is equal to the total of a progression, the first term of which is c , the last being $c + in-1$, and the number of the year is n ; that is to say to the first term plus the last term multiplied by half the number of terms.

$$\text{In effect } m = cn + (in-1) \frac{n}{2}; m - cn = (in-1) \frac{n}{2}; 2m - 2cn = (in-1)n;$$

$$2m = 2cn + (in-1)n; 2m = (c + c + in-1)n; m = (c + c + in-1) \frac{n}{2}$$

Now c is the first, and $c + in = 1$ is the last term of the progression, therefore, &c. If we wish to arrive at the amount of interest only derived from a uniform investment at the end of a certain number of years, in such a case the 1st term of the progression is the interest itself, which will be the *ratio* at the same time, and the result will be :

$$i + 2i + 3i + 4i + 5i + 6i \dots = \frac{2i^1}{2} = (i + 6i) \frac{1}{2}$$

In this progression of interest, it will be remarked that the interest of any particular term is equal to the interest of the first year multiplied by the number of years. It will also be found that the amount of interest is equal to the first term *plus* the last, multiplied by half the number of terms ; and although the progression has only been pushed on to the sixth year, we will always find, by continuing it any number of terms n , that the result will be the same. We thus have the form :

$$S = (i + in) \frac{n}{2}$$

If we wish to ascertain in what time a capital is doubled or trebled, &c., it is merely necessary to find when m will be equal to $2c$, $3c$, &c. By representing 2 3 etc. by d , we have the equation $m = dc$. But $m = c + ni$; then $dc = c + ni$; $d - c = ni$; therefore

$$n = \frac{d-c}{i}$$

which is the form.

Application—To find the date at which a capital of \$100 at 6 per cent. interest would be doubled. Substituting figures, we have the following :

$$n = \frac{200-100}{6} = \frac{100}{6} = 16.66$$

or 16 years and sixty-six hundredths of a year. Multiplying 66 by 365 (days of the year) and dividing the product by 100, we find 240 days and a fraction. Thus, a capital is doubled at 6 per cent. interest in 16 years and 241 days. The trouble of multiplying 66 by 365 may be saved by referring to the decimals of days, the two first of which are 66. (Table No. 1, page 62.)

In order to find the interest of one day, it is only necessary to divide the interest for one year by 365. Having found the interest for one day, you have to multiply that amount by 2, 3, 4, &c., to obtain the interest for 2, 3, 4, &c., days. If we prefer finding the interest for a certain number of days in one calculation, we divide the number by 365, and this will give the decimals of that number of days, and by dividing the quotient by 100 we will have the interest at 1 per cent. The number of days may be represented by n and to find the decimals of the days we have the form $\frac{n}{365}$. The form to find the decimals of the months may be represented by $\frac{n}{12}$.

In tables Nos. 1, page 56, and No. 2, page 68, which give simple interest on one dollar at the rate of from 1 to 10 per 100, I have placed the decimals of the days and months in the first column of each table.

These decimals of the days divided by 100 give exactly the interest of one dollar at 1 per cent. for a corresponding number of days. I used this as a basis in preparing these tables ; I also limited the interest to 7 decimals, and the last column to 6 decimals, and in the days I have only used 5 decimals. In order to arrive at the interest at other rates, it is only necessary to multiply the interest at one per cent. by the rate required.

Although my principal object in using the decimals of days was to enable me to prepare tables No 1 and 2, I thought it better to allow them to remain, as they might be useful to calculate discount, as well as the deduction which may have to be made from the wages of servants, rents, life pensions, and other questions of the same nature; the principal or rent of which is only payable at the end of the year, or which are calculated by the year. By multiplying the sum due at the end of the year by the decimals of any particular number of days, we obtain the result for that number of days.

TABLE

Interest on \$1, for all the days of the year,

Days.	Decimals of days.	1 per %	2 per %	3 per %	4 per %
1	0.00274	\$0.00 00274	\$0.00 00548	\$0.00 00822	\$0.00 01096
2	0.00548	0.00 00548	0.00 01096	0.00 01644	0.00 02192
3	0.00822	0.00 00822	0.00 01644	0.00 02466	0.00 03288
4	0.01096	0.00 01096	0.00 02192	0.00 03288	0.00 04384
5	0.01370	0.00 01370	0.00 02740	0.00 04110	0.00 05480
6	0.01644	0.00 01644	0.00 03288	0.00 04932	0.00 06576
7	0.01918	0.00 01918	0.00 03836	0.00 05754	0.00 07672
8	0.02192	0.00 02192	0.00 04384	0.00 06576	0.00 08768
9	0.02466	0.00 02466	0.00 04932	0.00 07398	0.00 09864
10	0.02740	0.00 02740	0.00 05480	0.00 08220	0.00 10960
11	0.03014	0.00 03014	0.00 06028	0.00 09042	0.00 12056
12	0.03288	0.00 03288	0.00 06576	0.00 09864	0.00 13152
13	0.03562	0.00 03562	0.00 07124	0.00 10686	0.00 14248
14	0.03836	0.00 03836	0.00 07672	0.00 11508	0.00 15344
15	0.04110	0.00 04110	0.00 08220	0.00 12330	0.00 16440
16	0.04384	0.00 04384	0.00 08768	0.00 13152	0.00 17536
17	0.04658	0.00 04658	0.00 09316	0.00 13974	0.00 18632
18	0.04932	0.00 04932	0.00 09864	0.00 14796	0.00 19728
19	0.05206	0.00 05206	0.00 10410	0.00 15618	0.00 20820
20	0.05479	0.00 05479	0.00 10958	0.00 16437	0.00 21916
21	0.05753	0.00 05753	0.00 11506	0.00 17259	0.00 23012
22	0.06027	0.00 06027	0.00 12054	0.00 18081	0.00 24108
23	0.06301	0.00 06301	0.00 12602	0.00 18903	0.00 25204
24	0.06575	0.00 06575	0.00 13150	0.00 19725	0.00 26300
25	0.06849	0.00 06849	0.00 13698	0.00 20547	0.00 27396
26	0.07123	0.00 07123	0.00 14246	0.00 21369	0.00 28492
27	0.07397	0.00 07397	0.00 14794	0.00 22191	0.00 29588
28	0.07671	0.00 07671	0.00 15342	0.00 23013	0.00 30684
29	0.07945	0.00 07945	0.00 15890	0.00 23835	0.00 31780
30	0.08219	0.00 08219	0.00 16438	0.00 24657	0.00 32876
31	0.08493	0.00 08493	0.00 16986	0.00 25479	0.00 33972
32	0.08767	0.00 08767	0.00 17534	0.00 26301	0.00 35068
33	0.09041	0.00 09041	0.00 18082	0.00 27123	0.00 36164
34	0.09315	0.00 09315	0.00 18630	0.00 27945	0.00 37260
35	0.09589	0.00 09589	0.00 19178	0.00 28767	0.00 38356
36	0.09863	0.00 09863	0.00 19726	0.00 29589	0.00 39452
37	0.10137	0.00 10137	0.00 20274	0.00 30411	0.00 40548
38	0.10411	0.00 10411	0.00 20822	0.00 31233	0.00 41644
39	0.10685	0.00 10685	0.00 21370	0.00 32055	0.00 42740
40	0.10959	0.00 10959	0.00 21918	0.00 32877	0.00 43836
41	0.11233	0.00 11233	0.00 22466	0.00 33699	0.00 44932
42	0.11507	0.00 11507	0.00 23014	0.00 34521	0.00 46028
43	0.11781	0.00 11781	0.00 23562	0.00 35343	0.00 47124
44	0.12055	0.00 12055	0.00 24110	0.00 36165	0.00 48220
45	0.12329	0.00 12329	0.00 24658	0.00 36987	0.00 49316
46	0.12603	0.00 12603	0.00 25206	0.00 37809	0.00 50412
47	0.12877	0.00 12877	0.00 25754	0.00 38631	0.00 51508
48	0.13151	0.00 13151	0.00 26302	0.00 39453	0.00 52604
49	0.13425	0.00 13425	0.00 26850	0.00 40275	0.00 53700
50	0.13699	0.00 13699	0.00 27398	0.00 41097	0.00 54796
51	0.13973	0.00 13973	0.00 27946	0.00 41919	0.00 55892
52	0.14247	0.00 14247	0.00 28494	0.00 42741	0.00 56988
53	0.14521	0.00 14521	0.00 29042	0.00 43563	0.00 58084
54	0.14795	0.00 14795	0.00 29590	0.00 44385	0.00 59180
55	0.15069	0.00 15069	0.00 30138	0.00 45207	0.00 60276
56	0.15343	0.00 15343	0.00 30686	0.00 46029	0.00 61372
57	0.15617	0.00 15617	0.00 31234	0.00 46851	0.00 62468
58	0.15891	0.00 15891	0.00 31782	0.00 47673	0.00 63564
59	0.16165	0.00 16165	0.00 32330	0.00 48495	0.00 64660
60	0.16439	0.00 16439	0.00 32878	0.00 49317	0.00 65756
61	0.16713	0.00 16713	0.00 33426	0.00 50139	0.00 66852

No. 1.

at all the rates from 1 to 10 per cent inclusively.

Days.	5 per %	6 per %	7 per %	8 per %	9 per %	10 per %
1	\$0.00 01370	\$0.00 01644	\$0.00 01918	\$0.00 02192	\$0.00 02466	\$0.00 02740
2	0.00 02740	0.00 03288	0.00 03836	0.00 04384	0.00 04932	0.00 05480
3	0.00 04110	0.00 04932	0.00 05754	0.00 06576	0.00 07398	0.00 08220
4	0.00 05480	0.00 06576	0.00 07672	0.00 08768	0.00 09864	0.00 10960
5	0.00 06850	0.00 08220	0.00 09590	0.00 10960	0.00 12330	0.00 13700
6	0.00 08220	0.00 09864	0.00 11708	0.00 13152	0.00 14796	0.00 16440
7	0.00 09590	0.00 11508	0.00 13426	0.00 15344	0.00 17282	0.00 19180
8	0.00 10960	0.00 13152	0.00 15344	0.00 17536	0.00 19728	0.00 21920
9	0.00 12330	0.00 14796	0.00 17262	0.00 19728	0.00 22194	0.00 24660
10	0.00 13700	0.00 16440	0.00 19180	0.00 21920	0.00 24660	0.00 27400
11	0.00 15070	0.00 18084	0.00 21098	0.00 24112	0.00 27126	0.00 30140
12	0.00 16440	0.00 19728	0.00 23016	0.00 26304	0.00 29592	0.00 32880
13	0.00 17810	0.00 21372	0.00 24934	0.00 28496	0.00 32058	0.00 35620
14	0.00 19180	0.00 23016	0.00 26852	0.00 30688	0.00 34524	0.00 38360
15	0.00 20550	0.00 24660	0.00 28770	0.00 32880	0.00 36990	0.00 41100
16	0.00 21920	0.00 26304	0.00 30688	0.00 35072	0.00 39456	0.00 43840
17	0.00 23290	0.00 27948	0.00 32606	0.00 37264	0.00 41922	0.00 46580
18	0.00 24660	0.00 29592	0.00 34524	0.00 39456	0.00 44388	0.00 49320
19	0.00 26025	0.00 31230	0.00 36435	0.00 41640	0.00 46845	0.00 52060
20	0.00 27395	0.00 32874	0.00 38353	0.00 43832	0.00 49311	0.00 54799
21	0.00 28765	0.00 34518	0.00 40271	0.00 46024	0.00 51777	0.00 57533
22	0.00 30135	0.00 36162	0.00 42189	0.00 48216	0.00 54243	0.00 60277
23	0.00 31505	0.00 37806	0.00 44107	0.00 50408	0.00 56709	0.00 63021
24	0.00 32875	0.00 39450	0.00 46025	0.00 52600	0.00 59175	0.00 65765
25	0.00 34245	0.00 41094	0.00 47943	0.00 54792	0.00 61641	0.00 68499
26	0.00 35615	0.00 42738	0.00 49861	0.00 56984	0.00 64107	0.00 71233
27	0.00 36985	0.00 44382	0.00 51779	0.00 59176	0.00 66573	0.00 73977
28	0.00 38355	0.00 46026	0.00 53697	0.00 61368	0.00 69039	0.00 76721
29	0.00 39725	0.00 47670	0.00 55615	0.00 63560	0.00 71505	0.00 79465
30	0.00 41095	0.00 49314	0.00 57533	0.00 65752	0.00 73971	0.00 82209
31	0.00 42465	0.00 50958	0.00 59451	0.00 67944	0.00 76437	0.00 84953
32	0.00 43835	0.00 52602	0.00 61369	0.00 70136	0.00 78903	0.00 87697
33	0.00 45205	0.00 54246	0.00 63287	0.00 72328	0.00 81369	0.00 90441
34	0.00 46575	0.00 55890	0.00 65205	0.00 74520	0.00 83835	0.00 93185
35	0.00 47945	0.00 57534	0.00 67123	0.00 76712	0.00 86301	0.00 95929
36	0.00 49315	0.00 59178	0.00 69041	0.00 78904	0.00 88767	0.00 98673
37	0.00 50685	0.00 60822	0.00 70959	0.00 81096	0.00 91233	0.01 0137
38	0.00 52055	0.00 62466	0.00 72877	0.00 83288	0.00 93699	0.01 0411
39	0.00 53425	0.00 64110	0.00 74795	0.00 85480	0.00 96165	0.01 0685
40	0.00 54795	0.00 65754	0.00 76713	0.00 87672	0.00 98631	0.01 0959
41	0.00 56165	0.00 67398	0.00 78631	0.00 89864	0.01 01097	0.01 1233
42	0.00 57535	0.00 69042	0.00 80549	0.00 92056	0.01 03563	0.01 1507
43	0.00 58905	0.00 70686	0.00 82467	0.00 94248	0.01 06029	0.01 1781
44	0.00 60275	0.00 72330	0.00 84385	0.00 96440	0.01 08495	0.01 2055
45	0.00 61645	0.00 73974	0.00 86303	0.00 98632	0.01 10961	0.01 2329
46	0.00 63015	0.00 75618	0.00 88221	0.01 00824	0.01 13427	0.01 2603
47	0.00 64385	0.00 77262	0.00 90139	0.01 03016	0.01 15893	0.01 2877
48	0.00 65755	0.00 78906	0.00 92057	0.01 05208	0.01 18359	0.01 3151
49	0.00 67125	0.00 80550	0.00 93975	0.01 07400	0.01 20825	0.01 3425
50	0.00 68495	0.00 82194	0.00 95893	0.01 09592	0.01 23291	0.01 3699
51	0.00 69865	0.00 83838	0.00 97811	0.01 11784	0.01 25757	0.01 3973
52	0.00 71235	0.00 85482	0.00 99729	0.01 13976	0.01 28223	0.01 4247
53	0.00 72605	0.00 87126	0.01 01647	0.01 16168	0.01 30689	0.01 4521
54	0.00 73975	0.00 88770	0.01 03565	0.01 18360	0.01 33155	0.01 4795
55	0.00 75345	0.00 90408	0.01 05476	0.01 20544	0.01 35612	0.01 5069
56	0.00 76715	0.00 92052	0.01 07394	0.01 22736	0.01 38078	0.01 5343
57	0.00 78085	0.00 93696	0.01 09312	0.01 24928	0.01 40544	0.01 5617
58	0.00 79455	0.00 95340	0.01 11230	0.01 27120	0.01 43010	0.01 5891
59	0.00 80825	0.00 96984	0.01 13148	0.01 29312	0.01 45476	0.01 6165
60	0.00 82195	0.00 98628	0.01 15066	0.01 31504	0.01 47942	0.01 6439
61	0.00 83565	0.01 00272	0.01 16984	0.01 33696	0.01 50408	0.01 6713

TABLE No. 1.—Simple

Days.	Decimals of days.	1 per %	2 per %	3 per %	4 per %
62	0.16986	\$0.00 16986	\$0.00 33972	\$0.00 50958	\$0.00 67944
63	0.17260	0.00 17260	0.00 34520	0.00 51780	0.00 69040
64	0.17534	0.00 17534	0.00 35068	0.00 52602	0.00 70136
65	0.17808	0.00 17808	0.00 35616	0.00 53424	0.00 71232
66	0.18082	0.00 18082	0.00 36164	0.00 54286	0.00 72328
67	0.18356	0.00 18356	0.00 36712	0.00 55068	0.00 73424
68	0.18630	0.00 18630	0.00 37260	0.00 55890	0.00 74520
69	0.18904	0.00 18904	0.00 37808	0.00 56712	0.00 75616
70	0.19178	0.00 19178	0.00 38356	0.00 57534	0.00 76712
71	0.19452	0.00 19452	0.00 38904	0.00 58356	0.00 77808
72	0.19726	0.00 19726	0.00 39452	0.00 59178	0.00 78904
73	0.20000	0.00 20000	0.00 40000	0.00 60000	0.00 80000
74	0.20274	0.00 20274	0.00 40548	0.00 60822	0.00 81096
75	0.20548	0.00 20548	0.00 41096	0.00 61644	0.00 82192
76	0.20822	0.00 20822	0.00 41644	0.00 62466	0.00 83288
77	0.21096	0.00 21096	0.00 42192	0.00 63288	0.00 84384
78	0.21370	0.00 21370	0.00 42740	0.00 64110	0.00 85480
79	0.21644	0.00 21644	0.00 43288	0.00 64932	0.00 86576
80	0.21918	0.00 21918	0.00 43836	0.00 65754	0.00 87672
81	0.22192	0.00 22192	0.00 44384	0.00 66576	0.00 88768
82	0.22466	0.00 22466	0.00 44932	0.00 67398	0.00 89864
83	0.22740	0.00 22740	0.00 45480	0.00 68220	0.00 90960
84	0.23014	0.00 23014	0.00 46028	0.00 69042	0.00 92056
85	0.23288	0.00 23288	0.00 46576	0.00 69864	0.00 93152
86	0.23562	0.00 23562	0.00 47124	0.00 70686	0.00 94248
87	0.23836	0.00 23836	0.00 47672	0.00 71508	0.00 95344
88	0.24110	0.00 24110	0.00 48220	0.00 72330	0.00 96440
89	0.24384	0.00 24384	0.00 48768	0.00 73152	0.00 97536
90	0.24658	0.00 24658	0.00 49316	0.00 73974	0.00 98632
91	0.24932	0.00 24932	0.00 49864	0.00 74796	0.00 99728
92	0.25206	0.00 25206	0.00 50412	0.00 75618	0.01 00820
93	0.25479	0.00 25479	0.00 50958	0.00 76437	0.01 01916
94	0.25753	0.00 25753	0.00 51506	0.00 77259	0.01 03012
95	0.26027	0.00 26027	0.00 52054	0.00 78081	0.01 04108
96	0.26301	0.00 26301	0.00 52602	0.00 78903	0.01 05204
97	0.26575	0.00 26575	0.00 53150	0.00 79725	0.01 06300
98	0.26849	0.00 26849	0.00 53698	0.00 80547	0.01 07396
99	0.27123	0.00 27123	0.00 54246	0.00 81369	0.01 08492
100	0.27397	0.00 27397	0.00 54794	0.00 82191	0.01 09588
101	0.27671	0.00 27671	0.00 55342	0.00 83013	0.01 10684
102	0.27945	0.00 27945	0.00 55890	0.00 83835	0.01 11780
103	0.28219	0.00 28219	0.00 56438	0.00 84657	0.01 12876
104	0.28493	0.00 28493	0.00 56986	0.00 85479	0.01 13972
105	0.28767	0.00 28767	0.00 57534	0.00 86301	0.01 15068
106	0.29041	0.00 29041	0.00 58082	0.00 87123	0.01 16164
107	0.29315	0.00 29315	0.00 58630	0.00 87945	0.01 17260
108	0.29589	0.00 29589	0.00 59178	0.00 88767	0.01 18356
109	0.29863	0.00 29863	0.00 59726	0.00 89589	0.01 19452
110	0.30137	0.00 30137	0.00 60274	0.00 90411	0.01 20548
111	0.30411	0.00 30411	0.00 60822	0.00 91233	0.01 21644
112	0.30685	0.00 30685	0.00 61370	0.00 92055	0.01 22740
113	0.30959	0.00 30959	0.00 61918	0.00 92877	0.01 23836
114	0.31233	0.00 31233	0.00 62466	0.00 93699	0.01 24932
115	0.31507	0.00 31507	0.00 63014	0.00 94521	0.01 26028
116	0.31781	0.00 31781	0.00 63562	0.00 95343	0.01 27124
117	0.32055	0.00 32055	0.00 64110	0.00 96165	0.01 28220
118	0.32329	0.00 32329	0.00 64658	0.00 96987	0.01 29316
119	0.32603	0.00 32603	0.00 65206	0.00 97809	0.01 30412
120	0.32877	0.00 32877	0.00 65754	0.00 98631	0.01 31508
121	0.33151	0.00 33151	0.00 66302	0.00 99453	0.01 32604
122	0.33425	0.00 33425	0.00 66850	0.01 00275	0.01 33700
123	0.33699	0.00 33699	0.00 67398	0.01 01097	0.01 34796
124	0.33973	0.00 33973	0.00 67946	0.01 01919	0.01 35892
125	0.34247	0.00 34247	0.00 68494	0.01 02741	0.01 36988
126	0.34521	0.00 34521	0.00 69042	0.01 03563	0.01 38084
127	0.34795	0.00 34795	0.00 69590	0.01 04385	0.01 39180
128	0.35069	0.00 35069	0.00 70138	0.01 05204	0.01 40276

Interest on \$1.—Continued.

Days.	5 per %	6 per %	7 per %	8 per %	9 per %	10 per %
62	\$0.00 84930	\$0.01 01916	\$0.01 18902	\$0.01 35888	\$0.01 52874	\$0.01 69860
63	0.00 86300	0.01 03560	0.01 20820	0.01 38080	0.01 55340	0.01 72600
64	0.00 87670	0.01 05204	0.01 22738	0.01 40272	0.01 57806	0.01 75344
65	0.00 89040	0.01 06848	0.01 24656	0.01 42464	0.01 60272	0.01 78088
66	0.00 90410	0.01 08492	0.01 26574	0.01 44656	0.01 62738	0.01 80832
67	0.00 91780	0.01 10136	0.01 28492	0.01 46848	0.01 65204	0.01 83576
68	0.00 93150	0.01 11780	0.01 30410	0.01 49040	0.01 67670	0.01 86320
69	0.00 94520	0.01 13424	0.01 32328	0.01 51232	0.01 70136	0.01 89064
70	0.00 95890	0.01 15068	0.01 34246	0.01 53424	0.01 72602	0.01 91808
71	0.00 97260	0.01 16712	0.01 36164	0.01 55616	0.01 75068	0.01 94552
72	0.00 98630	0.01 18356	0.01 38182	0.01 57808	0.01 77534	0.01 97296
73	0.01 00000	0.01 20000	0.01 40000	0.01 60000	0.01 80000	0.02 00000
74	0.01 01370	0.01 21644	0.01 41918	0.01 62192	0.01 82466	0.02 02744
75	0.01 02740	0.01 23288	0.01 43836	0.01 64384	0.01 84932	0.02 05488
76	0.01 04110	0.01 24932	0.01 45754	0.01 66576	0.01 87398	0.02 08232
77	0.01 05480	0.01 26576	0.01 47672	0.01 68768	0.01 89864	0.02 10976
78	0.01 06850	0.01 28220	0.01 49590	0.01 70960	0.01 92330	0.02 13720
79	0.01 08220	0.01 29864	0.01 51508	0.01 73152	0.01 94796	0.02 16464
80	0.01 09590	0.01 31508	0.01 53420	0.01 75344	0.01 97262	0.02 19208
81	0.01 10960	0.01 33152	0.01 55344	0.01 77536	0.01 99728	0.02 21952
82	0.01 12330	0.01 34796	0.01 57262	0.01 79728	0.02 02194	0.02 24696
83	0.01 13700	0.01 36440	0.01 59180	0.01 81920	0.02 04660	0.02 27440
84	0.01 15070	0.01 38084	0.01 61098	0.01 84112	0.02 07126	0.02 30184
85	0.01 16440	0.01 39728	0.01 63016	0.01 86304	0.02 09592	0.02 32928
86	0.01 17810	0.01 41372	0.01 64934	0.01 88496	0.02 12058	0.02 35672
87	0.01 19180	0.01 43016	0.01 66852	0.01 90688	0.02 14524	0.02 38416
88	0.01 20550	0.01 44660	0.01 68770	0.01 92880	0.02 16990	0.02 41160
89	0.01 21920	0.01 46304	0.01 70688	0.01 95072	0.02 19456	0.02 43904
90	0.01 23290	0.01 47948	0.01 72606	0.01 97264	0.02 21922	0.02 46648
91	0.01 24660	0.01 49592	0.01 74524	0.01 99456	0.02 24388	0.02 49392
92	0.01 26025	0.01 51230	0.01 76435	0.02 01640	0.02 26854	0.02 52136
93	0.01 27395	0.01 52874	0.01 78353	0.02 03832	0.02 29318	0.02 54880
94	0.01 28765	0.01 54518	0.01 80271	0.02 06024	0.02 31777	0.02 57624
95	0.01 30135	0.01 56162	0.01 82189	0.02 08216	0.02 34243	0.02 60368
96	0.01 31505	0.01 57806	0.01 84107	0.02 10408	0.02 36709	0.02 63112
97	0.01 32875	0.01 59450	0.01 86025	0.02 12600	0.02 39175	0.02 65856
98	0.01 34245	0.01 61094	0.01 87943	0.02 14792	0.02 41641	0.02 68600
99	0.01 35615	0.01 62738	0.01 89861	0.02 16984	0.02 44107	0.02 71344
100	0.01 36985	0.01 64382	0.01 91779	0.02 19176	0.02 46573	0.02 74088
101	0.01 38355	0.01 66026	0.01 93697	0.02 21368	0.02 49039	0.02 76832
102	0.01 39725	0.01 67670	0.01 95615	0.02 23560	0.02 51505	0.02 79576
103	0.01 41095	0.01 69314	0.01 97533	0.02 25752	0.02 53971	0.02 82320
104	0.01 42465	0.01 70958	0.01 99451	0.02 27944	0.02 56437	0.02 85064
105	0.01 43835	0.01 72602	0.02 01369	0.02 30136	0.02 58903	0.02 87808
106	0.01 45205	0.01 74246	0.02 03287	0.02 32328	0.02 61369	0.02 90552
107	0.01 46575	0.01 75890	0.02 05205	0.02 34520	0.02 63835	0.02 93296
108	0.01 47945	0.01 77534	0.02 07123	0.02 36712	0.02 66301	0.02 96040
109	0.01 49315	0.01 79178	0.02 09041	0.02 38904	0.02 68767	0.02 98784
110	0.01 50685	0.01 80822	0.02 10959	0.02 41096	0.02 71233	0.03 01528
111	0.01 52055	0.01 82466	0.02 12877	0.02 43288	0.02 73699	0.03 04272
112	0.01 53425	0.01 84110	0.02 14795	0.02 45480	0.02 76165	0.03 07016
113	0.01 54795	0.01 85754	0.02 16713	0.02 47672	0.02 78631	0.03 09760
114	0.01 56165	0.01 87398	0.02 18631	0.02 49864	0.02 81097	0.03 12504
115	0.01 57535	0.01 89042	0.02 20549	0.02 52056	0.02 83563	0.03 15248
116	0.01 58905	0.01 90686	0.02 22467	0.02 54248	0.02 86029	0.03 17992
117	0.01 60275	0.01 92330	0.02 24385	0.02 56440	0.02 88495	0.03 20736
118	0.01 61645	0.01 93974	0.02 26303	0.02 58632	0.02 90961	0.03 23480
119	0.01 63015	0.01 95618	0.02 28221	0.02 60824	0.02 93427	0.03 26224
120	0.01 64385	0.01 97262	0.02 30139	0.02 63016	0.02 95893	0.03 28968
121	0.01 65755	0.01 98906	0.02 32057	0.02 65208	0.02 98359	0.03 31712
122	0.01					

TABLE No. 1.—Simple

Days.	Decimals of days.	1 per %	2 per %	3 per %	4 per %
129	0.35342	\$0.00 35342	\$0.00 70684	\$0.01 06026	\$0.01 41368
130	0.35616	0.00 35616	0.00 71232	0.01 06848	0.01 42464
131	0.35890	0.00 35890	0.00 71780	0.01 07670	0.01 43560
132	0.36164	0.00 36164	0.00 72328	0.01 08492	0.01 44656
133	0.36438	0.00 36438	0.00 72876	0.01 09314	0.01 45752
134	0.36712	0.00 36712	0.00 73424	0.01 10136	0.01 46848
135	0.36986	0.00 36986	0.00 73972	0.01 10958	0.01 47944
136	0.37260	0.00 37260	0.00 74520	0.01 11780	0.01 49040
137	0.37534	0.00 37534	0.00 75068	0.01 12602	0.01 50136
138	0.37808	0.00 37808	0.00 75616	0.01 13424	0.01 51232
139	0.38082	0.00 38082	0.00 76164	0.01 14246	0.01 52328
140	0.38356	0.00 38356	0.00 76712	0.01 15068	0.01 53424
141	0.38630	0.00 38630	0.00 77260	0.01 15890	0.01 54520
142	0.38904	0.00 38904	0.00 77808	0.01 16712	0.01 55616
143	0.39178	0.00 39178	0.00 78356	0.01 17534	0.01 56712
144	0.39452	0.00 39452	0.00 78904	0.01 18356	0.01 57808
145	0.39726	0.00 39726	0.00 79452	0.01 19178	0.01 58904
146	0.40000	0.00 40000	0.00 80000	0.01 20000	0.01 60000
147	0.40274	0.00 40274	0.00 80548	0.01 20822	0.01 61096
148	0.40548	0.00 40548	0.00 81096	0.01 21644	0.01 62192
149	0.40822	0.00 40822	0.00 81644	0.01 22466	0.01 63288
150	0.41096	0.00 41096	0.00 82192	0.01 23288	0.01 64384
151	0.41370	0.00 41370	0.00 82740	0.01 24110	0.01 65480
152	0.41644	0.00 41644	0.00 83288	0.01 24932	0.01 66576
153	0.41918	0.00 41918	0.00 83836	0.01 25754	0.01 67672
154	0.42192	0.00 42192	0.00 84384	0.01 26576	0.01 68768
155	0.42466	0.00 42466	0.00 84932	0.01 27398	0.01 69864
156	0.42740	0.00 42740	0.00 85480	0.01 28220	0.01 70960
157	0.43014	0.00 43014	0.00 86028	0.01 29042	0.01 72056
158	0.43288	0.00 43288	0.00 86576	0.01 29864	0.01 73152
159	0.43562	0.00 43562	0.00 87124	0.01 30686	0.01 74248
160	0.43836	0.00 43836	0.00 87672	0.01 31508	0.01 75344
161	0.44110	0.00 44110	0.00 88220	0.01 32330	0.01 76440
162	0.44384	0.00 44384	0.00 88768	0.01 33152	0.01 77536
163	0.44658	0.00 44658	0.00 89316	0.01 33974	0.01 78632
164	0.44932	0.00 44932	0.00 89864	0.01 34796	0.01 79728
165	0.45206	0.00 45206	0.00 90412	0.01 35618	0.01 80824
166	0.45480	0.00 45480	0.00 90960	0.01 36440	0.01 81920
167	0.45754	0.00 45754	0.00 91508	0.01 37262	0.01 83016
168	0.46028	0.00 46028	0.00 92056	0.01 38084	0.01 84112
169	0.46302	0.00 46302	0.00 92604	0.01 38906	0.01 85208
170	0.46576	0.00 46576	0.00 93152	0.01 39728	0.01 86304
171	0.46850	0.00 46850	0.00 93700	0.01 40550	0.01 87400
172	0.47124	0.00 47124	0.00 94248	0.01 41372	0.01 88496
173	0.47398	0.00 47398	0.00 94796	0.01 42194	0.01 89592
174	0.47672	0.00 47672	0.00 95344	0.01 43016	0.01 90688
175	0.47946	0.00 47946	0.00 95892	0.01 43838	0.01 91784
176	0.48220	0.00 48220	0.00 96440	0.01 44660	0.01 92880
177	0.48494	0.00 48494	0.00 96988	0.01 45482	0.01 93976
178	0.48768	0.00 48768	0.00 97536	0.01 46304	0.01 95072
179	0.49042	0.00 49042	0.00 98084	0.01 47126	0.01 96168
180	0.49316	0.00 49316	0.00 98632	0.01 47948	0.01 97264
181	0.49590	0.00 49590	0.00 99180	0.01 48770	0.01 98360
182	0.49864	0.00 49864	0.00 99728	0.01 49592	0.01 99456
183	0.50138	0.00 50138	0.01 00274	0.01 50414	0.02 00548
184	0.50412	0.00 50412	0.01 00822	0.01 51236	0.02 01644
185	0.50686	0.00 50686	0.01 01370	0.01 52058	0.02 02740
186	0.50960	0.00 50960	0.01 01918	0.01 52880	0.02 03836
187	0.51234	0.00 51234	0.01 02466	0.01 53702	0.02 04932
188	0.51508	0.00 51508	0.01 03014	0.01 54524	0.02 06028
189	0.51782	0.00 51782	0.01 03562	0.01 55346	0.02 07124
190	0.52056	0.00 52056	0.01 04110	0.01 56168	0.02 08220
191	0.52330	0.00 52330	0.01 04658	0.01 56990	0.02 09316
192	0.52604	0.00 52604	0.01 05206	0.01 57812	0.02 10412
193	0.52878	0.00 52878	0.01 05754	0.01 58634	0.02 11508
194	0.53152	0.00 53152	0.01 06302	0.01 59456	0.02 12604

Interest on \$1.—Continued.

Days.	5 per %	6 per %	7 per %	8 per %	9 per %	10 per %
129	\$0.01 76710	\$0.02 12052	\$0.02 47394	\$0.02 82736	\$0.03 18073	\$0.30 5342
130	0.01 78080	0.02 13696	0.02 49312	0.02 84928	0.03 20545	0.03 5616
131	0.01 79450	0.02 15340	0.02 51230	0.02 87120	0.03 23010	0.03 5890
132	0.01 80820	0.02 16984	0.02 53148	0.02 89312	0.03 25476	0.03 6164
133	0.01 82190	0.02 18628	0.02 55066	0.02 91504	0.03 27942	0.03 6438
134	0.01 83560	0.02 20272	0.02 56984	0.02 93696	0.03 30408	0.03 6712
135	0.01 84930	0.02 21916	0.02 58902	0.02 95888	0.03 32874	0.03 6986
136	0.01 86300	0.02 23560	0.02 60820	0.02 98080	0.03 35340	0.03 7260
137	0.01 87670	0.02 25204	0.02 62738	0.03 00272	0.03 37806	0.03 7534
138	0.01 89040	0.02 26848	0.02 64656	0.03 02464	0.03 40272	0.03 7808
139	0.01 90410	0.02 28492	0.02 66574	0.03 04656	0.03 42738	0.03 8082
140	0.01 91780	0.02 30136	0.02 68492	0.03 06848	0.03 45204	0.03 8356
141	0.01 93150	0.02 31780	0.02 70410	0.03 09040	0.03 47670	0.03 8630
142	0.01 94520	0.02 33424	0.02 72328	0.03 11232	0.03 50136	0.03 8904
143	0.01 95890	0.02 35068	0.02 74246	0.03 13424	0.03 52602	0.03 9178
144	0.01 97260	0.02 36712	0.02 76164	0.03 15616	0.03 55068	0.03 9452
145	0.01 98630	0.02 38356	0.02 78082	0.03 17808	0.03 57534	0.03 9726
146	0.02 00000	0.02 40000	0.02 80000	0.03 20000	0.03 60000	0.04 0044
147	0.02 01370	0.02 41644	0.02 81918	0.03 22192	0.03 62466	0.04 0248
148	0.02 02740	0.02 43288	0.02 83836	0.03 24384	0.03 64932	0.04 0522
149	0.02 04110	0.02 44932	0.02 85754	0.03 26576	0.03 67398	0.04 0896
150	0.02 05480	0.02 46576	0.02 87672	0.03 28768	0.03 69864	0.04 1070
151	0.02 06850	0.02 48220	0.02 89590	0.03 30960	0.03 72330	0.04 1344
152	0.02 08220	0.02 49864	0.02 91508	0.03 33152	0.03 74796	0.04 1618
153	0.02 09590	0.02 51508	0.02 93426	0.03 35344	0.03 77262	0.04 1992
154	0.02 10960	0.02 53152	0.02 95344	0.03 37536	0.03 79728	0.04 2166
155	0.02 12330	0.02 54796	0.02 97262	0.03 39728	0.03 82194	0.04 2440
156	0.02 13700	0.02 56440	0.02 99180	0.03 41920	0.03 84660	0.04 2714
157	0.02 15070	0.02 58084	0.03 01098	0.03 44112	0.03 87126	0.04 3088
158	0.02 16440	0.02 59728	0.03 03016	0.03 46304	0.03 89592	0.04 3262
159	0.02 17810	0.02 61372	0.03 04934	0.03 48496	0.03 92058	0.04 3536
160	0.02 19180	0.02 63016	0.03 06852	0.03 50688	0.03 94524	0.04 3810
161	0.02 20550	0.02 64660	0.03 08770	0.03 52880	0.03 96990	0.04 4184
162	0.02 21920	0.02 66304	0.03 10688	0.03 55072	0.03 99456	0.04 4358
163	0.02 23290	0.02 67948	0.03 12606	0.03 57264	0.04 01922	0.04 4632
164	0.02 24660	0.02 69592	0.03 14524	0.03 59456	0.04 04388	0.04 4906
165	0.02 26020	0.02 71236	0.03 16442	0.03 61648	0.04 06854	0.04 5279
166	0.02 27390	0.02 72880	0.03 18360	0.03 63840	0.04 09311	0.04 5453
167	0.02 28760	0.02 74524	0.03 20278	0.03 66032	0.04 11777	0.04 5727
168	0.02 30130	0.02 76168	0.03 22196	0.03 68224	0.04 14243	0.04 6001
169	0.02 31500	0.02 77812	0.03 24114	0.03 70416	0.04 16709	0.04 6375
170	0.02 32870	0.02 79456	0.03 26032	0.03 72608	0.04 19175	0.04 6549
171	0.02 34240	0.02 81099	0.03 27950	0.03 74799	0.04 21641	0.04 6823
172	0.02 35610	0.02 82743	0.03 29868	0.03 76992	0.04 24107	0.04 7197
173	0.02 36980	0.02 84387	0.03 31786	0.03 79184	0.04 26573	0.04 7371
174	0.02 38350	0.02 86026	0.03 33699	0.03 81376	0.04 29039	0.04 7645
175	0.02 39720	0.02 87670	0.03 35612	0.03 83568	0.04 31505	0.04 7919
176	0.02 41090	0.02 89314	0.03 37530	0.03 85752	0.04 33971	0.04 8293
177	0.02 42460	0.02 90958	0.03 39448	0.03 87944	0.04 36437	0.04 8467
178	0.02 43830	0.02 92602	0.03 41366	0.03 90136	0.04 38903	0.04 8741
179	0.02 45200	0.02 94246	0.03 43284	0.03 92328	0.04 41369	0.04 9015
180	0.02 46570	0.02 95890	0.03 45202	0.03 94520	0.04 43835	0.04 9389
181	0.02 47940	0.02 97534	0.03 47120	0.03 96712	0.04 46301	0.04 9563
182	0.02 49310	0.02 99178	0.03 49038	0.03 98904	0.04 48767	0.04 9837
183	0.02 50680	0.03 00822	0.03 50956	0.04 01096	0.04 51233	0.05 0111
184	0.02 52050	0.03 02466	0.03 52874	0.04 03288	0.04 53699	0.05 0485
185	0.02 53420	0.03 04110	0.03 54792	0.04 05540	0.04 56165	0.05 0659
186	0.02 54790	0.03 05754	0.03 56710	0.04 07792	0.04 58631	0.05 0933
187	0.02 56160	0.03 07398	0.03 58628	0.04 09984	0.04 61097	0.05 1207
188	0.02 57530	0.03 09042	0.03 60546	0.04 12056	0.04 63563	0.05 1581
189	0.02 58900	0.03 10686	0.03 62464	0.04 14248	0.04 66029	

Interest

Days.	Decimals of days.	1 per %	2 per %	3 per %	4 per %
195	0.53425	\$0.00 53425	\$0.01 06850	\$0.01 60275	\$0.02 13700
196	0.53699	0.00 53699	0.01 07398	0.01 61097	0.02 14796
197	0.53973	0.00 53973	0.01 07946	0.01 61919	0.02 15892
198	0.54247	0.00 54247	0.01 08494	0.01 62741	0.02 16988
199	0.54521	0.00 54521	0.01 09042	0.01 63563	0.02 18084
200	0.54795	0.00 54795	0.01 09590	0.01 64385	0.02 19180
201	0.55068	0.00 55068	0.01 10138	0.01 65204	0.02 20272
202	0.55342	0.00 55342	0.01 10684	0.01 66026	0.02 21368
203	0.55616	0.00 55616	0.01 11232	0.01 66848	0.02 22464
204	0.55890	0.00 55890	0.01 11780	0.01 67670	0.02 23560
205	0.56164	0.00 56164	0.01 12328	0.01 68492	0.02 24656
206	0.56438	0.00 56438	0.01 12876	0.01 69314	0.02 25752
207	0.56712	0.00 56712	0.01 13424	0.01 70136	0.02 26848
208	0.56986	0.00 56986	0.01 13972	0.01 70958	0.02 27944
209	0.57260	0.00 57260	0.01 14520	0.01 71780	0.02 29040
210	0.57534	0.00 57534	0.01 15068	0.01 72602	0.02 30136
211	0.57808	0.00 57808	0.01 15616	0.01 73424	0.02 31232
212	0.58082	0.00 58082	0.01 16164	0.01 74246	0.02 32328
213	0.58356	0.00 58356	0.01 16712	0.01 75068	0.02 33424
214	0.58630	0.00 58630	0.01 17260	0.01 75890	0.02 34520
215	0.58904	0.00 58904	0.01 17808	0.01 76712	0.02 35616
216	0.59178	0.00 59178	0.01 18356	0.01 77534	0.02 36712
217	0.59452	0.00 59452	0.01 18904	0.01 78356	0.02 37808
218	0.59726	0.00 59726	0.01 19452	0.01 79178	0.02 38904
219	0.60000	0.00 60000	0.01 20000	0.01 80000	0.02 40000
220	0.60274	0.00 60274	0.01 20548	0.01 80822	0.02 41096
221	0.60548	0.00 60548	0.01 21096	0.01 81644	0.02 42192
222	0.60822	0.00 60822	0.01 21644	0.01 82466	0.02 43288
223	0.61096	0.00 61096	0.01 22192	0.01 83288	0.02 44384
224	0.61370	0.00 61370	0.01 22740	0.01 84110	0.02 45480
225	0.61644	0.00 61644	0.01 23288	0.01 84932	0.02 46576
226	0.61918	0.00 61918	0.01 23836	0.01 85754	0.02 47672
227	0.62192	0.00 62192	0.01 24384	0.01 86576	0.02 48768
228	0.62466	0.00 62466	0.01 24932	0.01 87398	0.02 49864
229	0.62740	0.00 62740	0.01 25480	0.01 88220	0.02 50960
230	0.63014	0.00 63014	0.01 26028	0.01 89042	0.02 52056
231	0.63288	0.00 63288	0.01 26576	0.01 89864	0.02 53152
232	0.63562	0.00 63562	0.01 27124	0.01 90686	0.02 54248
233	0.63836	0.00 63836	0.01 27672	0.01 91508	0.02 55344
234	0.64110	0.00 64110	0.01 28220	0.01 92330	0.02 56440
235	0.64384	0.00 64384	0.01 28768	0.01 93152	0.02 57536
236	0.64658	0.00 64658	0.01 29316	0.01 93974	0.02 58632
237	0.64932	0.00 64932	0.01 29864	0.01 94796	0.02 59728
238	0.65206	0.00 65206	0.01 30412	0.01 95618	0.02 60824
239	0.65479	0.00 65479	0.01 30958	0.01 96437	0.02 61916
240	0.65753	0.00 65753	0.01 31506	0.01 97259	0.02 63012
241	0.66027	0.00 66027	0.01 32054	0.01 98081	0.02 64108
242	0.66301	0.00 66301	0.01 32602	0.01 98903	0.02 65204
243	0.66575	0.00 66575	0.01 33150	0.01 99725	0.02 66300
244	0.66849	0.00 66849	0.01 33698	0.02 00547	0.02 67396
245	0.67123	0.00 67123	0.01 34246	0.02 01369	0.02 68492
246	0.67397	0.00 67397	0.01 34794	0.02 02191	0.02 69588
247	0.67671	0.00 67671	0.01 35342	0.02 03013	0.02 70684
248	0.67945	0.00 67945	0.01 35890	0.02 03835	0.02 71780
249	0.68219	0.00 68219	0.01 36438	0.02 04657	0.02 72876
250	0.68493	0.00 68493	0.01 36986	0.02 05479	0.02 73972
251	0.68767	0.00 68767	0.01 37534	0.02 06301	0.02 75068
252	0.69041	0.00 69041	0.01 38082	0.02 07123	0.02 76164
253	0.69315	0.00 69315	0.01 38630	0.02 07945	0.02 77260
254	0.69589	0.00 69589	0.01 39178	0.02 08767	0.02 78356
255	0.69863	0.00 69863	0.01 39726	0.02 09589	0.02 79452
256	0.70137	0.00 70137	0.01 40274	0.02 10411	0.02 80548
257	0.70411	0.00 70411	0.01 40822	0.02 11233	0.02 81644
258	0.70685	0.00 70685	0.01 41370	0.02 12055	0.02 82740
259	0.70959	0.00 70959	0.01 41918	0.02 12877	0.02 83836
260	0.71233	0.00 71233	0.01 42466	0.02 13699	0.02 84932

on \$1.—(Continued.)

Days.	5 per %	6 per %	7 per %	8 per %	9 per %	10 per %
195	\$0.02 67125	\$0.03 20550	\$0.03 73975	\$0.04 27400	\$0.04 80825	\$0.05 3425
196	0.02 68495	0.03 22194	0.03 75893	0.04 29592	0.04 83291	0.05 3699
197	0.02 69865	0.03 23838	0.03 77811	0.04 31784	0.04 85757	0.05 3973
198	0.02 71235	0.03 25482	0.03 79729	0.04 33976	0.04 88223	0.05 4247
199	0.02 72605	0.03 27126	0.03 81647	0.04 36168	0.04 90689	0.05 4521
200	0.02 73975	0.03 28770	0.03 83565	0.04 38360	0.04 93155	0.05 4795
201	0.02 75340	0.03 30408	0.03 85476	0.04 40544	0.04 95612	0.05 5068
202	0.02 76710	0.03 32052	0.03 87394	0.04 42736	0.04 98078	0.05 5342
203	0.02 78080	0.03 33696	0.03 89312	0.04 44928	0.05 00544	0.05 5616
204	0.02 79450	0.03 35340	0.03 91230	0.04 47120	0.05 03010	0.05 5890
205	0.02 80820	0.03 36984	0.03 93148	0.04 49312	0.05 05476	0.05 6164
206	0.02 82190	0.03 38628	0.03 95066	0.04 51504	0.05 07942	0.05 6438
207	0.02 83560	0.03 40272	0.03 96984	0.04 53696	0.05 10408	0.05 6712
208	0.02 84930	0.03 41916	0.03 98902	0.04 55888	0.05 12874	0.05 6986
209	0.02 86300	0.03 43560	0.04 00820	0.04 58080	0.05 15340	0.05 7260
210	0.02 87670	0.03 45204	0.04 02738	0.04 60272	0.05 17806	0.05 7534
211	0.02 89040	0.03 46848	0.04 04656	0.04 62464	0.05 20272	0.05 7808
212	0.02 90410	0.03 48492	0.04 06574	0.04 64656	0.05 22738	0.05 8082
213	0.02 91780	0.03 50136	0.04 08492	0.04 66848	0.05 25204	0.05 8356
214	0.02 93150	0.03 51780	0.04 10410	0.04 69040	0.05 27670	0.05 8630
215	0.02 94520	0.03 53424	0.04 12328	0.04 71232	0.05 30136	0.05 8904
216	0.02 95890	0.03 55068	0.04 14246	0.04 73424	0.05 32602	0.05 9178
217	0.02 97260	0.03 56712	0.04 16164	0.04 75616	0.05 35068	0.05 9452
218	0.02 98630	0.03 58356	0.04 18082	0.04 77808	0.05 37534	0.05 9726
219	0.03 00000	0.03 60000	0.04 20000	0.04 80000	0.05 40000	0.06 0000
220	0.03 01370	0.03 61644	0.04 21918	0.04 82192	0.05 42466	0.06 0274
221	0.03 02740	0.03 63288	0.04 23836	0.04 84384	0.05 44932	0.06 0548
222	0.03 04110	0.03 64932	0.04 25754	0.04 86576	0.05 47398	0.06 0822
223	0.03 05480	0.03 66576	0.04 27672	0.04 88768	0.05 49864	0.06 1096
224	0.03 06850	0.03 68220	0.04 29590	0.04 90960	0.05 52330	0.06 1370
225	0.03 08220	0.03 69864	0.04 31508	0.04 93152	0.05 54796	0.06 1644
226	0.03 09590	0.03 71508	0.04 33426	0.04 95344	0.05 57262	0.06 1918
227	0.03 10960	0.03 73152	0.04 35344	0.04 97536	0.05 59728	0.06 2192
228	0.03 12330	0.03 74796	0.04 37262	0.04 99728	0.05 62194	0.06 2466
229	0.03 13700	0.03 76440	0.04 39180	0.05 01920	0.05 64660	0.06 2740
230	0.03 15070	0.03 78084	0.04 41098	0.05 04112	0.05 67126	0.06 3014
231	0.03 16440	0.03 79728	0.04 43016	0.05 06304	0.05 69592	0.06 3288
232	0.03 17810	0.03 81372	0.04 44934	0.05 08496	0.05 72058	0.06 3562
233	0.03 19180	0.03 83016	0.04 46852	0.05 10688	0.05 74524	0.06 3836
234	0.03 20550	0.03 84660	0.04 48770	0.05 12880	0.05 76990	0.06 4110
235	0.03 21920	0.03 86304	0.04 50688	0.05 15072	0.05 79456	0.06 4384
236	0.03 23290	0.03 87948	0.04 52606	0.05 17264	0.05 81922	0.06 4658
237	0.03 24660	0.03 89592	0.04 54524	0.05 19456	0.05 84388	0.06 4932
238	0.03 25025	0.03 91236	0.04 56442	0.05 21648	0.05 86854	0.06 5206
239	0.03 27395	0.03 92880	0.04 58360	0.05 23840	0.05 89320	0.06 5480
240	0.03 28765	0.03 94524	0.04 60278	0.05 26032	0.05 91786	0.06 5754
241	0.03 30135	0.03 96168	0.04 62196	0.05 28224	0.05 94252	0.06 6028
242	0.03 31505	0.03 97812	0.04 64114	0.05 30416	0.05 96718	0.06 6302
243	0.03 32875	0.03 99456	0.04 66032	0.05 32608	0.05 99184	0.06 6576
244	0.03 34245	0.04 01094	0.04 67950	0.05 34800	0.06 01641	0.06 6850
245	0.03 35615	0.04 02738	0.04 69868	0.05 36992	0.06 04107	0.06 7124
246	0.03 36985	0.04 04382	0.04 71786	0.05 39184	0.06 06573	0.06 7398
247	0.03 38355	0.04 06026	0.04 73694	0.05 41376	0.06 09039	0.06 7672
248	0.03 39725	0.04 07670	0.04 75612	0.05 43568	0.06 11505	0.06 7946
249	0.03 41095	0.04 09314	0.04 77530	0.05 45760	0.06 13971	0.06 8220
250	0.03 42465	0.04 10958	0.04 79448	0.05 47952	0.06 16437	0.06 8494
251	0.03 43835	0.04 12602	0.04 81366	0.05 50144	0.06 18903	0.06 8768
252	0.03 45205	0.04 14246	0.04 83284	0.05 52336	0.06 21369	0.06 9042
253	0.03 46575	0.04 15890	0.04 85202	0.05 54528	0.06 23835	0.06 9316
254	0.03 47945	0.04 17534	0.04 87120	0.05 56720	0.06 26301	0.06 9590
255	0.03 49315	0.04 19178	0.04 89038	0.05 58912	0.06 28767	

Interest

Days.	Decimals of days.	1 per %	2 per %	3 per %	4 per %
261	0.71507	\$0.00 71507	\$0.01 43014	\$0.02 14521	\$0.02 86038
262	0.71781	0.00 71781	0.01 43562	0.02 15343	0.02 87124
263	0.72055	0.00 72055	0.01 44110	0.02 16165	0.02 88220
264	0.72329	0.00 72329	0.01 44658	0.02 16987	0.02 89315
265	0.72603	0.00 72603	0.01 45206	0.02 17809	0.02 90412
266	0.72877	0.00 72877	0.01 45754	0.02 18631	0.02 91508
267	0.73151	0.00 73151	0.01 46302	0.02 19453	0.02 92604
268	0.73425	0.00 73425	0.01 46850	0.02 20275	0.02 93700
269	0.73699	0.00 73699	0.01 47398	0.02 21097	0.02 94796
270	0.73973	0.00 73973	0.01 47946	0.02 21919	0.02 95892
271	0.74247	0.00 74247	0.01 48494	0.02 22741	0.02 96988
272	0.74521	0.00 74521	0.01 49042	0.02 23563	0.02 98084
273	0.74795	0.00 74795	0.01 49590	0.02 24385	0.02 99180
274	0.75068	0.00 75068	0.01 50138	0.02 25207	0.03 00272
275	0.75342	0.00 75342	0.01 50686	0.02 26029	0.03 01368
276	0.75616	0.00 75616	0.01 51234	0.02 26851	0.03 02464
277	0.75890	0.00 75890	0.01 51782	0.02 27673	0.03 03560
278	0.76164	0.00 76164	0.01 52330	0.02 28495	0.03 04656
279	0.76438	0.00 76438	0.01 52878	0.02 29317	0.03 05752
280	0.76712	0.00 76712	0.01 53426	0.02 30139	0.03 06848
281	0.76986	0.00 76986	0.01 53974	0.02 30961	0.03 07944
282	0.77260	0.00 77260	0.01 54522	0.02 31783	0.03 09040
283	0.77534	0.00 77534	0.01 55070	0.02 32605	0.03 10136
284	0.77808	0.00 77808	0.01 55618	0.02 33427	0.03 11232
285	0.78082	0.00 78082	0.01 56166	0.02 34249	0.03 12328
286	0.78356	0.00 78356	0.01 56714	0.02 35071	0.03 13424
287	0.78630	0.00 78630	0.01 57262	0.02 35893	0.03 14520
288	0.78904	0.00 78904	0.01 57810	0.02 36715	0.03 15616
289	0.79178	0.00 79178	0.01 58358	0.02 37537	0.03 16712
290	0.79452	0.00 79452	0.01 58906	0.02 38359	0.03 17808
291	0.79726	0.00 79726	0.01 59454	0.02 39181	0.03 18904
292	0.80000	0.00 80000	0.01 60002	0.02 40003	0.03 20000
293	0.80274	0.00 80274	0.01 60550	0.02 40825	0.03 21096
294	0.80548	0.00 80548	0.01 61098	0.02 41647	0.03 22192
295	0.80822	0.00 80822	0.01 61646	0.02 42469	0.03 23288
296	0.81096	0.00 81096	0.01 62194	0.02 43291	0.03 24384
297	0.81370	0.00 81370	0.01 62742	0.02 44113	0.03 25480
298	0.81644	0.00 81644	0.01 63290	0.02 44935	0.03 26576
299	0.81918	0.00 81918	0.01 63838	0.02 45757	0.03 27672
300	0.82192	0.00 82192	0.01 64386	0.02 46579	0.03 28768
301	0.82466	0.00 82466	0.01 64934	0.02 47401	0.03 29864
302	0.82740	0.00 82740	0.01 65482	0.02 48223	0.03 30960
303	0.83014	0.00 83014	0.01 66030	0.02 49045	0.03 32056
304	0.83288	0.00 83288	0.01 66578	0.02 49867	0.03 33152
305	0.83562	0.00 83562	0.01 67126	0.02 50689	0.03 34248
306	0.83836	0.00 83836	0.01 67674	0.02 51511	0.03 35344
307	0.84110	0.00 84110	0.01 68222	0.02 52333	0.03 36440
308	0.84384	0.00 84384	0.01 68770	0.02 53155	0.03 37536
309	0.84658	0.00 84658	0.01 69318	0.02 53977	0.03 38632
310	0.84932	0.00 84932	0.01 69866	0.02 54799	0.03 39728
311	0.85206	0.00 85206	0.01 70414	0.02 55621	0.03 40824
312	0.85480	0.00 85480	0.01 70962	0.02 56443	0.03 41920
313	0.85754	0.00 85754	0.01 71510	0.02 57265	0.03 43016
314	0.86028	0.00 86028	0.01 72058	0.02 58087	0.03 44112
315	0.86302	0.00 86302	0.01 72606	0.02 58909	0.03 45208
316	0.86576	0.00 86576	0.01 73154	0.02 59731	0.03 46304
317	0.86850	0.00 86850	0.01 73702	0.02 60553	0.03 47400
318	0.87124	0.00 87124	0.01 74250	0.02 61375	0.03 48496
319	0.87398	0.00 87398	0.01 74798	0.02 62197	0.03 49592
320	0.87672	0.00 87672	0.01 75346	0.02 63019	0.03 50688
321	0.87946	0.00 87946	0.01 75894	0.02 63841	0.03 51784
322	0.88220	0.00 88220	0.01 76442	0.02 64663	0.03 52880
323	0.88494	0.00 88494	0.01 76990	0.02 65485	0.03 53976
324	0.88768	0.00 88768	0.01 77538	0.02 66307	0.03 55072
325	0.89042	0.00 89042	0.01 78086	0.02 67129	0.03 56168
326	0.89316	0.00 89316	0.01 78634	0.02 67951	0.03 57264

on \$1.—(Continued.)

Days.	5 per %	6 per %	7 per %	8 per %	9 per %	10 per %
261	\$0.03 57535	\$0.04 29042	\$0.05 00549	\$0.05 72056	\$0.06 43563	\$0.07 1507
262	0.03 58905	0.04 30686	0.05 02467	0.05 74248	0.06 46029	0.07 1781
263	0.03 60275	0.04 32330	0.05 04385	0.05 76440	0.06 48495	0.07 2055
264	0.03 61645	0.04 33974	0.05 06303	0.05 78632	0.06 50961	0.07 2329
265	0.03 63015	0.04 35618	0.05 08221	0.05 80824	0.06 53427	0.07 2603
266	0.03 64385	0.04 37262	0.05 10139	0.05 83016	0.06 55893	0.07 2877
267	0.03 65755	0.04 38906	0.05 12057	0.05 85208	0.06 58359	0.07 3151
268	0.03 67125	0.04 40550	0.05 13975	0.05 87400	0.06 60825	0.07 3425
269	0.03 68495	0.04 42194	0.05 15893	0.05 89592	0.06 63291	0.07 3699
270	0.03 69865	0.04 43838	0.05 17811	0.05 91784	0.06 65757	0.07 3973
271	0.03 71235	0.04 45482	0.05 19729	0.05 93976	0.06 68223	0.07 4247
272	0.03 72605	0.04 47126	0.05 21647	0.05 96168	0.06 70689	0.07 4521
273	0.03 73975	0.04 48770	0.05 23565	0.05 98360	0.06 73155	0.07 4795
274	0.03 75345	0.04 50414	0.05 25483	0.06 00544	0.06 75621	0.07 5068
275	0.03 76715	0.04 52058	0.05 27399	0.06 02736	0.06 78087	0.07 5342
276	0.03 78085	0.04 53702	0.05 29317	0.06 04928	0.06 80553	0.07 5616
277	0.03 79455	0.04 55346	0.05 31235	0.06 07120	0.06 83019	0.07 5890
278	0.03 80825	0.04 56990	0.05 33153	0.06 09312	0.06 85485	0.07 6164
279	0.03 82195	0.04 58634	0.05 35071	0.06 11504	0.06 87951	0.07 6438
280	0.03 83565	0.04 60278	0.05 36989	0.06 13696	0.06 90417	0.07 6712
281	0.03 84935	0.04 61922	0.05 38907	0.06 15888	0.06 92883	0.07 6986
282	0.03 86305	0.04 63566	0.05 40825	0.06 18080	0.06 95349	0.07 7260
283	0.03 87675	0.04 65210	0.05 42743	0.06 20272	0.06 97815	0.07 7534
284	0.03 89045	0.04 66854	0.05 44661	0.06 22464	0.07 00272	0.07 7808
285	0.03 90415	0.04 68498	0.05 46579	0.06 24656	0.07 02738	0.07 8082
286	0.03 91785	0.04 70142	0.05 48497	0.06 26848	0.07 05204	0.07 8356
287	0.03 93155	0.04 71786	0.05 50415	0.06 29040	0.07 07670	0.07 8630
288	0.03 94525	0.04 73430	0.05 52333	0.06 31232	0.07 10136	0.07 8904
289	0.03 95895	0.04 75074	0.05 54251	0.06 33424	0.07 12602	0.07 9178
290	0.03 97265	0.04 76718	0.05 56169	0.06 35616	0.07 15068	0.07 9452
291	0.03 98635	0.04 78362	0.05 58087	0.06 37808	0.07 17534	0.07 9726
292	0.04 00005	0.04 80006	0.05 60004	0.06 40000	0.07 20000	0.08 0000
293	0.04 01375	0.04 81650	0.05 61918	0.06 42192	0.07 22466	0.08 0274
294	0.04 02745	0.04 83294	0.05 63836	0.06 44384	0.07 24932	0.08 0548
295	0.04 04115	0.04 84938	0.05 65754	0.06 46576	0.07 27398	0.08 0822
296	0.04 05485	0.04 86582	0.05 67672	0.06 48768	0.07 29864	0.08 1096
297	0.04 06855	0.04 88226	0.05 69590	0.06 50960	0.07 32330	0.08 1370
298	0.04 08225	0.04 89870	0.05 71508	0.06 53152	0.07 34796	0.08 1644
299	0.04 09595	0.04 91514	0.05 73426	0.06 55344	0.07 37262	0.08 1918
300	0.04 10965	0.04 93158	0.05 75344	0.06 57536	0.07 39728	0.08 2192
301	0.04 12335	0.04 94802	0.05 77262	0.06 59728	0.07 42194	0.08 2466
302	0.04 13705	0.04 96446	0.05 79180	0.06 61920	0.07 44660	0.08 2740
303	0.04 15075	0.04 98090	0.05 81098	0.06 64112	0.07 47126	0.08 3014
304	0.04 16445	0.04 99734	0.05 83016	0.06 66304	0.07 49592	0.08 3288
305	0.04 17815	0.05 01378	0.05 84934	0.06 68496	0.07 52058	0.08 3562
306	0.04 19185	0.05 03022	0.05 86852	0.06 70688	0.07 54524	0.08 3836
307	0.04 20555	0.05 04666	0.05 88770	0.06 72880	0.07 56990	0.08 4110
308	0.04 21925	0.05 06310	0.05 90688	0.06 75072	0.07 59456	0.08 4384
309	0.04 23295	0.05 07954	0.05 92606	0.06 77264	0.07 61922	0.08 4658
310	0.04 24665	0.05 09598	0.05 94524	0.06 79456	0.07 64388	0.08 4932
311	0.04 26035	0.05 11238	0.05 96442	0.06 81648	0.07 66854	0.08 5206
312	0.04 27405	0.05 12882	0.05 98360	0.06 83840	0.07 69320	0.08 5480
313	0.04 28775	0.05 14526	0.06 00278	0.06 86032	0.07 71786	0.08 5754
314	0.04 30145	0.05 16170	0.06 02196	0.06 88224	0.07 74252	0.08 6028
315	0.04 31515	0.05 17814	0.06 04114	0.06 90416	0.07 76718	0.08 6302
316	0.04 32885	0.05 19458	0.06 06032	0.06 92608	0.07 79184	0.08 6576
317	0.04 34255	0.05 21102	0.06 07950	0.06 94800	0.07 81650	0.08 6850
318	0.04 35625	0.05 22746	0.06 09868	0.06 96992	0.07 84116	0.08 7124
319	0.04 36995	0.05 24390	0.06 11786	0.06 99184	0.07 86582	0.08 7398
320	0.04 38365	0.05 26034	0.06 13699	0.06 10368	0.07 89048	0.08 7672
321	0.04 39735	0.05 27678	0.06 15615	0.06 10360	0.07 91514	

Interest

Days.	Decimals of days.	1½ per %	2 per %	3 per %	4 per %
327	0.89589	\$0.00 89589	\$0.01 79178	\$0.02 68767	\$0.03 58356
328	0.89863	0.00 89863	0.01 79726	0.02 69389	0.03 59452
329	0.90137	0.00 90137	0.01 80274	0.02 70411	0.03 60548
330	0.90411	0.00 90411	0.01 80822	0.02 71233	0.03 61644
331	0.90685	0.00 90685	0.01 81370	0.02 72055	0.03 62740
332	0.90959	0.00 90959	0.01 81918	0.02 72877	0.03 63836
333	0.91233	0.00 91233	0.01 82466	0.02 73699	0.03 64932
334	0.91507	0.00 91507	0.01 83014	0.02 74521	0.03 66028
335	0.91781	0.00 91781	0.01 83562	0.02 75343	0.03 67124
336	0.92055	0.00 92055	0.01 84110	0.02 76165	0.03 68220
337	0.92329	0.00 92329	0.01 84658	0.02 76987	0.03 69316
338	0.92603	0.00 92603	0.01 85206	0.02 77809	0.03 70412
339	0.92877	0.00 92877	0.01 85754	0.02 78631	0.03 71508
340	0.93151	0.00 93151	0.01 86302	0.02 79453	0.03 72604
341	0.93425	0.00 93425	0.01 86850	0.02 80275	0.03 73700
342	0.93699	0.00 93699	0.01 87398	0.02 81097	0.03 74796
343	0.93973	0.00 93973	0.01 87946	0.02 81919	0.03 75892
344	0.94247	0.00 94247	0.01 88494	0.02 82741	0.03 76988
345	0.94521	0.00 94521	0.01 89042	0.02 83563	0.03 78084
346	0.94795	0.00 94795	0.01 89590	0.02 84385	0.03 79180
347	0.95069	0.00 95069	0.01 90138	0.02 85204	0.03 80272
348	0.95342	0.00 95342	0.01 90684	0.02 86026	0.03 81368
349	0.95616	0.00 95616	0.01 91232	0.02 86848	0.03 82464
350	0.95890	0.00 95890	0.01 91780	0.02 87670	0.03 83560
351	0.96164	0.00 96164	0.01 92328	0.02 88492	0.03 84656
352	0.96438	0.00 96438	0.01 92876	0.02 89314	0.03 85752
353	0.96712	0.00 96712	0.01 93424	0.02 90136	0.03 86848
354	0.96986	0.00 96986	0.01 93972	0.02 90958	0.03 87944
355	0.97260	0.00 97260	0.01 94520	0.02 91780	0.03 89040
356	0.97534	0.00 97534	0.01 95068	0.02 92602	0.03 90136
357	0.97808	0.00 97808	0.01 95616	0.02 93424	0.03 91232
358	0.98082	0.00 98082	0.01 96164	0.02 94246	0.03 92328
359	0.98356	0.00 98356	0.01 96712	0.02 95068	0.03 93424
360	0.98630	0.00 98630	0.01 97260	0.02 95890	0.03 94520
361	0.98904	0.00 98904	0.01 97808	0.02 96712	0.03 95616
362	0.99178	0.00 99178	0.01 98356	0.02 97534	0.03 96712
363	0.99452	0.00 99452	0.01 98904	0.02 98356	0.03 97808
364	0.99726	0.00 99726	0.01 99452	0.02 99178	0.03 98904
365	1.00000	0.01 00000	0.02 00000	0.03 00000	0.04 00000

on \$1.

Days.	5 per %	6 per %	7 per %	8 per %	9 per %	10 per %
327	\$0.04 47945	\$0.05 37534	\$0.06 27123	\$0.07 16712	\$0.08 06301	\$0.08 9589
328	0.04 49315	0.05 39178	0.06 29041	0.07 18904	0.08 08767	0.08 9863
329	0.04 50685	0.05 40822	0.06 30959	0.07 21096	0.08 11233	0.09 0137
330	0.04 52055	0.05 42466	0.06 32877	0.07 23288	0.08 13699	0.09 0411
331	0.04 53425	0.05 44110	0.06 34795	0.07 25480	0.08 16165	0.09 0685
332	0.04 54795	0.05 45754	0.06 36613	0.07 27672	0.08 18631	0.09 0959
333	0.04 56165	0.05 47398	0.06 38531	0.07 29864	0.08 21097	0.09 1233
334	0.04 57535	0.05 49042	0.06 40549	0.07 32056	0.08 23563	0.09 1507
335	0.04 58905	0.05 50686	0.06 42467	0.07 34248	0.08 26029	0.09 1781
336	0.04 60275	0.05 52330	0.06 44385	0.07 36440	0.08 28495	0.09 2055
337	0.04 61645	0.05 53974	0.06 46303	0.07 38632	0.08 30961	0.09 2329
338	0.04 63015	0.05 55618	0.06 48221	0.07 40824	0.08 33427	0.09 2603
339	0.04 64385	0.05 57262	0.06 50139	0.07 43016	0.08 35893	0.09 2877
340	0.04 65755	0.05 58906	0.06 52057	0.07 45208	0.08 38359	0.09 3151
341	0.04 67125	0.05 60550	0.06 53975	0.07 47400	0.08 40825	0.09 3425
342	0.04 68495	0.05 62194	0.06 55893	0.07 49592	0.08 43291	0.09 3699
343	0.04 69865	0.05 63838	0.06 57811	0.07 51784	0.08 45757	0.09 3973
344	0.04 70235	0.05 65482	0.06 59729	0.07 53976	0.08 48223	0.09 4247
345	0.04 72605	0.05 67126	0.06 61647	0.07 56168	0.08 50689	0.09 4521
346	0.04 73975	0.05 68770	0.06 63565	0.07 58360	0.08 53155	0.09 4795
347	0.04 75345	0.05 70408	0.06 65476	0.07 60544	0.08 55612	0.09 5069
348	0.04 76715	0.05 72052	0.06 67394	0.07 62736	0.08 58078	0.09 5343
349	0.04 78085	0.05 73696	0.06 69312	0.07 64928	0.08 60544	0.09 5617
350	0.04 79455	0.05 75340	0.06 71230	0.07 67120	0.08 63010	0.09 5891
351	0.04 80825	0.05 76984	0.06 73148	0.07 69312	0.08 65476	0.09 6165
352	0.04 82220	0.05 78628	0.06 75066	0.07 71504	0.08 67942	0.09 6439
353	0.04 83560	0.05 80272	0.06 76984	0.07 73696	0.08 70408	0.09 6713
354	0.04 84940	0.05 81808	0.06 78776	0.07 75744	0.08 72712	0.09 6987
355	0.04 86300	0.05 83560	0.06 80820	0.07 78080	0.08 75340	0.09 7261
356	0.04 87670	0.05 85204	0.06 82738	0.07 80272	0.08 77806	0.09 7535
357	0.04 89040	0.05 86848	0.06 84656	0.07 82464	0.08 80252	0.09 7809
358	0.04 90410	0.05 88492	0.06 86574	0.07 84656	0.08 82738	0.09 8083
359	0.04 91780	0.05 90136	0.06 88492	0.07 86848	0.08 85204	0.09 8357
360	0.04 93150	0.05 91780	0.06 90410	0.07 89040	0.08 87670	0.09 8631
361	0.04 94520	0.05 93424	0.06 92328	0.07 91232	0.08 90136	0.09 8905
362	0.04 95890	0.05 95068	0.06 94246	0.07 92424	0.08 92602	0.09 9179
363	0.04 97260	0.05 96712	0.06 96164	0.07 95616	0.08 95068	0.09 9453
364	0.04 98630	0.05 98356	0.06 98082	0.07 97808	0.08 97534	0.09 9727
365	0.05 00000	0.06 00000	0.07 00000	0.08 00000	0.09 00000	0.10 0000

TABLE

Interest

Months.	Decimals. of months.	1 per %	2 per %	3 per %	4 per %
1	0.08333	\$0.00 08333	\$0.00 16666	\$0.00 24999	\$0.00 33332
2	0.16667	0.00 16667	0.00 33334	0.00 50001	0.00 66668
3	0.25000	0.00 25000	0.00 50000	0.00 75000	0.01 00000
4	0.33333	0.00 33333	0.00 66666	0.00 99999	0.01 33332
5	0.41667	0.00 41667	0.00 83334	0.01 25001	0.01 66668
6	0.50000	0.00 50000	0.01 00000	0.01 50000	0.02 00000
7	0.58333	0.00 58333	0.01 16666	0.01 74999	0.02 33332
8	0.66667	0.00 66667	0.01 33334	0.02 00001	0.02 66668
9	0.75000	0.00 75000	0.01 50000	0.02 25000	0.03 00000
10	0.83333	0.00 83333	0.01 66666	0.02 49999	0.03 33332
11	0.91667	0.00 91667	0.01 83334	0.02 75001	0.03 66668
12	1.00000	0.01 00000	0.02 00000	0.03 00000	0.04 00000

Interest

TABLE

Years	Decimals of years.	1 per %	2 per %	3 per %	4 per %
1	1.00000	\$0.01 00	\$0.02 00	\$0.03 00	\$0.04 00
2	2.00000	0.02 00	0.04 00	0.06 00	0.08 00
3	3.00000	0.03 00	0.06 00	0.09 00	0.12 00
4	4.00000	0.04 00	0.08 00	0.12 00	0.16 00
5	5.00000	0.05 00	0.10 00	0.15 00	0.20 00
6	6.00000	0.06 00	0.12 00	0.18 00	0.24 00
7	6.00000	0.07 00	0.14 00	0.21 00	0.28 00
8	8.00000	0.08 00	0.16 00	0.24 00	0.32 00
9	9.00000	0.09 00	0.18 00	0.27 00	0.36 00
10	10.00000	0.10 00	0.20 00	0.30 00	0.40 00

No. 2.—MONTHS.

on \$1.

Month	5 per %	6 per %	7 per %	8 per %	9 per %	10 per %
1	0.00 41665	0.00 49998	0.00 58331	0.00 66664	0.00 74997	0.00 83333
2	0.00 83335	0.01 00002	0.01 16669	0.01 33336	0.01 50003	0.01 66667
3	0.01 25000	0.01 50000	0.01 75000	0.02 00000	0.02 25000	0.02 50000
4	0.01 66665	0.01 99998	0.02 33331	0.02 66664	0.02 99997	0.03 33333
5	0.02 08335	0.02 50002	0.02 91669	0.03 33336	0.03 75003	0.04 16667
6	0.02 50000	0.03 00000	0.03 50000	0.04 00000	0.04 50000	0.05 00000
7	0.02 91665	0.03 49998	0.04 08331	0.04 66664	0.05 24997	0.05 83333
8	0.03 33335	0.04 00002	0.04 66669	0.05 33336	0.06 00003	0.06 66667
9	0.03 75000	0.04 50000	0.05 25000	0.06 00000	0.06 75000	0.07 50000
10	0.04 16635	0.04 99998	0.05 83331	0.06 66664	0.07 49997	0.08 33333
11	0.04 58365	0.05 50002	0.06 41669	0.07 33336	0.08 25003	0.09 16667
12	0.05 00000	0.06 00000	0.07 00000	0.08 00000	0.09 00000	0.10 00000

on \$1.

No. 3.—YEARS.

Years.	5 per %	6 per %	7 per %	8 per %	9 per %	10 per %
1	0.0500	0.0600	0.0700	0.0800	0.0900	0.1000
2	0.1000	0.1200	0.1400	0.1600	0.1800	0.2000
3	0.1500	0.1800	0.2100	0.2400	0.2700	0.3000
4	0.2000	0.2400	0.2800	0.3200	0.3600	0.4000
5	0.2500	0.3000	0.3500	0.4000	0.4500	0.5000
6	0.3000	0.3600	0.4200	0.4800	0.5400	0.6000
7	0.3500	0.4200	0.4900	0.5600	0.6300	0.7000
8	0.4000	0.4800	0.5600	0.6400	0.7200	0.8000
9	0.4500	0.5400	0.6300	0.7200	0.8100	0.9000
10	0.5000	0.6000	0.7000	0.8000	0.9000	1.0000

SINKING-FUND—"AMORTISSEMENT."

If Büshring has deserved the credit of having first invented the bond (*lettre de gage*) for the "Crédit Foncier" Institution in 1769; in other words, if he discovered the way to obtain capital, he cannot claim the credit of having introduced the principle of a sinking-fund in loans on mortgage. George III., King of England, was the first to make it obligatory in Hanover with all persons transacting business with the "Crédit Foncier" of Lunenburg. Without this sinking-fund—since found to be indispensable—no institution can operate with advantage to the farmer or security to the bank.

Mr. Royer, in his Report of 1845, states "that it appears astonishing that it took upwards of half a century to understand and apply this important improvement all over Germany, and without the principle, the 'Crédit Foncier' would have been nothing but an incomplete and fragile frame work, which would have embarrassed the public credit and the political economy of the States in which it was established." In 1822, Prussia made a trial of the sinking-fund principle in the Duchy of Posen, and after some years experience, its remarkable superiority over the old system left no alternative to the Government, which, by order in council, established a compulsory sinking-fund with gradual payment in all the "Crédit Foncier" Institutions of the kingdom. Mr. Royer continues: "It is a strange fact that several economists have propounded the idea (among them Adam Smith and Sismondi), that the intelligent agricultural class—that class which effect improvements, and which consequently meet the views of political economy, and whose vocation in the public interest is to advance capital, are by their very nature unable ever to free their capital, being barely able to pay an interest equal to that paid by other industrial classes." This opinion has not hitherto been sufficiently weighed in France. As the opinion is as true as it is important, and as upon it alone rest nearly all the principles and the mechanism of agricultural credit usefully organized, I think it my duty to insist upon its importance in this part of my work.

Market commodities, of a value which can be promptly realized, do not amount to a large sum in the higher grades of agriculture, and are only produced as the tardy result of a large investment of capital, the interest of which they barely represent in addition to a very small dividend. Real improvements are only effected by an increase of provender, for which advances have been made during at least one year, and the perpetuity of operations and speculations in rural affairs so arranges it that this capital advanced one year must be again advanced the second, so that there may be always in the ground a preparation for a crop similar to that in the barn. In this feature alone we can observe the use of a double capital. It is true that with manufactures there is no more rest than in agriculture: there must be a capital in stock, and a capital outside; but here the analogy ceases; the article manufactured is immediately saleable, and during the year at the latest it produces a return of funds which can be used the ensuing; at any rate, in a crisis, the article is in store as sleeping capital, and can be offered as security for the notes of the manufacturer, and without requiring any new investment of funds. With progressive agriculture, matters are quite different. With the latter, the provender created, of whatever kind it may be, cannot be sold in the market to realize the capital required for the work of the ensuing year, but it ought on the contrary to be consumed on the farm itself, by cattle which can only be sold in 3, 4, and sometimes 7 or 8 years, and which during that time, instead of giving cash funds to the farmer, increase his ordinary expenses considerably:

By the sum invested in the purchase of cattle;

By the increase of out-houses to accommodate that cattle;

By increase in the cost of labor to feed this additional stock, to convey the manure to the field, and to take in, at suitable seasons, the increase of produce which results from these proceedings, &c.

And as each fresh improvement is followed by an increase of provender, each year the progressive farmer, instead of being able to pay up the capital which he has borrowed, is compelled to assist what he has, with the addition of new capital.

These incontestible principles have been too often ignored by us, and this neglect has been the main cause of failure in agricultural pursuits; even those who may have had a general idea of them have rarely calculated their practical importance. You will, therefore,

pardon me if I reduce them to figures, not in the form of an exaggerated abstraction, but, on the contrary, in the form of the simple result of daily observation.

Let us take, for instance, one thousand francs, used in the establishment of cultivated pastures,—certainly the most simple and profitable of all agricultural improvements. From this investment we can realize by sale of the cattle which consumed the provender, in ordinary circumstances, at least 1,100 francs, without including the value of the manure produced, which of itself would be considered a very lucrative operation. Nevertheless, while these 1,100 francs' worth of provender are consumed, the farmer has necessarily made advances to the soil to the amount of the whole of a similar crop for the ensuing year; and though this crop may also produce 1,100 francs, in addition to the manure, there is only in hand for an advance of 2,000 francs the sum of 1,100 francs.

Each kilogram of provender being worth about four "*centimes*," the 1,100 francs in hand are represented by about 27,500 kilograms of dry provender, which would suffice, at the rate of 3 of provender to 100 kilograms of cattle, to feed 2,500 kilograms of cattle; or, at 60 cents per kilogram, would constitute a further advance of 1,500 francs.

If a progressive farmer would devote his attention to fattening cattle, and had in his possession sufficient out-buildings to use 1,000 francs in raising provender, he would only require to have at his disposal:—

For years of production, - - - - -	2,000 fr.
For purchase of cattle, - - - - -	1,500
For care, preparation, labor, &c., - - - - -	100

Total, - - - - -	3,600 fr.

But more frequently it is young growing cattle which the farmer will raise, and his buildings will require an increase proportionate to the increase of his flock and his crops:—

To accommodate each head of cattle, say 300 francs, about what each head is worth, - - - - -	1,500 fr.
Then, during four years, his cattle will consume, without giving any return, 1,100 francs' worth of provender, - - - - -	4,400
For care, &c., &c., - - - - -	400

Total, - - - - -	6,300 fr.

Add this sum to 1,000 francs, value of crop in the ground, and 1,000 francs of provender in store,—in all, it will form the sum of 8,300 francs, which the farmer must advance before he receives a return by the sale of his cattle, or a capital $8\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than that which a superficial examination might have induced him to consider sufficient.

If, instead of the 8,300 francs, the farmer only had at his disposal six or seven thousand, he might be compelled to sell at a sacrifice, exposing himself to a loss of his whole profit, and perhaps a portion of his capital. This frequently happens. But it does not follow that because the farmer has reached his fourth year without embarrassment, he can, at the expiration of that time, realize his capital in full, to enable him to repay the whole or part of the money which he may have borrowed; he is then only able to take to market the produce of one year's operations and not of four years, because it is necessary for him to keep at all times upon his farm an equal number of heads of cattle. He would therefore only sell one-fourth of his stock, and if he should realize 1,500 by the sale, he will have done well. Now, deducting from this sum 1,000 francs, to replace his investment, and 100 francs for labor and care of cattle, he remains with 400 francs at his disposal to pay the interest of these two sums, and for interest and sinking-fund of 300 francs originally disbursed for building as well as purchasing cattle. Now, 400 francs may be sufficient interest on 4,100 francs, even on 8,000 francs, and from it we might take an annuity for a sinking-fund at long date; but it is evident that without some medium through which his capital may become recomposed by compound interest, the most industrious farmer would never be able, out of his farm produce, to repay the capital which he has borrowed for improvements.

If we have succeeded in showing, as we think we have, that the farmer is positively unable to repay the amount of capital invested on lauded improvements at least as a general rule, we shall find that fresh advances continue to increase the amount of his

liability; that the debts due by his property became from time to time a new incentive to effect fresh loans; that all hope of freeing himself from debt is lost; and driven irresistibly as it were towards a fathomless abyss, the burdened proprietor could scarcely be brought to realize the benefits to be derived from an institution sufficiently powerful to prevent his ruin, although he could not understand how by deferring payment that ruin could be avoided. We cannot therefore be surprised that critical observers have in Prussia severely judged this gigantic development of operations connected with landed credit; but we must be careful not to arrive at erroneous conclusions with regard to causes, and particularly we should not lose sight of the fact that compulsory sinking-fund would, in less than 40 years completely extinguish all the debts actually due. The amount of obligations issued in the countries where the sinking fund is obligatory is much smaller; thus the obligations issued by the "*Crédit Foncier*" of Lunenburg only reach the figure of 1,500,000 Prussian half dollars, equal to about 5,625,000 francs; about the same amount is issued by the institution of the Principalities of Galenbergh, Grubenhager and Hildesheim; the Duchy of Bremen about 3,750,000 francs, and the kingdom of Hanover about 14 millions francs; amounting in all to about 29 millions francs, which form the total liability of the kingdom of Hanover. This amount will be liquidated by the sinking-fund in 36 years, and the only charge is 5 per cent.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ is the rate charged to proprietors who borrow, and the loan is for one-third of a century.

It is no doubt very satisfactory to see the wonders which can be accomplished by a "*Crédit Foncier*" system which would permit of the repayment and renewal three times in one century, of a capital of 150 millions of francs at the rate of 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest in a country of the limited extent of Silesia; while upwards of half a billion of francs would be, during that time, expended in agricultural improvements; but it would interfere with the maintenance of the necessary equilibrium in international relations if other countries did not keep pace with those which have already entered upon the path of success and prosperity.

Prussia has only as yet a start of 5 or 6 years, as her system of sinking-fund was established in 1839, but it might be dangerous for France to neglect following the good example.

In 1851, Mr. Josseau writes: "We have perfected this combination, repayment by a sinking-fund has been introduced, and the *Crédit Foncier* was only in reality organized but from that moment."

Without multiplying quotations, and without reproducing the opinions of all those who have written on the subject of a sinking-fund in agricultural loans, it is only necessary to reflect upon the actual produce of the soil, to be convinced that there is no more suitable manner for repayment of the debt due by the farmer. It is because this system has not been adopted that so many farmers have been ruined. Many persons do not understand how by a fractional repayment each year the debt can be paid in full through the sinking-fund in such a short time;—it is by compound interest. Thus, let us suppose that we pay 1 per cent. sinking-fund per annum; it would take 100 years to repay, if the annual interest were not added each year, and the interest on that recalculated and added each year; it is this interest on the interest which, as it accumulates each year, increases in its progress the amount of the sinking fund, which, in its turn, produces a larger interest, so that at the end of 33 years 4 months and 24 days the capital is paid up and the debt cancelled.

Let us suppose that you have borrowed from the *Crédit Foncier* the sum of 100 dollars, at 8 dollars per annum; this would comprise six dollars for interest, one dollar for cost of management, and one dollar for sinking-fund: at the end of the year you will only owe \$99, as you have repaid one dollar. As the institution lends your dollar at interest, you will get credit for that interest, and adding that to the dollar already paid in and the dollar of the ensuing year, your debt will be reduced at the end of the second year to \$97.94. Thus it will diminish in a greater ratio each year, owing to the sinking-fund and compound interest. Table No. 4, page 78, shews the progress of the sinking-fund from one per cent., calculated at the rate of six per cent. interest. By comparing it with table No. 6, page 80, 6 interest column, we find that the progress of the sinking-fund is conformable to the former statement, if we take pains to divide by one hundred the amounts of table No. 6, as the first shews the annual increase of \$1 and the other of \$100. It must

also be borne in mind that the first year of one corresponds to the second year of the other. The higher the rate of interest and the greater the amount paid in annually as sinking-fund, the more rapid is the accumulation of that fund, owing to compound interest. The computation of compound interest is a very lengthy and fatiguing process if we use figures: compound interest, after all, is nothing but the calculation of simple interest repeated with regard to the new capital constantly produced by the annual interest and added to the former capital.

In arithmetical calculation, we use the following rule of proportion:—One hundred multiplied by itself as many times as there are years minus one, is to one hundred *plus* the rate per cent multiplied as many times by itself as there are years minus one, what the principal is to the principal *plus* the interest. In ordinary practice, it is more convenient to find the capital and the compound interest of one dollar, and then multiply the product by the capital proposed. To find the capital and compound interest of one dollar for a certain number of years, we must raise the number 1 *plus* the interest on one dollar to the power designated by the number of years.

The following is the arithmetical proof: Let us suppose that we are in search of the sum which one dollar placed at compound interest during three years would produce, at the rate of 6 per cent. annual interest:—

$$100 : 106 :: 1 : x = \frac{106}{100} = 1.06 \quad \text{value of one dollar and its interest for the 1st year.}$$

$$1 : 1.06 :: 1.06 : x = 1.06 \times 1.06 = 1.06^2 \quad \text{“ “ for the 2nd year.}$$

$$1 : 1.06 :: 1.06^2 : x = 1.06 \times 1.06^2 = 1.06^3 \quad \text{“ for the 3rd year.}$$

We see, therefore, that the capital and compound interest of one dollar at the end of three years is equal to the unit, *plus* the interest of one year raised to the third power; but here this result is merely pointed out; it would be necessary to multiply 1.06 by itself as many times minus one as the number of powers, and this would become very fatiguing if the number of years were large. It is much better to use logarithms, the addition of which is equal to the multiplication of numbers, and the multiplication of which is equal to raising the number to the required power. Thus, to find the value of 1.06^3 , I first seek the logarithm of 106, which is 2.02531; I place a zero instead of the characteristic of the logarithm, because the logarithm is of 106, not 1.06, which we do not find in the tables; I multiply the logarithm, thus reduced by 3 which is the power or the number of years sought for; this gives 0.07593. As the logarithm is not to be found in the tables, I increase the characteristic as much as the tables will permit, which is 3 by Laland's tables; I find as corresponding to this number the logarithm 1191, which I divide by 1000, value of the increase of the characteristic; the result is 1.191, that is to say \$1.191 one dollar nineteen cents and one mill.

I thought that it might be useful to prepare some forms and tables of calculation for compound interest. They will save fatigue to those who desire to make these calculations in their affairs, as well as those who wish to ascertain the progress of compound interest. Thus, to find the amount or value of one dollar with its interest at the end of the year, we have:—

$$100 : t :: 1 : x = \frac{t}{100} \quad \text{interest of one dollar.}$$

$$\text{By adding one dollar to its interest we find: } 1 + \frac{t}{100} = s$$

To find the amount of any capital for any number of years, we use the following proportions:

For the 1st year,

$$100 : t :: c : x = \frac{ct}{100} \quad \text{thus } m = c + \frac{ct}{100} = c \left(1 + \frac{t}{100} \right) = cs$$

For the 2nd year,

$$100 : t :: c \left(1 + \frac{t}{100} \right) : x = \frac{ct}{100} \left(1 + \frac{t}{100} \right);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{thus } m &= c \left(1 + \frac{t}{100}\right) + \frac{ct}{100} \left(1 + \frac{t}{100}\right) = c \left(1 + \frac{t}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{t}{100}\right) \\ &= c \left(1 + \frac{t}{100}\right)^2 = c s^2 \end{aligned}$$

By continuing these calculations, during as many years as we please, we shall find that the exponent of *s* is always equal to the number of years; thus we have the form:

$$m = c s^n$$

Application.—Let us suppose that we wish to find the amount or value which \$100 have reached at the end of ten years, at 6 per cent interest.—Thus, *c* = 100; *n* = 10; *s* = 1.06; and we have:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 100 \times 1.06^{10} = 100 \times \text{nom } 10 \log \text{ of } 1.06 = 100 \times \text{nom } \log 0.25310 \\ &= 100 \times 1.7908 = 179.08 \end{aligned}$$

Result which I have placed in Table No. 6, page 80. With the above form, it will be easy to verify the table which shews the value acquired by \$100 with compound interest, at the end of a period varying from 1 to 50 years, at the rates of interest mentioned at the top of the columns. The same table will also serve to shew in how many years a capital is doubled, trebled, quadrupled, &c. But as the days are not marked, a rule can easily be made from the former one to suit this case. Thus, we have $m = c s^n$; we wish to know when *m* will become 2 *c*, 3 *c*, 4 *c*, &c., &c.

If we represent 2, 3, 4, &c., by *d*, we have $m = d c$; thus, $d c = c s^n$; thus $d = s^n$; and, by turning this exponential equation into a logarithm, we have—

$$\log, s^n = \log, d; \quad n \log, s = \log, d; \quad \text{thus—}$$

$$n = \frac{\log d}{\log s}$$

which is the rule.

Application.—In what time will a capital be quadrupled at 6 per cent. interest?

$$n = \frac{\log 5}{\log 1.06} = \frac{0.69897}{0.02531} = 27.616$$

Twenty-seven years and 616 thousandths of a year. By multiplying 616 by 365, and dividing the product by 1000, we find 224 days and a fraction. Thus a capital is quintupled in 27 years and 225 days, a result which you will find in Table No. 6. A capital is doubled in 11 years and 322 days, is tripled in 18 years and 307 days, and is quadrupled in 23 years and 284 days, &c., at 6 per cent. interest. It is important to be able to find in what time a debt is repaid through a sinking-fund in relation to the rate of sinking-fund paid in each year. Table No. 5, page 79, computed at rates of interest varying from 4 to 10 per cent., will prove useful in this enquiry. The following is the rule to verify its correctness:—

$$n = \frac{\log \left(1 + \frac{t}{a}\right)}{\log s}$$

Application.—Let us suppose that we wish to find out how many years it would take to pay up an amount through a sinking-fund when the interest is 6 per cent. and the rate of sinking-fund 1 per cent.; we have the equation:—

$$n = \frac{\log \left(1 + \frac{6}{1}\right)}{\log 1.06} = \frac{\log 7}{\log 1.06} = \frac{0.84510}{0.02531} = 33.389$$

Thirty-three years and 389-1000 of a year. By referring to the decimals of the days Table No. 1, page , the first three decimals of which are 389, we find 149 days. Thus 33 years and 142 days is the time found in the table. It is equally important for those who wish to borrow from the "Crédit Foncier" to know what annuity they will have to pay to reimburse their debt through the sinking-fund in a particular time, the rate of interest and cost of management being also known. For this purpose I prepared Table No. 7, page 82.

It is computed at the first rate of 1 per cent. for cost of management, as arranged by the Convention at St. Hyacinthe on 17th December, 1862. The following is the rule by which to ascertain the annuity; it is by dividing the annuity that we find the rate of sinking-fund and that we can verify the table:

$$A = f + \frac{c s^n (s-1)}{s^n - 1}$$

Application.—Let us suppose that we wish to find an annuity which will repay through the sinking-fund a sum of \$100 in 10 years; cost of management being 1 per cent., interest 6 per cent., we have the equation

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1 + \frac{100 \times 1.06^{10} (1.06-1)}{1.06^{10}-1} = 1 + \frac{100 \times \text{nom } 10 \log \text{ of } 1.06 (1.06-1)}{\text{nom } 10 \log \text{ of } 1.06-1} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{100 \times \text{nom log } 0.25310 (1.06-1)}{\text{nom log } 0.25310-1} = 1 \times \frac{100 \times 1.791 \times 0.06}{0.791} \\ &= 1 \times 13.5949 = 14.5949. \end{aligned}$$

Or \$14.59 with two decimals, amount which I have placed in Table No. 7, year 10, interest 6. When we have paid to the sinking-fund during a certain number of years, we sometimes wish to know how much we really have to our credit, so that we can pay off the balance by anticipatory payment. In order to find this amount, it must be remembered that in addition to the annual payment to the sinking-fund, the debtor has a right to the compound interest accruing at the end of each year. Now, we have observed that the amount of any capital for any number of years is $m = c s^n$, and from this we conclude that the compound interest is equal to s raised to the power n which represents the number of years. With a little attention we shall see that the debtor, at the beginning of the first year, paid in his contribution to the sinking fund; at the beginning of the second, he paid in another contribution, and in addition to this he has a right to the interest for one year on his first payment. At the beginning of the third year, he has paid in a third instalment, and he has a right to the interest of the interest, &c., &c., which forms a series progressing annually as follows:

$$a \times a s \times a s^2 \times a s^3 \times \dots \times a s^{n-1}.$$

Now, in order to find the result of this progression or the amount with which the debtor should be credited at the end of a certain number n of years, it is but necessary to remark that the first term is a and the ratio s . As in a geometrical progression each consequent is equal to its antecedent multiplied by the ratio, and this gives the equation:— $m - a = s(m - a s^{n-1})$ from which we conclude $m - a = m s - a s^n$; $a s^n - a = m s - m$;

$$a s^n - a = (s - 1)m; \quad m = \frac{a s^n - a}{s-1} \quad \text{and lastly } m = \frac{a (s^n - 1)}{s-1}$$

which is the rule.

Application.—To find the amount produced by one dollar paid annually during 10 years at the rate of 6 per cent. interest.

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{1 \times 1.06^{10} - 1}{1.06 - 1} = \frac{\text{nom } 10 \log \text{ of } 1.06 - 1}{0.06} = \frac{\text{nom log } 0.25310 - 1}{0.06} \\ &= \frac{0.791}{0.06} = 13.18333 \end{aligned}$$

I have used Lalande's tables instead of Callet's. Thus \$13.18 (limiting it to two decimals) is the amount paid off by sinking-fund in 10 years. By deducting this from the sum borrowed, the balance remaining due would be \$86.82 if the amount borrowed were \$100. At the commencement of the year table No. 4, page —, shews a balance of \$86.83, because I omitted in the calculations of each year decimals in excess of two.

A consideration worthy of remark is, that a borrower from the "Crédit Foncier," although he pays one per cent. for cost of management in addition to the interest, in reality only pays a smaller sum than he would have had to pay in an ordinary loan at the same rate of interest, without cost of management; but payment of capital in full, instead of by sinking-fund. Let us take, for instance, a loan of \$100 from the "Crédit Foncier"

at 6 per cent. interest for 20 years; the borrower would have to pay \$9.72 per annum, everything included; see Table No. 7, page 84. At the end of 20 years he will have disbursed \$194.40, and his debt is paid in full. If, instead of borrowing from the "Crédit Foncier," he had borrowed from an individual the sum of \$100, payable in 20 years, at 6 per cent., he would have to pay \$6 per annum interest, or \$120 plus the capital, in all \$220, which he will have disbursed instead of \$194.40 to the "Crédit Foncier." Let us take a loan of the same sum, at the same rate of interest, for 50 years. With the "Crédit Foncier," the borrower would have to pay annually \$7.34. Multiplying this sum by 50, he will have to pay \$367. By borrowing from another person at the same rate, without cost of management or sinking-fund, he would have to pay \$6, which, multiplied by 50, give \$300 interest, added to \$100 capital, and the transaction will amount to \$400. But as the borrower has, by his payments to the "Crédit Foncier," paid annually to the sinking fund a portion of his loan, which, in the second instance, could only be called for in 50 years, it is but right that he should get credit for the interest, at the same rate, on each payment to the sinking-fund. The sinking-fund on a loan of \$100 for 50 years being 34c. per annum, the amount of interest will be \$26.01, which, added to \$367, only make \$393.01. Even by calculating interest at 7 per cent., the amount of this interest would be \$30.34, making in all \$397.34, instead of \$400, which the borrower has paid with his loan, without cost of management and sinking-fund.

If we were to calculate the interest on the cost of management in addition to that on the sinking-fund, the total amount would show something in favor of the "Crédit Foncier," which would be about the half of 1 per cent. for a loan of 20 years, and a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent. for a loan of 50 years. Certainly, the "Crédit Foncier" deserves credit for having produced such a lowering in the rate of interest all over the country.

In order to find the amount of simple interest on sinking-fund for 50 years, or for any other number of years, the following rule can be used:

$$S = (i + ni) \frac{n}{2}$$

In fact, if we observe rightly, the sinking-fund being always the same, its interest is likewise the same. The amount of interest will go on increasing each year, according to arithmetical progression, the first term of which is the interest of one year, which is at the same time the *ratio* of the progression, and the last term will be this interest multiplied by the number of years. We have already observed that the total amount of every arithmetical progression is equal to the first term plus, the last term multiplied by half the numbers of terms. Thus in the present case, the interest of 0.34c being \$0.0204, we have the first term of the progression; in multiplying it by 50 we shall have \$1.0200 for the last term. By adding the first to the last term, we find \$1.0404; in multiplying by 25 we find \$26.01 the sum required. The longer the dates of maturity are extended, the greater are the advantages in favor of the borrower, who can, if he wishes always pay up his debt by anticipatory liquidation. If we consider the most important point of all, the most disastrous to the farmer, that of the repayment of the capital borrowed in one whole sum, and even in two or three sums if the loan is not large, we must be struck with the immense advantages which the "Crédit Foncier" can confer upon the agricultural class. The mere consideration of this would be sufficient, if we had not the experience of German example, where the peasants have been relieved from debt by the "Crédit Foncier" in less than half a century, and their farms have remained in their hands free from all debts and incumbrances. The fact that 34 cents, about the third of one per cent., pay off a debt of \$100 to the "Crédit Foncier" in 50 years, is sufficient to shew the importance of small fractions of compound interest in the progress of accumulation, through the operations of the institution. As the "Crédit Foncier" loans to the agricultural class at the same rate at which it negotiates its own paper, it is clear that the interest of the farmer is to assist in having the latter negotiated in the best possible condition. When the "Crédit Foncier" is compelled to negotiate its paper in another country, every fraction of interest ($\frac{1}{2}$) is in the interest of the country equal to all the capital borrowed at the expiration of fifty years.

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the progress of the sinking fund on a sum of \$100 calculated at 6 per cent interest ;
sinking fund being \$1, and cost of management \$1.

Years.	Capital due at commencement of year.	Annuity.	Interest.	Cost of Management.	Sinking Fund.	Balance due at end of year.
	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	100 00		6 00	1	1 00	99 00
2	99 00	8	5 94	1	1 06	97 94
3	97 94	8	5 88	1	1 12	96 82
4	96 82	8	5 81	1	1 19	95 63
5	95 63	8	5 74	1	1 26	94 37
6	94 37	8	5 66	1	1 34	93 03
7	93 03	8	5 58	1	1 42	91 61
8	91 61	8	5 50	1	1 50	90 11
9	90 11	8	5 41	1	1 59	88 52
10	88 52	8	5 31	1	1 69	86 83
11	86 83	8	5 21	1	1 79	85 04
12	85 04	8	5 10	1	1 90	83 14
13	83 14	8	4 99	1	2 01	81 13
14	81 13	8	4 87	1	2 13	79 00
15	79 00	8	4 74	1	2 26	76 74
16	76 74	8	4 60	1	2 40	74 34
17	74 34	8	4 46	1	2 54	71 80
18	71 80	8	4 31	1	2 69	69 11
19	69 11	8	4 15	1	2 85	66 26
20	66 26	8	3 98	1	3 02	63 24
21	63 24	8	3 79	1	3 21	60 03
22	60 03	8	3 60	1	3 40	56 53
23	56 63	8	3 40	1	3 60	53 03
24	53 03	8	3 18	1	3 82	49 21
25	49 21	8	2 95	1	4 05	45 16
26	45 16	8	2 71	1	4 29	40 87
27	40 87	8	2 45	1	4 55	36 32
28	36 32	8	2 18	1	4 82	31 50
29	31 50	8	1 89	1	5 11	26 39
30	26 39	8	1 58	1	5 42	20 97
31	20 97	8	1 26	1	5 74	15 23
32	15 23	8	0 91	1	6 09	9 14
33	9 14	8	0 55	1	6 45	2 69
34	2 69					

TABLE No. 6.

AMOUNT realized with a sum of \$100 through compound interest, according to one of the undermentioned rates, at the expiration of a certain number of years.

Years	4	5	5½	6	6¼	6½	6¾	7	7½	8	9	10
1	\$ 104.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 105.50	\$ 106.00	\$ 106.25	\$ 106.50	\$ 106.75	\$ 107.00	\$ 107.50	\$ 108.00	\$ 109.00	\$ 110.00
2	108.16	110.25	111.30	112.36	113.59	114.92	116.35	117.87	119.56	121.34	123.21	125.18
3	116.98	121.55	123.88	126.25	129.65	133.05	136.45	140.85	145.25	149.65	154.05	158.45
4	126.53	134.01	137.88	141.85	146.87	151.91	156.95	162.00	167.05	172.10	177.15	182.20
5	136.86	147.74	153.47	159.38	165.42	171.50	177.62	183.77	189.95	196.15	202.38	208.64
6	148.02	162.89	170.81	179.08	187.71	196.71	206.08	215.82	225.92	235.97	246.00	256.11
7	161.91	181.81	190.21	199.08	208.42	218.25	228.57	239.38	250.69	262.50	274.82	287.64
8	177.50	200.58	211.61	223.20	235.47	248.33	261.78	275.82	290.46	305.70	321.54	337.98
9	194.79	220.20	233.25	247.05	261.61	276.94	292.95	309.64	327.02	345.10	363.88	383.36
10	213.80	242.66	258.53	275.28	292.84	311.21	330.40	350.42	371.27	392.96	415.50	438.89
11	234.67	266.69	284.81	304.18	324.84	346.80	370.07	394.66	420.57	446.81	474.39	503.32
12	258.34	294.15	314.46	336.61	360.44	385.66	412.27	440.28	469.60	500.24	532.21	565.52
13	284.81	324.75	347.81	373.52	404.80	438.80	474.54	512.04	550.30	590.34	632.17	675.80
14	314.20	361.15	387.15	418.34	455.74	495.44	537.44	581.74	627.24	675.04	725.14	777.54
15	347.61	401.55	430.55	464.84	504.54	546.74	591.44	638.64	688.34	740.54	795.24	852.44
16	385.16	445.55	477.55	512.84	554.54	602.74	653.44	706.64	762.34	820.54	881.24	944.44
17	427.01	495.55	530.55	568.84	613.54	660.74	710.44	762.64	817.34	874.54	934.24	996.44
18	473.36	547.55	585.55	628.84	676.54	726.74	779.44	834.64	891.34	950.54	1012.24	1076.44
19	524.41	605.55	646.55	691.84	742.54	795.74	851.44	909.64	970.34	1033.54	1099.24	1167.44
20	580.36	666.55	710.55	758.84	811.54	866.74	924.44	984.64	1046.34	1110.54	1177.24	1246.44
21	642.41	733.55	780.55	832.84	889.54	948.74	1010.44	1074.64	1141.34	1210.54	1282.24	1356.44
22	710.76	807.55	857.55	913.84	972.54	1033.74	1097.44	1163.64	1232.34	1303.54	1377.24	1453.44
23	785.61	890.55	943.55	1001.84	1063.54	1127.74	1194.44	1263.64	1335.34	1409.54	1486.24	1565.44
24	868.16	979.55	1035.55	1096.84	1161.54	1229.74	1299.44	1371.64	1446.34	1523.54	1603.24	1685.44
25	958.61	1075.55	1134.55	1199.84	1268.54	1340.74	1415.44	1493.64	1574.34	1657.54	1743.24	1831.44
26	1057.16	1181.55	1243.55	1312.84	1387.54	1465.74	1546.44	1630.64	1717.34	1806.54	1898.24	1992.44
27	1164.01	1295.55	1360.55	1435.84	1515.54	1598.74	1684.44	1772.64	1863.34	1956.54	2052.24	2150.44
28	1279.36	1417.55	1485.55	1565.84	1649.54	1736.74	1826.44	1918.64	2013.34	2110.54	2210.24	2312.44

TABLE No. 6
AMOUNT realized with a sum of \$100 through compound interest.—(Continued.)

Year	4	5	5½	6	6¼	6½	7	7½	8	9	10
	\$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
29	311 86	411 01	472 41	541 84	621 07	664 76	711 42	814 41	931 73	1217 22	1586 31
30	324 34	432 10	498 39	574 35	661 44	709 64	764 22	875 49	1006 26	1320 77	1744 94
31	337 31	453 80	525 81	608 81	704 43	757 54	814 51	941 16	1086 77	1446 18	1911 43
32	350 80	476 49	554 73	645 31	750 22	808 67	871 53	1011 74	1173 71	1576 33	2111 38
33	364 84	500 32	585 24	684 06	798 98	863 26	932 83	1087 62	1267 60	1718 20	2322 51
34	379 43	525 33	617 42	725 10	850 91	921 53	997 81	1169 20	1369 01	1872 84	2554 77
35	394 01	551 60	651 38	768 61	906 22	982 73	1067 66	1256 89	1478 53	2041 40	2810 24
36	410 39	579 18	687 21	814 72	965 13	1050 13	1142 39	1351 15	1596 82	2225 12	3091 27
37	426 81	608 14	725 00	863 61	1027 86	1121 01	1222 36	1452 49	1724 56	2425 38	3400 39
38	443 88	638 55	764 88	915 42	1094 67	1196 68	1307 93	1561 43	1892 53	2643 67	3740 43
39	461 64	670 47	806 95	970 35	1165 83	1277 46	1399 48	1678 58	2011 53	2881 60	4114 48
40	480 10	704 00	851 33	1028 57	1241 61	1363 69	1497 44	1804 42	2172 45	3140 94	4525 32
41	499 31	739 20	898 15	1090 29	1322 31	1455 74	1602 27	1939 75	2346 25	3423 63	4978 52
42	519 28	776 16	947 55	1155 70	1408 26	1554 00	1714 43	2085 24	2533 95	3731 75	5476 37
43	540 05	814 07	999 67	1225 04	1499 80	1658 89	1834 43	2241 63	2736 66	4067 61	6024 01
44	561 65	855 71	1094 65	1298 55	1540 37	1770 87	1962 84	2409 75	2955 60	4433 69	6826 41
45	584 12	898 50	1112 65	1376 46	1630 39	1890 40	2100 24	2590 48	3192 04	4832 75	7289 06
46	607 48	943 42	1173 85	1459 05	1626 04	2018 01	2247 26	2784 77	3447 41	5267 67	8017 95
47	631 78	990 60	1238 41	1546 59	1727 67	2154 22	2404 57	2993 63	3723 20	5741 76	8619 75
48	657 05	1040 13	1306 53	1639 39	1835 65	2299 63	2572 89	3218 15	4021 06	6248 52	9701 72
49	683 33	1092 13	1378 38	1737 75	1950 37	2454 86	2794 90	3459 51	4322 74	6921 79	10672 80
50	710 67	1146 74	1454 20	1842 01	2072 27	2620 56	2945 30	3718 97	4690 16	7435 75	11739 08

TABLE No. 7.—Annuities to repay \$100 by a Sinking Fund.

Interest 4 per cent.					Interest 4½ per cent.				
Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of Management.	Annuities.	Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of Management.	Annuities.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1	4	100.00	1	105.00	1	4.50	100.00	1	105.50
2	4	49.02	1	54.02	2	4.50	48.90	1	54.40
3	4	32.03	1	37.03	3	4.50	32.88	1	37.38
4	4	23.55	1	28.55	4	4.50	23.37	1	28.87
5	4	18.46	1	23.46	5	4.50	18.28	1	23.78
6	4	15.08	1	20.08	6	4.50	14.89	1	20.39
7	4	12.66	1	17.66	7	4.50	11.47	1	17.97
8	4	10.85	1	15.85	8	4.50	10.66	1	16.16
9	4	9.45	1	14.45	9	4.50	9.26	1	14.76
10	4	8.33	1	13.33	10	4.50	8.14	1	13.64
11	4	7.41	1	12.41	11	4.50	7.22	1	12.72
12	4	6.65	1	11.65	12	4.50	6.47	1	11.97
13	4	6.01	1	11.01	13	4.50	5.83	1	11.33
14	4	5.47	1	10.47	14	4.50	5.28	1	10.78
15	4	4.99	1	9.99	15	4.50	4.81	1	10.31
16	4	4.58	1	9.58	16	4.50	4.40	1	9.90
17	4	4.22	1	9.22	17	4.50	4.04	1	9.54
18	4	3.90	1	8.90	18	4.50	3.72	1	9.22
19	4	3.61	1	8.61	19	4.50	3.44	1	8.94
20	4	3.36	1	8.36	20	4.50	3.19	1	8.69
21	4	3.13	1	8.13	21	4.50	2.96	1	8.46
22	4	2.92	1	7.92	22	4.50	2.75	1	8.25
23	4	2.73	1	7.73	23	4.50	2.57	1	8.07
24	4	2.56	1	7.56	24	4.50	2.40	1	7.90
25	4	2.40	1	7.40	25	4.50	2.24	1	7.74
26	4	2.26	1	7.26	26	4.50	2.10	1	7.60
27	4	2.12	1	7.12	27	4.50	1.97	1	7.47
28	4	2.00	1	7.00	28	4.50	1.85	1	7.35
29	4	1.89	1	6.89	29	4.50	1.74	1	7.24
30	4	1.78	1	6.78	30	4.50	1.64	1	7.14
31	4	1.68	1	6.68	31	4.50	1.54	1	7.04
32	4	1.59	1	6.59	32	4.50	1.46	1	6.96
33	4	1.51	1	6.51	33	4.50	1.37	1	6.87
34	4	1.43	1	6.43	34	4.50	1.30	1	6.80
35	4	1.36	1	6.36	35	4.50	1.23	1	6.73
36	4	1.29	1	6.29	36	4.50	1.16	1	6.66
37	4	1.22	1	6.22	37	4.50	1.10	1	6.60
38	4	1.16	1	6.16	38	4.50	1.04	1	6.54
39	4	1.11	1	6.11	39	4.50	0.98	1	6.48
40	4	1.05	1	6.05	40	4.50	0.93	1	6.43
41	4	1.00	1	6.00	41	4.50	0.89	1	6.39
42	4	0.95	1	5.95	42	4.50	0.84	1	6.34
43	4	0.91	1	5.91	43	4.50	0.80	1	6.30
44	4	0.87	1	5.87	44	4.50	0.76	1	6.26
45	4	0.83	1	5.83	45	4.50	0.72	1	6.22
46	4	0.79	1	5.79	46	4.50	0.68	1	6.18
47	4	0.75	1	5.75	47	4.50	0.65	1	6.15
48	4	0.72	1	5.72	48	4.50	0.62	1	6.12
49	4	0.68	1	5.68	49	4.50	0.59	1	6.09
50	4	0.65	1	5.65	50	4.50	0.56	1	6.06

TABLE No. 7.—Annuities to repay \$100 by a Sinking Fund.—(Continued.)

Interest at 6 per cent.					Interest at 6½ per cent.				
Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of management.	Annuities.	Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of management.	Annuities.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1	6	100.00	1	107.00	1	6.50	100.00	1	107.50
2	6	48 54	1	55 54	2	6 50	48 43	1	55 93
3	6	31 41	1	38 41	3	6 50	31 26	1	38 76
4	6	22 66	1	29 86	4	6 50	22 69	1	30 19
5	6	17 74	1	24 74	5	6 50	17 56	1	25 06
6	6	14 34	1	21 34	6	6 50	14 16	1	21 66
7	6	11 91	1	18 91	7	6 50	11 73	1	19 23
8	6	10 10	1	17 10	8	6 50	9 92	1	17 42
9	6	8 70	1	15 70	9	6 50	9 52	1	16 02
10	6	7 59	1	14 59	10	6 50	7 41	1	14 91
11	6	6 68	1	13 68	11	6 50	6 50	1	14 01
12	6	5 93	1	12 93	12	6 50	5 76	1	13 26
13	6	5 30	1	12 30	13	6 50	5 13	1	12 63
14	6	4 76	1	11 76	14	6 50	4 59	1	12 09
15	6	4 30	1	11 30	15	6 50	4 13	1	11 63
16	6	3 89	1	10 89	16	6 50	3 74	1	11 24
17	6	3 54	1	10 54	17	6 50	3 39	1	10 89
18	6	3 23	1	10 23	18	6 50	3 08	1	10 58
19	6	2 96	1	9 96	19	6 50	2 81	1	10 31
20	6	2 72	1	9 72	20	6 50	2 57	1	10 07
21	6	2 50	1	9 50	21	6 50	2 36	1	9 86
22	6	2 30	1	9 30	22	6 50	2 17	1	9 67
23	6	2 13	1	9 13	23	6 50	2 00	1	9 50
24	6	1 97	1	8 97	24	6 50	1 84	1	9 34
25	6	1 82	1	8 82	25	6 50	1 70	1	9 20
26	6	1 69	1	8 69	26	6 50	1 57	1	9 07
27	6	1 57	1	8 57	27	6 50	1 45	1	8 95
28	6	1 46	1	8 46	28	6 50	1 34	1	8 84
29	6	1 36	1	8 36	29	6 50	1 25	1	8 75
30	6	1 26	1	8 26	30	6 50	1 16	1	8 66
31	6	1 18	1	8 18	31	6 50	1 07	1	8 57
32	6	1 10	1	8 10	32	6 50	1 00	1	8 50
33	6	1 03	1	8 03	33	6 50	0 93	1	8 43
34	6	0 96	1	7 96	34	6 50	0 86	1	8 36
35	6	0 90	1	7 90	35	6 50	0 81	1	8 31
36	6	0 84	1	7 84	36	6 50	0 75	1	8 25
37	6	0 78	1	7 78	37	6 50	0 70	1	8 20
38	6	0 73	1	7 73	38	6 50	0 65	1	8 15
39	6	0 69	1	7 69	39	6 50	0 61	1	8 11
40	6	0 65	1	7 65	40	6 50	0 57	1	8 07
41	6	0 60	1	7 60	41	6 50	0 53	1	8 03
42	6	0 57	1	7 57	42	6 50	0 50	1	8 00
43	6	0 53	1	7 53	43	6 50	0 46	1	7 96
44	6	0 50	1	7 50	44	6 50	0 43	1	7 93
45	6	0 47	1	7 47	45	6 50	0 40	1	7 90
46	6	0 44	1	7 44	46	6 50	0 38	1	7 88
47	6	0 41	1	7 41	47	6 50	0 35	1	7 85
48	6	0 39	1	7 39	48	6 50	0 33	1	7 83
49	6	0 37	1	7 37	49	6 50	0 31	1	7 81
50	6	0 34	1	7 34	50	6 50	0 29	1	7 79

TABLE No. 7.—Annuities to repay \$100 by a Sinking Fund.—(Continued.)

Interest at 5 per cent.					Interest at 5½ per cent.				
Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of management.	Annuities.	Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of management.	Annuities.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1	5	100.00	1	106.00	1	5.50	100.00	1	106.50
2	5	48 78	1	54 78	2	5 50	48 66	1	55 16
3	5	31 72	1	37 72	3	5 50	31 56	1	38 06
4	5	23 20	1	29 20	4	5 50	23 03	1	29 53
5	5	18 10	1	24 10	5	5 50	17 92	1	24 42
6	5	14 70	1	20 70	6	5 50	14 52	1	21 02
7	5	12 28	1	18 28	7	5 50	12 10	1	18 60
8	5	10 47	1	16 47	8	5 50	10 29	1	16 79
9	5	9 07	1	15 07	9	5 50	8 88	1	15 38
10	5	7 95	1	13 95	10	5 50	7 77	1	14 27
11	5	7 04	1	13 04	11	5 50	6 86	1	13 38
12	5	6 28	1	12 28	12	5 50	6 10	1	12 60
13	5	5 64	1	11 64	13	5 50	5 47	1	11 97
14	5	5 10	1	11 10	14	5 50	4 93	1	11 43
15	5	4 63	1	10 63	15	5 50	4 46	1	10 96
16	5	4 23	1	10 23	16	5 50	4 06	1	10 56
17	5	3 87	1	9 87	17	5 50	3 70	1	10 20
18	5	3 55	1	9 55	18	5 50	3 39	1	9 89
19	5	3 27	1	9 27	19	5 50	3 11	1	9 61
20	5	3 02	1	9 02	20	5 50	2 87	1	9 37
21	5	2 80	1	8 80	21	5 50	2 65	1	9 15
22	5	2 60	1	8 60	22	5 50	2 45	1	8 95
23	5	2 41	1	8 41	23	5 50	2 27	1	8 77
24	5	2 25	1	8 25	24	5 50	2 10	1	8 60
25	5	2 09	1	8 09	25	5 50	1 95	1	8 45
26	5	1 96	1	7 96	26	5 50	1 82	1	8 32
27	5	1 83	1	7 83	27	5 50	1 69	1	8 19
28	5	1 71	1	7 71	28	5 50	1 58	1	8 08
29	5	1 60	1	7 60	29	5 50	1 48	1	7 98
30	5	1 50	1	7 50	30	5 50	1 38	1	7 88
31	5	1 41	1	7 41	31	5 50	1 29	1	7 79
32	5	1 33	1	7 33	32	5 50	1 21	1	7 71
33	5	1 25	1	7 25	33	5 50	1 13	1	7 63
34	5	1 17	1	7 17	34	5 50	1 06	1	7 56
35	5	1 11	1	7 11	35	5 50	1 00	1	7 50
36	5	1 04	1	7 04	36	5 50	0 94	1	7 44
37	5	0 98	1	6 98	37	5 50	0 88	1	7 38
38	5	0 93	1	6 93	38	5 50	0 83	1	7 33
39	5	0 88	1	6 88	39	5 50	0 78	1	7 28
40	5	0 83	1	6 83	40	5 50	0 73	1	7 23
41	5	0 78	1	6 78	41	5 50	0 69	1	7 19
42	5	0 74	1	6 74	42	5 50	0 65	1	7 15
43	5	0 70	1	6 70	43	5 50	0 61	1	7 11
44	5	0 66	1	6 66	44	5 50	0 58	1	7 08
45	5	0 63	1	6 63	45	5 50	0 54	1	7 04
46	5	0 59	1	6 59	46	5 50	0 51	1	7 01
47	5	0 56	1	6 56	47	5 50	0 48	1	6 98
48	5	0 53	1	6 53	48	5 50	0 45	1	6 95
49	5	0 50	1	6 50	49	5 50	0 43	1	6 93
50	5	0 48	1	6 48	50	5 50	0 41	1	6 91

TABLE No. 7.—Annuities to repay \$100 by a Sinking Fund.—(Continued.)

Interest at 7 per cent.					Interest at 8 per cent.				
Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of management.	Annuities.	Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of management.	Annuities.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1	7	100.00	1	108.00	1	8	100.00	1	109.00
2	7	48 31	1	56 31	2	8	48 08	1	57 08
3	7	31 10	1	39 10	3	8	30 80	1	39 80
4	7	22 52	1	30 52	4	8	22 19	1	31 19
5	7	17 39	1	25 39	5	8	17 04	1	26 04
6	7	13 98	1	21 98	6	8	13 63	1	22 63
7	7	11 55	1	19 55	7	8	11 21	1	20 21
8	7	9 75	1	17 75	8	8	9 40	1	18 40
9	7	8 35	1	16 35	9	8	8 01	1	17 01
10	7	7 24	1	15 24	10	8	6 90	1	15 90
11	7	6 33	1	14 33	11	8	6 01	1	15 01
12	7	5 59	1	13 59	12	8	5 27	1	14 27
13	7	4 96	1	12 96	13	8	4 65	1	13 65
14	7	4 43	1	12 43	14	8	4 13	1	13 13
15	7	3 98	1	11 98	15	8	3 68	1	12 68
16	7	3 58	1	11 58	16	8	3 30	1	12 30
17	7	3 24	1	11 24	17	8	2 96	1	11 96
18	7	2 94	1	10 94	18	8	2 67	1	11 67
19	7	2 67	1	10 67	19	8	2 41	1	11 41
20	7	2 44	1	10 44	20	8	2 18	1	11 18
21	7	2 23	1	10 23	21	8	1 98	1	10 98
22	7	2 04	1	10 04	22	8	1 80	1	10 80
23	7	1 87	1	9 87	23	8	1 64	1	10 64
24	7	1 72	1	9 72	24	8	1 50	1	10 50
25	7	1 58	1	9 58	25	8	1 37	1	10 37
26	7	1 46	1	9 46	26	8	1 25	1	10 25
27	7	1 34	1	9 34	27	8	1 14	1	10 14
28	7	1 24	1	9 24	28	8	1 05	1	10 05
29	7	1 14	1	9 14	29	8	0 96	1	9 96
30	7	1 06	1	9 06	30	8	0 88	1	9 88
31	7	0 98	1	8 98	31	8	0 81	1	9 81
32	7	0 91	1	8 91	32	8	0 74	1	9 74
33	7	0 84	1	8 84	33	8	0 68	1	9 68
34	7	0 78	1	8 78	34	8	0 63	1	9 63
35	7	0 72	1	8 72	35	8	0 58	1	9 58
36	7	0 67	1	8 67	36	8	0 53	1	9 53
37	7	0 62	1	8 62	37	8	0 46	1	9 46
38	7	0 58	1	8 58	38	8	0 45	1	9 45
39	7	0 54	1	8 54	39	8	0 42	1	9 42
40	7	0 50	1	8 50	40	8	0 39	1	9 39
41	7	0 46	1	8 46	41	8	0 35	1	9 35
42	7	0 43	1	8 43	42	8	0 33	1	9 33
43	7	0 40	1	8 40	43	8	0 30	1	9 30
44	7	0 37	1	8 37	44	8	0 28	1	9 28
45	7	0 35	1	8 35	45	8	0 26	1	9 26
46	7	0 32	1	8 32	46	8	0 24	1	9 24
47	7	0 30	1	8 30	47	8	0 22	1	9 22
48	7	0 28	1	8 28	48	8	0 20	1	9 20
49	7	0 26	1	8 26	49	8	0 19	1	9 19
50	7	0 24	1	8 24	50	8	0 17	1	9 17

TABLE No. 7.—Annuities to repay \$100 by a Sinking Fund.—(Continued.)

Interest at 9 per cent.					Interest at 10 per cent.				
Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of management.	Annuities.	Years.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Cost of management.	Annuities.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1	9	100.00	1	110.09	1	10	100.00	1	111.00
2	9	47 85	1	57 85	2	10	47 62	1	58 62
3	9	30 50	1	40 50	3	10	30 21	1	41 21
4	9	21 87	1	31 87	4	10	21 55	1	32 55
5	9	16 71	1	26 71	5	10	16 38	1	27 38
6	9	13 29	1	23 29	6	10	12 96	1	23 96
7	9	10 87	1	20 87	7	10	10 54	1	21 54
8	9	9 07	1	19 07	8	10	8 74	1	19 74
9	9	7 63	1	17 63	9	10	7 36	1	18 36
10	9	6 58	1	16 58	10	10	6 27	1	17 27
11	9	5 69	1	15 69	11	10	5 40	1	16 40
12	9	4 96	1	14 96	12	10	4 08	1	15 68
13	9	4 36	1	14 36	13	10	4 80	1	15 08
14	9	3 84	1	13 84	14	10	3 57	1	14 57
15	9	3 40	1	13 40	15	10	3 15	1	14 15
16	9	3 03	1	13 02	16	10	2 78	1	13 78
17	9	2 70	1	12 70	17	10	2 47	1	13 47
18	9	2 42	1	12 42	18	10	2 19	1	13 19
19	9	2 17	1	12 17	19	10	1 95	1	12 95
20	9	1 95	1	11 95	20	10	1 74	1	12 74
21	9	1 76	1	11 76	21	10	1 56	1	12 56
22	9	1 59	1	11 59	22	10	1 40	1	12 40
23	9	1 44	1	11 44	23	10	1 26	1	12 26
24	9	1 30	1	11 30	24	10	1 13	1	12 13
25	9	1 18	1	11 18	25	10	1 02	1	12 02
26	9	1 07	1	11 07	26	10	0 91	1	11 91
27	9	0 97	1	10 97	27	10	0 82	1	11 82
28	9	0 88	1	10 88	28	10	0 74	1	11 74
29	9	0 80	1	10 80	29	10	0 67	1	11 67
30	9	0 73	1	10 73	30	10	0 61	1	11 61
31	9	0 67	1	10 67	31	10	0 55	1	11 55
32	9	0 61	1	10 61	32	10	0 50	1	11 50
33	9	0 56	1	10 56	33	10	0 45	1	11 45
34	9	0 51	1	10 51	34	10	0 41	1	11 41
35	9	0 46	1	10 46	35	10	0 37	1	11 37
36	9	0 42	1	10 42	36	10	0 33	1	11 33
37	9	0 39	1	10 39	37	10	0 30	1	11 30
38	9	0 35	1	10 35	38	10	0 27	1	11 27
39	9	0 32	1	10 32	39	10	0 25	1	11 25
40	9	0 29	1	10 29	40	10	0 22	1	11 22
41	9	0 27	1	10 27	41	10	0 20	1	11 20
42	9	0 25	1	10 25	42	10	0 18	1	11 18
43	9	0 23	1	10 23	43	10	0 17	1	11 17
44	9	0 21	1	10 21	44	10	0 15	1	11 15
45	9	0 19	1	10 19	45	10	0 14	1	11 14
46	9	0 17	1	10 17	46	10	0 13	1	11 13
47	9	0 16	1	10 16	47	10	0 11	1	11 11
48	9	0 15	1	10 15	48	10	0 10	1	11 10
49	9	0 13	1	10 13	49	10	0 9	1	11 9
50	9	0 12	1	10 12	50	10	0 8	1	11 8

CREDIT.

Credit supplies the absence of capital, or procures if it does not create it.

Personal Credit.—The confidence which men have in the solvency, probity and prudence of a person establishes his credit. What that person pays by way of interest when he becomes a borrower, is virtually the rent of the capital. As the risk is of small account in dealing with a person in good credit, the lender does not claim anything by way of premium or insurance. Personal credit is the measure of the confidence which the lender has in the disposition and capability of the debtor to pay his debt.

Public Credit.—“Until nearly the time of the French Revolution,” says J. B. Say, “governments opened loans; they made known that they required a certain sum; they gave out that they would pay a certain stipulated rate of interest thereon in advance; to this inducement they added certain advantages, from which they promised great things: lotteries, annuities, repayment. They mortgaged real estate to assure the payment of interest and principal. With all these temptations, they found a difficulty in completing their loans, and were not always successful. Some certain method was to be found of raising the desired sums, on whatever footing the credit of the borrower might stand; and such a method was in fact discovered.”

The interest which is at present stipulated to be paid to lenders is of small importance; it is indifferently 3, 4, or 5 per cent. The public are advertised, for instance, that the sum of 5*l.* will be paid for every sum of 100*l.* inscribed in the book of the Public Funds in the name of the lender; and this sum of 100*l.* is sold for as much as it will produce—often for a sum much below that which is inscribed. It may be that the lender pays 60, 80, 90*l.*; he is still entitled to receive the interest on the sum of 100*l.* for which he is inscribed on the book of the Public Funds, and for which amount he is acknowledged to be a creditor.

This is not all. Small capitalists do not like to invent modes of investment—to be guided, respecting their soundness, by their own judgment. They are inclined to follow and imitate the most numerous body of speculators, and particularly the wealthiest. A government might well venture to throw its stock into the market at a heavy discount, individuals would hardly be found venturesome enough to take it. Accordingly, ministers of finance have generally applied to companies of contractors, who agree to undertake the whole of a loan with a view to resell the stock, either to an inferior order of speculators, or to private parties who wish for investments for their savings. Government negotiates the loan with that company which offers the most advantageous terms.

Although very wealthy, financial companies would never be competent to supply the different governments of Europe with the millions which they require. The bankers, of which such companies consist, would moreover be disinclined to place their whole fortunes in the hands of princes and ministers, however high their opinion might be of their stability. Accordingly they take measures to effect the payment of the first instalment to the minister, who never requires to receive the whole loan in a block sum, and sell by retail the stock which they purchased wholesale. The sums which they derive from these sales supply the means of making subsequent payments, for which they have taken care to stipulate for a delay of a year or eighteen months. In making their bargain, the companies stipulate for other advantages, as, for instance, to have the benefit of the interest on the whole loan paid half yearly, although the principal loaned may be paid only by instalments, and the last of these may not be called for in some instances for upwards of a year after the date of the first interest being paid.

It will be asked by what means the contracting companies are able to make up the enormous sums which they thus pour out to supply the necessities of governments. It is, in truth, in this that their talent is chiefly seen. A company of contractors do not embark in an undertaking without many correspondents and even partners in the principal cities of Europe, each of whom has clients who entrust him with their funds, or make known to him their wishes to invest their savings, or simply to speculate in the public funds. Each of these correspondents, having a perfect knowledge of the resources afforded by his place of residence, can calculate what amount of stock he can dispose of at Paris, London, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Vienna and the cities in connection with them. The next consideration is the rate at which the contracting company may undertake the loan: the object being not only to sell the stock, but to make a profit.

Each city has an exchange, or market where the stocks of the different States of Europe are on sale. The rate at which contracting companies undertake a loan is always lower than the current value of such stock in the different cities: companies would not undertake a loan, if they had not every chance of a rise in the market; and the moment the bargain is made, they have immense means of running up the price still higher. For instance, they give directions to their correspondents in several places at once to make purchases of the new stock, and to offer to buy it at a premium. This is no loss to them; because being the sellers of what is bought, they receive by the hands of one agent what they have disbursed by another. While operations of this nature are in progress, quantities of the same stock are purchased by real chapmen who buy them to retain them and receive the interest which they yield. In this way the contractors, who have taken the whole loan, are sometimes those who retain least of the stock on private account; but they reap immense profit, and have their capital in readiness to begin a similar operation with another government.

It is thus that when a yearly *rente* of 5 francs is sold for a capital sum of 100 francs, which is only supposed to be, and is not really received, the authentic rate of interest does not appear; and when the State undertakes to pay 5 francs interest on a principal sum of 70 francs really received, it is borrowing money in reality at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; and it is singular enough to see governments which prohibit, between private parties, the lending of money at a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent., as France and England, themselves setting the example of breaking their own laws. Governments may thank the system of effecting loans by subscription, if contractors have succeeded in drawing from every corner of Europe, capital sums of every variety of amount which could be made available for their service, and if savings, the fruit of the most harmless occupations, as well as the gains of crime, instead of being applied to the work of fertilizing waste lands and the several branches of productive industry, have fed enterprises fatal to the peace of nations. By such means, powers which had beforetime no credit have succeeded in borrowing on terms which are not always accorded to hypothecation of lands of the highest class: the king of Naples receives 94 for 100 stock; Russia, $95\frac{1}{2}$; Austria, 96; Prussia, $99\frac{1}{2}$.

Collective Credit is the credit of several persons associated for financial purposes. In addition to the individual credit of each member of the association, is the special credit of the body, increased by the skill and other administrative qualities applied particularly and exclusively to the business of the association.

Landed Credit.—Landed Credit generally is based on real estate. It is equally the attribute of any association who offer as security for loans the hypothecation of real estate.

Agricultural Credit.—Agricultural Credit is distinguished from Landed Credit, as being based on personal security given by the farmer. The tendency of both is to obtain capital for the farmer: the farmer requiring a mortgage, the latter limiting its requirements to his promise and his personal solvency.

Hypothecary Credit.—(See p. 13.)

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of Landed Credit Institutions depends entirely on the basis on which they rest, and the manner in which the associates or parties interested are to share in it.

If the institution is to constitute a borrowing body, those who favor it hold a meeting, and discuss and adopt regulations which they lay before the government with a view to obtain their approval and a charter. When constituted a corporate and political body, they proceed to the election of a Board of Managers or Directors of the Bank, in due conformity to the provisions of their charter and the regulations. The regulations are termed statutes.

If the institution is to be founded by capitalists, after the passing of a law for the purpose, they hold a meeting, subscribe and deposit the necessary capital, prepare regulations, and petition for a charter.

The charter, in any case, is necessary only when the law has made no special provision for the mode of organization. Such are the usual modes of proceeding in forming Landed Credit Associations. Every country has its own particular method of organization, which will be treated of in the course of this work.

Some countries would oblige all persons to become members of borrowing associations, whether they would or not; but this is a serious inconvenience, which has no countervailing advantage. Accordingly but few have adopted such a principle. It is more expedient that the farmer should become a member only in virtue of his own act in effecting a loan.

The proprietor who sells the property which is hypothecated to the bank ceases (in borrowing associations only) to be a member of the association, and the purchaser becomes a member in his room.

MANAGEMENT—INSPECTION.

The administrative corps in the German Landed Credit Institutions is composed of four district members (see Royer):

1st. The representatives of the nobility or great landed proprietors.

2nd. The representatives of the borrowers.

3rd. One representative of the lenders, whose powers extend no further than the watching of the measures which may compromise the security of the creditors of the association.

4th. A Royal Commissioner armed with almost unlimited suspensory power, charged, on behalf of the public generally, with the inspection of all the transactions, debtor and creditor, of the association.

5th. A Judicial Council.

A general meeting of the borrowers, who alone are designated members of the association, is held annually, biennially or triennially, according to the locality, to discuss the operations of the term which has expired, and the improvements or modifications to be adopted in future, and to elect, from among the members of the association, whether present or not, a Committee of Management generally consisting of:

1st. A Managing President, and sometimes a Vice-President.

2nd. A Secretary.

3rd. A Cashier.

4th. A Comptroller or Trustee, representing the creditors.

5th. A Conservator, whose business it is to keep a record of all operations.

Occasionally, in addition to the above, deputy officers are named.

The Committee select the members of the Judicial Council and the necessary employees.

Finally, in many associations, the general meeting appoint auditors (*censeurs*), whose business it is to examine the accounts in the minutest way, previous to each general meeting, to call upon the Committee of Management to rectify or explain whatever in their opinion requires correction or explanation, and to report the result of their investigations, with critical remarks, to the general meeting, who decide on their validity and the conclusions to be deduced from them.

The mere fact of having joined the Landed Credit Association by applying for a loan, binds every member of it, without distinction or exception, to accept all offices and functions belonging thereto, which may be conferred on him, without being consulted beforehand, either by the general meeting, if he is to form a part of the administrative corps, or by the Committee of Management, if he is to perform temporary duties limited to the district in which he, the said borrower so appointed, resides, such duties consisting in the valuation of property on which a loan is applied for, or the management of property which has been taken in execution for the benefit of the association, &c.

In Wurtemberg.—The administrative corps of the association consists:—

1. Of a committee of five members, elected at a general meeting, for three years, and re-eligible.

2. Of a Judicial Council.

3. Of a Royal Commissioner.

4. Of five deputy members.

The committee appoint their chairman from among their own number, or otherwise. They also select the Judicial Council of the association.

They appoint and dismiss their employees, in conformity with certain regulated formalities prescribed by the by-laws.

In Bavaria.—The Bank of Bavaria is managed by the forty largest stockholders.—These forty stockholders compose a Committee of Management who, voting by ballot, elect seven managers from among the stockholders resident in Munich, who again elect a director and sub-director from their own number. Besides these, the managers appoint auditors from among the principal merchants of Munich and a Judicial Council. All the Bavarian stockholders are eligible as members of the committee and as managers.—Neither managers nor auditors receive any pay.

Neither lenders nor borrowing proprietors have, in those capacities, any share in directing the operations of the bank. This is a remarkable feature which distinguishes the Bank of Bavaria from all the German landed credit associations; but as that form of management is generally prevalent among us, we refer to the statutes for details. The Bavarian Government exercises influence in the operations of the bank, both in management and in matters of finance.

In management.—A Royal Commissioner constantly superintends the operations of the bank, and the issue of *billets monnaie* requires, in a particular manner, such control. This Commissioner can everywhere and at all times examine, as he pleases, all deeds and documents belonging to the bank; and he can suspend the execution of any measure which appears to him of an irregular character. The bank is in direct communication with the several departments in respect of its own affairs.

In matters of Finance.—By the 24th section of the Statutes, the Government declares its adhesion to the same conditions as individuals in its dealings with the bank, to which is granted the privilege of issuing notes for a century. It would, however, probably be difficult, in a time of trial, to carry out the arrangement. The Government deposits its funds in the bank, and has, therefore, a running account with it. It is, moreover, directly interested in its operations, as it holds a certain number of shares reserved.

In Austrian Gallacia the credit institution is subject to the authority of the Provincial Government,

It is managed by a Board of Directors who sit at Lemberg, and who represent it in all its transactions.

The Board consists of a President, four Directors, a Trustee, a Secretary, a Book-keeper, a Cashier, and the necessary number of employees.

The President and Vice-President are elected by the Provincial Diet at their sittings. His Majesty reserves the right of confirming the elections.

The Diet likewise appoint two Directors from the State Committees, and one Sub-Director.

The two other Directors and two Sub-Directors are appointed by the Diet and the members of the association, who are all members thereof, jointly, but from among the latter, without distinguishing whether they are or are not members of the State.

For the purpose of these elections, the Diet holds a special meeting, at which all the members of the association are present, who do not belong to that body, being officially summoned to attend.

In cases of emergency, when the absence of the Directors and Sub-Directors would prevent the managers from proceeding to business, the President of the Provincial Government would appoint temporary Directors to act until the obstacle was removed.

The Directors appoint the Trustee, the Secretary, the Accountant, the Cashier and the employees in the office.

The President, the Directors and all other employees are sworn in.

The Directors have alone the power to regulate and superintend the disposition of the sinking-fund and the Rest or reserve-fund, and to devise the most economical means of meeting the expenses of management.

Every year, at the end of the months of June and December, they draw up the balance sheet of the institution, of which they transmit a detailed copy to the Committee of Inspection, to be laid before the next general meeting.

They are authorized, at the commencement of operations of the institution, to take upon them the negotiation of the debentures.

Before authorizing a loan, the directors must verify the value of the hypothecated property. The trustee has only a deliberative voice in the meetings of the association. In case of an equality of votes on the occasion of granting a loan, the negative prevails. The President has power to suspend the execution of any measure which appears to him contrary to the laws and statutes, and to refer it to the Committee of Inspection.

In order to constitute the association, fifty proprietors who have pledged themselves for a loan of at least a million of florins must be found.

The Commissioners of Superintendence consist of the States Committee, to the exclusion of those members who are also Directors.

Their mission is to superintend the execution of the Statutes, the chest, and the issue of debentures. They have a suspensory power awaiting the decision of the general meeting; but they have no power of coercing the association either to grant or refuse loans.

Any modification of the Statutes requires the assent of the Diet and the sanction of His Majesty the Emperor, and it cannot have a retroactive effect. The local management is in the hands of a District Committee appointed by the States Committee. These Committees are subordinate to the General Directors.

Every proprietor who belongs to the association is bound to accept the above offices, unless sufficient reasons induce the committee of the association to excuse him.

A Government Commissioner is associated with the Directors and the Commissioners of Superintendence appointed by the Provincial Government. This Commissioner attends their meetings, but takes no part in the debate, having only a suspensory power whenever anything is done contrary to the Statutes. In the District Committees there is also a Royal Commissioner appointed by the District Government.

The decisions of the District Committees are submitted to the General Committee.

The salaries of the employees are subject to the approbation of the Aulic Chancery, which can alone authorise an increase over and above 500 florins. The e below that sum are regulated by the Provincial Government.

In *Saxony* the operations of the Association are directed by—

1. The Directors of the Association;
2. The General Meeting;
3. A Trustee;

4. A Delegate, with the necessary number of employees. The Directors represent the Association in all matters in dispute, active and passive, with third parties, in judicial actions, in taking oaths. Their authority is conferred on them by the mere fact of election, and does not require any special Act.

All acts and documents, books and extracts therefrom made by the Directors, agreeably to the statutes, are considered as official acts. These documents and extracts are to be certified and executed, respectively, by the President of the Directors or his deputy, and by the delegate, who may be sworn in by the tribunal of the District of Leipsic.

The Government appoint a Royal Commissioner as Inspector of the Association, who is entitled to be present at all meetings of the Directors and General Meetings, and to examine the books, accounts and cash of the Association at all times. No mortgage of the Association can be canceled, nor any debenture issued, without his sanction. It is his business to take care that the money is applied according to the statutes in force.

In *Prussia*, *Electoral March*, and *New March*, the Provincial Directors are: a Royal Commissioner, two Directors, a Trustee, and an Accountant, who reside at Berlin.

This Board of Management is the centre of four branches:—

1. For the Province of Prienitz, at Perleberg;
 2. For the Central March, at Berlin;
 3. For the March of L'Ucher, at Prenzlau;
 4. For New March, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
- There was formerly a fifth, for Old March, at Stendhal. The union of that province with the kingdom of Westphalia caused it to be abolished, until a Royal Ordinance of 15th November, 1831, re-established it as a member of the Association, subject, however, to the management of the Branch Board of the Central March.

The Board of Management of each branch consists of a Trustee, an Accountant, and from two to seven Councillors, taken from among the proprietors of estates conferring titles (*biens nobles*). That of Frankfort-on-the-Oder alone has seven Councillors.

Pomerania.—The Hypothecary-Credit Association of Pomerania is governed by a Central Board which sits at Stettin, and by four Branch District Boards at Anclam, Stargard, Treptow-on-the-Rega, and Stolpe.

The Royal Commissioner, who is the President of the Association, is the Chief President of the Province of Pomerania, (Prefect, Superior Administrator); the staff of the Central Board consists, besides, of a Director-General, two Councillors, a Trustee, and a Treasurer.

Each branch has a Director, two Councillors, a Trustee, an Accountant, and Delegates as follows: four for Anclam, five for Stargard, six for Treptow, and five for Stolpe.

Western Prussia.—The General Board of Directors of this Association sits at Marienwerder, and consists of a Director General, two Councillors, a Trustee and an Accountant. It has four Branches; 1 at Marienwerder; 2 at Bromberg; 3 at Schneidemühl; 4 at Danzig; each branch has a Director, three or four Councillors and several Delegates.

Silesia.—The Board sits at Breslaw, and consists of:

A Director-General,

Three General Provincial Delegates, re-elected every three years,

A Trustee,

An Accountant.

It is the centre of nine Provincial Boards, which have each a Director: Jauer, Breslau and Brieg; Leignitz, Wohlau and Munsterberg; Glatz (with two Directors); Glogau-Sagan, Upper Silesia, Neisse-Grottkau, Oets-Militzsch, lastly Gærnitz. Each of these particular Boards is composed of one or two Directors, one or two Trustees, an Accountant, a certain number of the notables of the country, and sometimes of Provincial Deputies.

The new institution, created by Royal Ordinance of 8th July, 1835, inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, pp. 103, 109, and 117, and organized on 15th October of that year, is placed under the direction and superintendence of the Minister of Finance. It is under the especial direction of a Councillor of the Maritime Society (*Seehandlung*) of four proprietors of Silesia and a Trustee.

Eastern Prussia.—The General Board of Management of this Association sits at Königsberg; the President is a Royal Commissioner, who is the Superior President of the Province.

The General Board of Königsberg is composed of a Director, two Councillors, a Trustee, an Accountant and an agent at Berlin.

It has three Branches, or District Boards: 1. Königsberg, 2. Mohrungen, 3. Angerburg for Prussia Lithuania. Each of these Boards has a Director, from three to five Councillors, a Trustee and an Accountant.

Grand Duchy of Posen.—The General Board of Management of this Association, at Posen, is composed of a Director, three Councillors, a Trustee, an Accountant, a Secretary *conservateur*, and an agent at Berlin.

The Provincial Board of Posen is composed, moreover, of a Director, a Trustee, an Accountant, thirty Provincial Councillors,—only six of whom meet at Posen, the others managing the affairs of the Association in the several districts.

In Hanover.—The Minister of the Interior has the superintendence of the institution, and alone can alter the statutes. The institution is bound to publish an annual statement of its operations.

The Minister of the Interior appoints the members of the Board of Managers and the Cashier, and fixes the salaries of the employees. The latter must have six months' notice previous to dismissal, and must give the same before retiring.

The Directors are three, and, when necessary, a fourth.

The Districts have branch offices.

In Belgium.—The Fund of the proprietors is managed by a Board consisting of five members; and the affairs of the institution superintended by twenty Commissioners.

A permanent Board examine and authenticate the securities tendered by borrowers, consisting of men specially selected, whose whole attention is directed to test the validity of mortgages, and to decide questions incidental to them. This important Board of functionaries act constantly under the eye of a Commissioner delegated for the purpose, and its labors are directed by two Managers who are lawyers.

The chief office is at Brussels, and agencies are established in the principal cities and *communes* of the kingdom. The Board of Managers are particularly careful in choosing the most trustworthy agents. The Hypothecary Fund, which is different from that of the Proprietors in Belgium, is managed by a Committee consisting of a Director, who must hold forty shares, and four Managers, each holding thirty shares; by a Committee of Inspectors, consisting of fifteen Commissioners, of whom eight at least must be residents of Brussels, and each holding at least eight shares.

To the Managing Committee is attached a permanent central notary, without pay, who must hold at least thirty shares.

The Managing Committee choose eight provincial agents, removable at pleasure, each the holder of fifteen shares.

These agents appoint, with the approbation of the Managing Committee, their District agents, who must hold at least five shares.

The Board may appoint correspondents either in localities where it may be thought expedient, or in place of agents.

The shares of the members enumerated may not be transferred; but as long as they hold place, they remain in the custody of the Society, except those of the Commissioners:

The members of the Managing Committee are responsible only for the exact execution of their particular functions, and do not incur, on account of their management, any personal or corporate liability, with respect to the engagements of the Society.

The execution of Acts (legal instruments) is the duty of the Directors, except those of substitution, and under the approbation of the Managing Committee, who have the right of discussion and of nominating the persons attached to the management. Judicial actions are carried on in the name of the Society, but at the instance of the Director.

The guardianship of the general interests of the Society is entrusted to the Committee of Inspectors, which is the independent guardian of the rights and interests of parties.

Any decision of each of the committees adopted on a vote is binding only when three members of the Managing Committee and at least seven Commissioners shall have been present at the discussion.

The members of the Managing Committee are entitled to no more than a yearly assessment on the profits realized, not exceeding 8 per cent, 2 per cent of which is allowed to the Directors, and 1½ per cent to each of the four Managers, but the aggregate so allowed is not to exceed 8,000 francs for the Directors and 6,000 francs for each of the other members of the committee, being the highest emolument attached to their office. Whatever, nevertheless, the result of the year's operations, they are assured of a minimum of remuneration, that is to say 4,000 francs to the Directors and 3,000 francs to each of his colleagues: The emolument of the Secretary, who is chosen by the Managing Committee, with the right of dismissing him, is not to exceed 4,000 francs.

The duties of the Commissioners are honorary; each is, nevertheless, allowed a token of 10 francs for his attendance at each meeting.

The Directors, Managers, and Commissioners are elected by the general meeting; their term of service is five years; that of the members of the Committee of Inspectors is one year, but they may be re-elected at all times.

In *France*, the Landed Credit is placed under the superintendence of the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, and of the Minister of Finance. The statute must be authorized by decree, the Council of State being understood.

The choice of Directors is subject to the approbation of the Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. Their management and their accounts are under the twofold superintendence of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and of the Minister of Finance.

This superintendence consists: 1, in the attendance of Commissioners, specially appointed at the Office of the Landed Credit; 2, in the authentication of acts by Inspectors; 3, in the creation of a permanent body of Commissioners, eight in number, four appointed by the Minister of Finance, and four by the Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

The Commissioners take care that the Landed Credit keep within the limits prescribed by law for their operations, that they issue debentures to no greater amount than that of their hypothecary obligations; that a sufficient number of debentures be canceled by 10

to correspond with the amount received on account of the Sinking Fund. They examine at will, all books, records and other documents; verify the cash and the assets, attend the meetings, and make all necessary remarks which they may require to be entered on the minutes. They affix their signature to all debentures, so that they may regulate the issue of them. Finally they are to make a report to the Minister once in three months.

The Inspectors have the same duties as the Commissioners, except that of a constant attendance of the office. It is their province to take cognizance of the management and the accounts, authenticate all written documents, verify the cash and the assets, and examine all registers and books.

The permanent Commissioners advise on all questions relating to the management and inspection of the landed credit, and every year draw up a detailed report of its operations. In case of any contravention of its rights and duties by the landed credit, authority is vested in the minister to move for the immediate withdrawal of its authority. This is pronounced by a decree; and until the publication of the decree, he can forbid any further transactions.

Everything is made public for the information of the shareholders and the holders of debentures. Every six months the landed credit is bound to deliver to the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance, to the Prefects of Departments, to the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, and to the clerks of the different Courts, an abstract of the statement of its finances.

In Russia, the Bank of credit system is managed by a Superior General Council, to which are subordinate the District Councils. The officials are elective. The general meeting of the Bank of credit system is usually held every third year, without prejudice to the extraordinary meetings which may occur on emergency. Every member has an equal right to speak and vote at these meetings, but all are bound to submit to the decisions of the majority. The Bank has a Manager's Fund in each district.

OPERATIONS.

As soon as a Bank of Landed Credit is organized, the Board of Managers appointed, and the employees selected, notice is given in the public papers, and advertised in public places, that it is prepared to receive applications for loans. The title deeds being examined, and assurance had that there is no mortgage, or that means have been adopted for clearing it off, a correct valuation of the property being made, and a special hypothec given on the real estate, which ought to be registered, the Bank delivers to the borrower, or any duly authorised person, as in a case of substitution and conveyance, the sum borrowed.

Generally the banks give specie, or debentures which the borrower negotiates at his own risk. The Bank of Bavaria gives its notes, which are a legal tender; the issue is limited to eight millions of florins. The banks which pay specie issue debentures to the same amount as their loans, and payable within the same period of time as the hypothecary obligations taken from the borrowers.

The obligations of the borrowers are redeemable by annual payments, which comprise the interest, the sinking fund, the expenses of management and occasionally other expenses, as taxes, &c.

The banks which pay specie negotiate their debentures without difficulty. These are not payable by annuities, but the bank pays a certain number annually, which are determined by a *tirage au sort*, corresponding in amount with that received as a sinking fund; so that in the last year, all those issued at the same date are paid up. As the bank issues its debentures only as occasion requires, it always has money enough, and never too much. It is by the perpetual turning of hypothecary obligations into debentures, of debentures into specie, and of specie into obligations, that without great capital it can effect immense operations, which have no limits but the necessities of the borrowers. These banks, when once well established and prudently managed, possess a credit higher than that of Governments themselves. This will be evident by the tables of their circulation given above.

The greatest peril to which a bank of landed credit is exposed is that of lending on property the value of which is not sufficiently established. Accordingly, too much care cannot be taken in the examination of titles and the appraisement of the land. The danger is not nearly so great when the bank lends only on the condition of a compulsory sinking-fund: then the cases of want of punctuality are much more uncommon, and as the debtor

has only a small yearly payment to make, he can generally contrive to meet it with the surplus of his harvest, and even in bad years he can still manage it, by selling off a little stock.

The loans, and applications for them, are regulated by the statutes of the bank, and differ somewhat in different countries.

In France.—Of all the Landed Credit institutions in Europe, that of France is probably the most important. Being the last founded, and that after serious examination of the institutions of the same character in the rest of Europe, it was made to contain all the good, and to remain free from all the defects, contained in them; being, moreover, adapted to the habits and necessities of the French people, their laws, and the state of real property among them. The scheme for establishing an institution of Landed Credit was set on foot in 1841. In 1845, M. Royer was commissioned by the Government to proceed to other countries—Germany and elsewhere—and study those institutions so universally popular. All the diplomatic agents were likewise directed to collect and transmit to the French Government all the documents and all the information which they could procure. After the revolution of February the introduction of the Landed Credit was loudly demanded. Nearly all required the introduction of the system, including the right of issuing paper to be a legal tender, paper-money, and the *mobilization* of the soil.

Nothing less than the famous discussion of 10th and 11th October, 1848, in which Messieurs Henri, Léon Faucher, and other eminent economists took part, could have withstood those dangerous theories,—dangerous when not confined within prudent limits, as they are in Bavaria and Nassau. Commissioners were appointed of known respectability, and their reports, pregnant with information, abounding in facts, full of wholesome suggestions, led the way, after seven years' study and deliberation—from 1845 to 1852—to the establishment of institutions of Landed Credit in France. These, though still in their infancy, are in vigorous and extensive operation, which is growing daily. In 1859 the hypothecary loans amounted to twenty-six millions of francs; in 1860, to forty-eight millions; and in 1861, to eighty-seven millions: and this exclusive of loans to the Communes for drainage, for longer or shorter terms, amounting, in the aggregate—in 1859, to fifty-two millions; in 1860, to more than one hundred and fifty-six millions; and in 1861, to upwards of one hundred and seventy-nine millions.

The decree organizing Landed Credit institutions in France was presented 28th February, 1852. This merely laid down the general principles on which it is based. It contemplated the organization of several institutions in the country, whether constituted by capitalists or by the borrowers. Several were organized. The multiplicity was a mistake, and it was animadverted on by the commission appointed by the National Assembly. Nevertheless, the Government thought it expedient to permit each Department to establish its institutions of Landed Credit in its own way, so that it conformed to the rules and formalities required by law. No long period elapsed before the inconveniences of such a plurality made themselves felt as productive of rivalry and abounding with dangers.

The decree of 18th March, 1852, is the basis of the society known as the Landed Credit Bank of Paris, the privileges of which extended no further than the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals. The Joint Stock Capital was fixed at 25 millions of francs, divided into 50,000 shares of 500 francs each, placed under the superintendence of the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce; its purpose was to lend in specie for long periods, an amount which was to be repaid by a sinking-fund, to issue debentures to the amount of the hypothecary obligations, and to call in a part of them annually to be determined by lot.

The decree of the 10th December, 1862, while it sanctioned the agreement between the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the Landed Credit Bank of Paris, first extended the privilege of the Bank, now called the Landed Credit of France, to all the departments not included in the bounds of the associations of Marseilles and Nevers, and then to the whole of France, the incorporation of the last named associations being previously effected. An aid of 10 millions of francs was accorded to it. Thus, by adopting one only Bank of Landed Credit, "one only type," as M. Wolowski expresses it, "the whole assumed large proportions and was simplified; it was the steam-engine doing the work of many isolated and discordant levers, and combining economy of motive power with great power of action."

A plurality of Banks of Landed Credit in one country is now acknowledged in Europe to be a serious inconvenience and an impediment to the beneficial working of the system. The establishment of one single parent institution, with branches under its direction, answers the end, and is free from all the inconveniences entailed by a number of institutions.

The Commission appointed by the National Assembly remark, in their Report of 1851: "It is no doubt desirable that there should be no more than one single establishment of Landed Credit in all France. The poorer districts or would thus more surely derive benefit from the superabundant resources of the more favored parts, the general rate of interest or the rent of capital would, by this means, become more fixed and uniform; and the debentures made and issued in various and remote districts would acquire an immense degree of acceptability and readiness of circulation wherever there is capital to be invested.

"Your Commissioners attach great importance to this provision. It would seem very dangerous to multiply (especially at the outset) establishments of Landed Credit acting in the same sphere, and which, impelled by a spirit of rivalry and hurried on by their anxiety to monopolize clients, may be tempted to deviate from the direct path of prudence which it is so important to cause them to observe."

These are the remarks of M. Jousseau in his treatisè, in 1853: "In the first place, the Government, in adopting the principle of privilege (of unity), has taken a measure essentially wise. It was the price of success for the new institution. Have the results of rivalry in such a matter been fairly considered? Have men looked steadily at the future of several associations carrying on their operations in the same section of country, and lending money one against the other? Is it not plain that to meet their expenses, to make profits, they must inevitably deviate from the prudential rules which are a condition of existence for such institutions? For our part, we are convinced that if opposition be allowed to exist between two institutions of this nature; if we furnish food for the spirit of speculation between two establishments of public utility, we should debase their character, and condemn them to inevitable ruin."

The Landed Credit began by lending for 50 years, repayable by annuities at 5 per cent., and, in order to raise the funds, issued debentures bearing 3 per cent. interest, redeemable proportionably year by year, with *lots* and premiums (*primes*) by a *tirage au sort*.

The premium (*prime*) was a fixed sum of 200 francs on each debenture of 1000 francs; that is to say, for every sum of 1000 francs which the bank received on a debenture, it promised to pay 1200 francs.

The *lots* were a certain sum of money payable to those holders of debentures whose numbers came up first in the drawing (*tirage au sort*). The lotteries (*tirages au sort*) take place four times in year: on 22nd March, June, September and December. In the three first, the first number drawn gains a hundred thousand francs; the second, fifty thousand; the third twenty thousand; in the drawing for December, the first number gains one hundred thousand francs; the second, fifty thousand; the third, forty thousand; the fourth, thirty thousand; the fifth, twenty thousand; the sixth, ten thousand, and the eight following numbers each five thousand francs; the aggregate being 800,000 francs of *lots* in the year.

The Landed Credit was authorized, by decree of 10th December, 1852, to modify its loans so as to substitute for the annual payment of 5 per cent. a sliding scale calculated on the average market value of 3 per cent. debentures; and to convert its 3 per cent. debentures carrying *lots* and *primes*, into 4 per cent. debentures carrying *lots*, but no fixed *prime*. This conversion met with success.

The decree of 6th July, 1854, entrusts to a governor and two sub-governors, appointed by the Emperor, the direction of the affairs of the Landed Credit in France. By that decree it was authorized to make loans for short terms, at first irrespective of a sinking fund, but afterwards with that provision. These were limited, however, to the amount of capital subscribed by the stockholders, and of the profits accruing. The Landed Credit then set about suppressing the *lots* and *primes* in the new issue of debentures, making them bear 5 per cent. interest instead of 3 per cent., or 4 per cent., as did those of the first issue, but then it raised to 6 per cent. the yearly payment of the borrower. In order to increase the public confidence in the bank, the first idea had been to give specie to the borrowing party, by which it became exposed to the fluctuations of the stock-market in disposing of

its debentures, and became liable to suffer loss; but the establishment soon became convinced that its safe and profitable working depended on making the borrowing party take its debentures in payment, which he was to negotiate as he best might. This is the ordinary practice of nearly all the Landed Credit institutions in Germany and other parts of Europe. Not, however, before the commencement of 1857 did it begin the issue of debentures as cash to borrowers; and even then half was cash, the other half debentures. The end was that all loans were paid in debentures. This was its greatest success. From that period the bank had nothing to fear; and it was always prepared to make advances to all who could find hypothecary security. The bank became more free in its operations; in 1855 the loans had only reached 12,500,000; in 1856 no more than 8,000,000; but in the second half of 1857, after the change of system, it advanced 6,000,000 in debentures; in 1858, 30,000,000; and it has still gone on increasing, as will be seen by the table to be hereafter inserted. The value of debentures also rose in the market, and the 5 per cents. generally stood at par.

By decree of 11th June, 1860, the operations of the bank were extended to Algeria:

By a law of 19th May, 1860, the Landed Credit of France was substituted for the National Pay Office, to control the operations of the Contractors' Pay Office.

By a law of 6th July, 1860, it was authorized to loan money without hypothec, either for a long or short term, to departments, *communes*, and agricultural associations.

By a law of 28th July, 1860, it was authorized to found—aided by a grant and security of interest from the State—an association of "Farming Credit," that is to say, a bank to loan money to farmers on their personal security, without hypothec.

Besides these various offices, the Landed Credit of France has opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, where it receives cash on call, and makes advances on real security and other property of definite value.

Loans for short terms, without provision for a sinking fund, are an innovation on all the principles of Landed Credit institutions, properly so termed, and accordingly we must observe that the Landed Credit in France is not merely a Landed Credit institution. Mostly, these loans for short terms are made only for the purpose of building in cities.

The Landed Credit is authorized by Act 2 of the Statutes to make use of deposits to loan money without hypothec to the half of their amount, and for not more than 90 days. This is the floating fund which, thus applied, makes it a Bank of Discount. The Joint Stock may also be applied to the same class of operations.

The Landed Credit has established by-laws for its operations in Landed Credit, properly speaking, as also for those which it carries on with the under Pay Offices, drainage, Floating Fund, and Farming Credit. Here I shall speak only of those which apply to the Landed Credit, referring to the Statutes and Reports for those which relate to its other operations.

The Landed Credit in France is an association of capitalists, being the only one of the kind which now exists by authority. The Joint Stock capital subscribed by the shareholders, even taken with the 10 millions grant, is a mere drop compared with the requirements of the Bank. The only means of raising capital here as elsewhere, was to issue debentures bearing interest payable to bearer or order within sixty years, and negotiable on change. This resource to procure capital being secured, nothing remained but to take the necessary precautions to make sure that the title and securities offered by the borrowers were sufficient.

The loans on hypothec, with a sinking-fund, are for terms which vary from 10 to 50, and even 60 years.

The Bank will lend on none but first mortgage, and to no greater amount than half the value of the property. In case of a previous mortgage existing, it causes itself to be subrogated, or keeps on hand a sum sufficient to pay it off. When there is apprehension of underhand hypothecs, it exercises the right of purge. It may, nevertheless, lend money on immovable property charged with a hypothec, granted on account of a *garantie d'éviction*, or a ground-rent, provided the amount of the loan, together with the capital inscribed, do not exceed a moiety of the worth of the real property.

This is a summary of the forms prescribed by the Landed Credit in France, to be observed by the borrower in order to obtain a loan; the general instructions promulgated for the authentication of titles; the drawing up of contracts, the hypothecary forms, and the process of the *purge*.

I. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS.—Applications for loans must be made according to printed forms furnished by the Board of Managers, and signed by the borrower or his representative.

In support of his application, the borrower must produce—

1. A brief description, respectively, of each several property tendered as security; a specification showing every particular of their situation and superficial extent, including the number by which each, severally, is distinguished in the *cadastre*.

2. The title deeds showing his rights and those of his predecessors, and as far as possible an authentic proof of ownership drawn up by a notary for thirty years back, with a detailed analysis of the different mutations supported by the acts of transfer or deeds of conveyance.

3. A certified copy of the *matrice cadastrale*.

4. The leases or statement of subordinate holdings, if any there be, showing the sub-lettings (*fermages*) and rents paid in advance.

N. B.—It might be of use to produce former leases, besides those still in force.

5. A declaration of the income and expenses.

6. The scroll (*cote*) of rates (*contributions*) for the current year, or failing that, the scroll of the last preceeding year.

7. The policy of Insurance against fire.

8. A statement of registration, or at least a simple declaration, showing the state of the property with regard to incumbrances (*situation hypothécaire*).

9. A statement of the feu duties, (*servitudes*) or other real charges to which the property is subject.

10. A declaration of the civil qualification of the borrower; whether he is or has been married, or is a tutor (*tuteur*), or is entrusted with public monies.

The borrower should possess the faculty of contracting and granting a hypothec, and should declare under what law he contracted marriage.

It is necessary also to produce his marriage contract.

If married without a contract, he ought, if the marriage was contracted subsequent to 1st January, 1851, to produce his marriage certificate.

The Society accepts as security none but property producing a durable and certain revenue. (Statutes, Art. 55.)

The following are not admitted to share the advantages of the loans accorded by the Society:

1. Theatres.

2. Mines and quarries.

3. Undivided real estate, unless the hypothec convey the whole property with the consent of the tenants in common.

4. Those estates of which the usufruct and the fee are not held by the same, save with the consent of all sharing any right, to the establishment of the hypothec. (Statutes, Art. 54.)

The valuation of the property proposed to be mortgaged is made with a view to the titles, leases and other documentary information furnished by the borrowing proprietor.

The Society reserves the right of proceeding, in case of need, to have a valuation made by an appraiser, on an understanding with the person applying for a loan. The amount of the loan cannot exceed the moiety of the value of the real property hypothecated.

It is at most a third of the value of the vines, timber and other property of which the income is derived from plantations.

The buildings of farm-yards and workshops are valued for what they are worth intrinsically, independently of the industrial use to which they are applied.

In no case can the annuity, the payment of which is covenanted by the borrower, exceed the entire income arising from the property. (Statutes, Art. 56.)

The Society will make no loan save on a first mortgage.

But loans which are to be applied to the paying off of incumbrances, previously registered, are considered as secured by a first mortgage, when, by means of such a liquidation or by subrogation in favor of the Society, the hypothec becomes the first in order and incontestable.

In such case the Society retains in its own possession value enough to secure repayment. (Statutes, Art. 52.)

N. B.—The Society reserves the right of deciding whether the loan shall be secured by subrogation.

If the property is burthened with a registered hypothec granted as a *garantie d'éviction* or for ground rent, the loan may be allowed, provided its amount, together with the amount registered, do not exceed a moiety (or a third in some cases) of the value of the property. (Law 10th June, 1853, Art. 3.)

Means of securing to the Landed Credit precedence for the hypothec in its favor, without contestation, with reference to the creditors holding a privileged claim or a prior mortgage, are the following, independently of subrogation :

1. An acknowledgment of precedence, or priority in the order of hypothecation made by the creditor whose privileged claim or hypothec would take precedence of that of the Landed Credit.

2. *Purge* of legal hypothecs, authorized by decree of 28th February, 1852, and the law of 10th June, 1853, such hypothecs not being registered.

3. If they are registered, a release therefrom, either by the unmarried female under the *régime dotal*, or by the subrogated *tuteur* of the minor or interdicted person, in virtue of a resolution adopted in a *conseil de famille*, pursuant to article 9 of the decree of 28th February, 1852.

II. CONDITIONAL CONTRACT.—The property being found to be regular and the security sufficient, the Board of Managers determine the amount of the loan, and the signing of the conditional contract takes place. (Statutes, Art. 71.)

This contract, drawn up by the borrower's notary, according to a form furnished by the managers, shews the amount of the loan, and the number and nature of the securities which will be furnished on the execution of the definitive agreement. It contains a description of the property hypothecated, and proofs of undisputed ownership. It declares the length of time for which the loan is made, the amount of yearly payment (*l'annuité*), the dates of the half yearly terms into which the year is to be divided (31st January and 31st July), conditions of anticipated repayment, of insurance against fire, and of the assignment of the amount of indemnity in case of the destruction of the property, and, in short, the general conditions on which the Landed Credit grants loans. (See Statutes, Art. 51, 58, 60–69.)

The conditional contract fixes the time of realizing the loans, which may be (unless in exceptional cases specially provided for) within two months at most.

III. HYPOTHECARY FORMS AND PURGE.—After the conditional contract is signed, the registration of the hypothec is effected in favor of the Landed Credit of France, in the office of the Conservator of Hypothecs (Registrar) of the district in which the property is situated.

The memorial is drawn up according to a form furnished by the Board of Managers.

The *purge* is now facultative (law of 10th June, 1853, Art. 2). When the Society thinks that there is occasion for it, the proceeding to effect it is according to Art. 1 of the law of 10th June, 1853 (Statutes, Art. 53). Generally, the Society, without exempting the property altogether from the *purge*, dispenses with it at least in respect of *unknown* legal hypothecs, which alone involves *publicity* by being inserted in a journal. If the situation of the borrower be such as to allow the *purge* to be effected only in respect of known legal hypothecs, the formality is limited to a mere signification, either to the wife, or her heirs, or to the surrogate guardian (*subrogé tuteur*) of minors, *without any publicity*. This is always the case when the borrower has, on his part, regularly complied with all the forms of the *purge*, on acquiring the property himself. It is of importance therefore that, together with his titles, he should file the vouchers of that *purge*.

IV. DEFINITIVE ACT.—Immediately after obtaining the certificate of registration in favor of the Landed Credit, if the *purge* of the legal hypothecs has not been requisite, or after the delay necessary to effect that *purge*, if it has been considered indispensable, the definitive act is proceeded with.

This Act, which certifies the realization of the loan, is a summary declaration of the accomplishment of the forms of the *purge*, and the other hypothecary forms, shewing satisfactorily that no registration has been found antecedent to that of the Landed Credit, save those effected to secure the debts which are to be liquidated out of the amount of the loan, or those securing *garanties d'éviction* or life annuities.

If of those debts some are of a nature not to be liquidated immediately, the circumstance does not prevent the realization of the loan. The definitive Act makes mention of it, and the amount remains in the hands of the Landed Credit, to account of the borrower, until the time arrives when the registered debts can be liquidated.

These general forms do not entirely supersede all other precautions which may be required in special cases, and which the nature of the law may suggest. The greatest danger may result from a neglect or error in matter of form; too great care cannot be taken in the valuation of real estate.

The borrower having obtained his loan, is bound to the regular payment of the annual amount agreed on. This is all he has to do. The introduction of the sinking fund is the foundation stone of every good institution of Landed Credit, as the debenture is the foundation of the whole edifice; the former is for the interest of the borrower and the security of the Bank, the latter concerns the very existence of the Bank, its present and its future solvency.

The borrower may, if he thinks fit, relieve himself from the capital debt by anticipation, either wholly or in part, by an indemnity fixed at one and a half per cent. If the repayment be only partial, it may be carried to account, at the discretion of the debtor, either of

1. The last annual payments, so as to reduce the number of them.
2. The whole ensuing annual payments, so as to reduce the amount of each payment.
3. Of the nearest ensuing payments.

The debentures ought to be inspected (*visées*) by the Government. They are registered and stamped. The lowest amount issued is for 100 francs. There are three series of debentures: those bearing three per cent. interest with *lots* and *primes*; those bearing four per cent. with *lots* only; and those bearing five per cent. without either *lots* or *primes*. All are, nevertheless, redeemable, by *tirage au sort*, as fast as the sums come in, which go to make a sinking fund to pay off the hypothecary obligations of the borrowers. The *lots* and *primes* are a source of inconvenience to the Bank, but at the commencement they were tolerated of necessity, in order to render the debentures popular; when the Bank raised the rate of interest, it got rid of the *lots* and *primes* to its great advantage. No opposition or *saisie-arrêt* is available to prevent or intercept the payment of debentures. This assures to them the favor of the public.

PRIVILEGES.

As the Banks of Landed Credit loan money at the very lowest rate of interest, and on the most advantageous terms, they need the fullest and most easy method of making sure that the real property sought to be hypothecated affords the amplest security; moreover, it is needful that they should be able to recover all their debts in regular course. For these purposes all governments have granted them the fullest privileges and the most ample powers. These powers, which might be dangerous in the hands of private individuals, are not in the least so as possessed by the Landed Credit, which is never moved by individual passions nor by personal animosity. Far from having grounds of complaint, the borrowers in all countries have had great reason to be satisfied with the excellent effects which those privileges have produced. Were there no other result besides the salutary apprehension produced in the minds of the borrowers, this feeling, as it would impel them to a higher degree of punctuality and exactness, would effect a great good. But besides this, they have enabled the Banks to reduce the rates on which they make loans to the lowest possible limits, as they have no premium of insurance to include in order to cover losses which might result from the carelessness or tardiness with which the payments might otherwise be made.

If we look at Landed Credit institutions in their true light, as a medium in which the interests of the lender and the borrower are equally cared for, as a great general agency for all proprietors of real estate who seek to borrow money, and capitalists who wish to invest theirs on mortgage, it must be granted that, in order to inspire the fullest confidence in the institution, capitalists should consider it as invested with extraordinary powers: 1. To make sure that the security offered by the property of the borrower is perfect. 2. To recover all debts promptly and punctually. In this confidence consists the credit of the institution; it is the security of the lender, the advantage of the bor-

rower. The greater the confidence which the Bank can command, the more capital it will acquire, and the more advantageous the terms on which it will be confided to it; the more it will have to lend, and the more easy the terms and the lower the rate on which it will lend. The true interest of both parties, therefore, capitalists and borrowers, lies in seeing their common agent invested with the most extensive powers.

In this both find their advantage.

There are three categories of privileges :—

1. Those relating to the security of the loan.
2. Those relating to the recovery of it.
3. Those relating to the profits arising from the operations.

One of the greatest obstacles to the popularity of loans on mortgage, which hinder many investments being made which would otherwise be freely offered, is, no doubt, the imperfection of the hypothecary regime, and the insufficiency (besides the cost of search) of the safeguard afforded by registration. It was necessary, while awaiting improved hypothecary legislation, to find a means of getting rid of this hindrance by a simple proceeding, ready at hand and not costly. This was found in the purge.

Purge.—The purge is not altogether a novelty in our legislation. The *décret volontaire* was the same thing in a modified form. The judgment of ratification was another form in which it existed. It is nothing more than a simplification of this latter, saving the costliness, the delays, and the complicated forms of the proceeding. In this country the purchaser may obtain, by a judgment of ratification, a declaration of all unregistered hypothecs of whatever nature, under the penalty to the claimants of losing all their privileges and hypothecs, if they fail to declare them. The purge confers the same rights on the Landed Credit, not as purchasers, but as lending money. And it is right that the Landed Credit should be able to ascertain that there are no secret privileges or hypothecs to rob it of its rights, which would be otherwise continually imperiled. Failing this, its loans not being perfectly secured, it would be often obliged to refuse them or to take a premium of insurance, thereby defeating its main purpose: that of a fund for granting cheap loans.

If it is desired to found an institution of Landed Credit in the country, we must, of necessity, concede to it the right of the purge. Wanting that, how can it be known whether the property on which the bank has accepted a mortgage, be not burthened with some claims, charges or privileges, which may come to light at some future day, to rob the institution of the amount of a debt which was thought to be perfectly secured? The foreign capitalist will be afraid to invest his capital in the debentures of an institution which he knows not to possess adequate means of avoiding the inconveniences and dangers of an hypothecary system in a state of transition, and likely to be so for years to come. If we drive away the capitalist, we do wrong to the farmer.

Looking at the question from every point of view, the purge, if granted to the Landed Credit, effects a great amount of good, involving no inconvenience either present or future.

Having the purge, it may be objected, the Bank cannot need to care for certificates of registration; and, then, what becomes of the security of foreign capitalists who may wish to invest their money on mortgage in this country? It is for the interest of the country to attract foreign capital in search of investment on mortgage; to effect this, the holders must be convinced that, when once their mortgage is registered, it becomes a guarantee not to be affected by any occurrence; and was it not for this that the law was enacted, under which the hypothecary creditor is exempted from all obligation to file an opposition to a Sheriff's sale in order to preserve his rights?

No doubt it is good and desirable to attract foreign capital to this country; is it not for this express purpose that we seek to create an institution that will command full confidence and afford the best security?

Will not the Landed Credit be a mighty reservoir to receive capital, with which it will irrigate and fertilize our fields through a thousand channels, scattering abundance among the rural classes? Capitalists, instead of making investments on hypothecs in small parcels, will lay out their money in debentures of the Landed Credit, as more sure and far more convenient.

The law which excused hypothecary creditors, whose debts were registered, from filing any opposition, was an excellent measure at the time to attract foreign capitalists;

but there is now no longer any need of it, because the Landed Credit shows a better mode of drawing it hither. Hon. G. E. Cartier, who was the author of that law, showed a right appreciation of the relation which ought to exist between the lender and the borrower. Although the time has been too short to allow foreign capitalists to understand and profit by our legislative action in this behalf, and although the difficulty and the expense, arising from the defective character of our system of registration, have influenced practitioners of the law to call for its repeal, it is not the less true that the views of the legislator were just, considering it as a purely financial measure.

The main motive for requiring the repeal of this law arises from the costliness of the certificates issued by the Register Offices, which are, for the most part, useless. In fact, many registered mortgages which have been paid off still remain on the books through the carelessness of debtors. The creditor whose claim is satisfied is, perhaps, either dead or absent. Certificates make mention of all such hypothecs, and by what means are we to avoid the consequent expense and the effect on judgments of distribution? These are strong arguments in favor of the purge, which would at once sweep away all claims which have been satisfied, but which still remain recorded in the books of the Registrar.

The purge which is prayed for, in the interest of the Landed Credit, will not destroy hypothecs which are not declared; it will only prevent them from obtaining a preference over those of the Bank.

The Committee, in their remarkable report to the Assembly, thus speaks of the purge: "Everybody will acknowledge that, failing to possess this necessary right, institutions which are original *baillleurs de fonds*, or securities for debt to third parties, would be in danger of endless litigation, certain discredit, and almost inevitable ruin.

"It is our opinion that without the right of the purge, no establishment of Landed Credit can exist."

Mr. Josseau, in his treatise published in 1853, said: "In all countries in which Landed Credit institutions exist, the law holds as a main and leading principle the absolute publicity of the acts conveying property and the rights which affect real estate offered as security. Priority of rank is so necessary in these societies, that in Poland, where the Code Napoleon, authorizing secret rights, is in force, it has been so modified, as to render the establishment of them possible; and for the self-same reason, they have never been found practicable, nor been organized either in France or in the German States on the left bank of the Rhine. The system of the Civil Code in the conveyance of rights to real estate, and respecting mortgages is, moreover, well understood. It prescribes publicity by means of transcription for donations and substitutions, but does not require it for other ways of conveying real estate, nor for substantial claims which, by becoming a charge upon it, may diminish its value.

The constitution or transcription of servitudes, customary rights, habitation and antichresis (mortgage) are not subject to any publicity with respect to third parties. The resolutive action of the seller who has not been paid for his property may be exercised at any time within thirty years, and even within a longer period, if any cause exists to suspend the prescription, and yet nothing makes known the existence of such a right to the purchaser or the lender on mortgage.

There are, moreover, a host of grounds of action which may remain unknown to those parties until the very day they are brought into court. Of these are, the action revoking a donation on account of failure to fulfil the stipulated duties, on account of ingratitude of the donee, or the birth of children (Art. 953 *et seq.* C. N.); the right of *retour conventionnel* belonging to the donor (art. 952); the action in reduction of donations (art. 930); the action of rescission of a *partage d'ascendants* or between co-heirs, for lesion of more than a fourth part (art. 887, 1079); that of the purchaser of real estate for lesion of more than 7-12 (art. 1674); that of the proprietor in reversion against the life-tenant for damage during usufruct (art. 618); in the exercise of the right of redemption (art. 1659); in the exercise of the right of demanding the products in kind (art. 859); the action for restitution of a tenant in common, evicted by exchange (art. 1705); the action to revoke the alienation of real estate claimed as dowry (art. 1560); the Paulian action (art. 1167); the action to rescind by reason of error, misrepresentation or violence (art. 1304).

In short, the legal hypothecs of wives, minors, and interdicted persons are exempt from

registration, and constitute secret claims with which nearly all real estate within our territory is burthened.

In such a state of things, how could Societies make loans with perfect security? What becomes of security under the empire of a law which affords no assurance to the man who lends his money (with whatever care he may scrutinize the validity of titles), that his debtor is really the proprietor of the property mortgaged, and that he may not be dispossessed of it by a third party holding a title of authentic date prior to his? What becomes of his security if, granting the borrower to be the real owner of the estate, he may be dispossessed of it by a seller who institutes resolutory action after the preemption of his privilege, if a third party brings into court one of the many rescissory or revocatory actions which keep the definitive title of the proprietor so long undecided, or finally if certain dismemberments of the property seriously affecting its value should come to light? What security does a *tuteur*, or a person give who, having, without the knowledge of the lender on mortgage, exercised that office, is burthened with the secret and indeterminate liabilities which may one day come to light, and take precedence of all registered liabilities? How can any one lend money without fear to a man who is or has been married, even in the former case, where there is sub-rogation in the legal hypothec of the wife, since the effect of that guarantee may be nullified by a previous cession of goods which need not, under the existing law, be registered at all?

All these dangers are not imaginary; and if they are not realized in every case; if it is just even to attribute to the carelessness of creditors, not making the necessary investigation, some part of the losses which they experience, we are bound to acknowledge that in many cases the vices of our legislation are, even for the most careful of mankind, a cause of deception which nobody can escape.

In the face of such dangers, how was the legislature to set about providing for the Landed Credit associations that security on which their success depended?

There were three ways of doing this: to suspend any step with respect to the Landed Credit, until the most crying evils of the system of hypothecation should be abated; and never was reform more justifiable or more reasonable; but it is beset with obstacles; jurists are divided upon it, and it may be long in coming.

Another way was open: to compel the publication of all occult rights interesting to the Landed Credit associations. But this course had the inconvenience of seriously modifying the civil law, as it stands, for the sake of a special institution, and of setting up contending enactments respecting the same subject. This plan was not adopted.

A third way remained, less radical, but apparently sufficient to enable Landed Credit associations, if not to work with entire freedom, at least to get into working order, and try to adapt themselves to the country and its institutions. This was to enable the associations to discover, before committing themselves to the actual loaning of money, all the secret claims which might exist on any real estate; and it happens that our civil code already contains an expedient for the purpose—the *legal purge*.

The *purge* is of French origin. Its first application, under the form of a *décret volontaire*, rested on the principle that the expropriation or *décret forcé* conveyed the estate to the hands of the purchaser, free and unburthened from all real claims.

Without tracing it through all its transformations, we shall merely observe, that according to the old law, it released the land from all incumbrances, even the rights of wives and minor children.

Under the civil code, the *purge* has a two-fold object. It is the recourse afforded to the *tiers détenteur* to release the land from the hypothecs and privileged claims with which it was burthened, as derived from preceding proprietors, and to bar the actions of hypothecary creditors. It is also a means of compelling the declaration, by protest, (*mise en demeure*) of all secret hypothecs with which the land purchased is burthened. But with us, the *purge* takes place only in the case of sale, and cannot be applied by the lender of money on mortgage. Why is this? Why, we asked in a former publication of ours, on the subject of hypothecary reform, why oblige the husband or the *tuteur*, who wants money, to sell his property, instead of effecting a loan by mortgage? What course does he adopt to save his property? sells it subject to a right of redemption, incurs considerable expense, *purges*, and often loses his property altogether, which thus slips away, as security, from the exercise of those rights which were devised as safeguards of incapable

persons. If it is a husband who wants a loan, he makes his wife join him personally and jointly in the security. Now, do we not know that a sale deprives the incapable person of his hypothec; that the joint obligation compromises him, while the *purge*, in case of a loan, entails in him no loss, save that of the order of his claim, which returns to him after the money is paid back? The application of the *purge* or contract for a loan, in general, would therefore be, in our opinion, as beneficial to the borrower as it would be to the capitalist.

These are considerations favorable to the measure; but they acquire greater force when they are applied to the lending of money by Landed Credit associations; in this aspect, they offer two motives of decisive weight: one, that in these loans, which never amount to more than half the value of the property pledged, the gradual release by means of the sinking fund, brings it back by degrees; the other, that the existence of dormant or hidden claims would, without the *purge*, render the establishment of Landed Credit an absolute impossibility.

In France the *purge* is facultative, the Landed Credit making use of the right only when there is reason to apprehend secret hypothecs. There is a distinction between the *purge* of legal hypothecs which are known, and those which are unknown; they are known when the existence and the personal identity of the claimant is known—unknown when these particulars are unknown.

If there is a known hypothec in favor of the wife of the borrower, and she does not appear in the transaction of the loan, an extract of the conditional agreement for the loan is served upon her, containing a notification that in order to preserve her hypothec, she must register it within fifteen days. This extract must be served on her in person. If that cannot be done, it is made known to the Imperial Attorney General (*Procureur Impérial*), and published in the newspapers. This causes a delay of forty days. If the wife is present at the transaction, but refuses her consent, then the notary serves her with, the same notice.

If the hypothec, being known, belongs to a minor or an interdicted person, an extract of the conditional agreement is served on the *subrogé tuteur*, and a notification of it made to the Justice of the Peace.

In the case of legal hypothecs which are unknown, the extract of the conditional agreement must be made known to the Imperial Attorney General, (*Procureur Impérial*) nearest to the domicile of the borrowers, as well as to the Attorney-General of the *arrondissement* in which the property is situated. This extract must be inscribed, together with a statement of the service effected as aforesaid, in one of the papers assigned for the publication of judicial notices in the *arrondissement* in which the property is situated.

The registration must be made within forty days after the date of the insertion.

The greatest precautions are taken for the protection of married women, minors and interdicted persons.

It is desirable that there should be a particular journal, specially appointed by the Landed Credit, to be the official journal for all advertisements, notices, &c. In this way the public would know where to look for information which might be required.

The declaration of the borrower that he has created no mortgage, nor assigned any privilege, and that he has no knowledge of any such existing as affecting his property, may also be a good additional means of obviating frauds which unscrupulous borrowers might try to practise on the bank, by annexing to false declarations the penalty of fraud (*stellionat*.)

Delay.—Judges may not grant any delay for the liquidation of annual payments (*annuités*) due to the Bank.

Freedom from Seizure.—Neither by opposition, (*saisie-arrêt*) nor otherwise can the payment of annual dues, nor the interest on debentures, nor of capital itself when due, be intercepted. It is of the utmost importance that the working of the landed credit should not be impeded by evil-disposed creditors.

Appeal.—In France there is no appeal from judgments given in favor of the landed credit.

Interest during Delay.—Any delay in the payment of the monies due to the landed credit entails as, of course, the payment of interest during such delay.

Sequestration.—In case of delay on the part of the debtor, the landed credit may under a writ delivered on petition by the President of the Civil Court of *Première Instance* and fifteen days after protest, take possession of the real estate hypothecated, at the cost and risk of the defaulting debtor. While the sequestration continues, the landed credit receives the whole of the revenue or produce, any opposition or *saisie* to the contrary notwithstanding, and applies it by privilege to the liquidation of the payments due, together with the costs, having deducted therefrom the amount necessary to pay the cost of keeping the property in order, seed and labor, and the taxes.

Total payment of the debt and abuse of the usufruct, on the part of the *Crédit Foncier* are the only grounds on which the sequestration can be made to terminate.

After the termination of the sequestration, a detailed account is rendered to the owner of the property. If there be any dispute, it is referred to the Court, from whose judgment an appeal will lie, if necessary.

We may observe that unless in the case of large property or considerable works, there is no advantage in the sequestration of real estate. In such a case, it is more expedient to bring the property to sale, which the right of sequestration does not prevent.

Expropriation.—In case of non-payment of the annual due, and whenever, by reason of the deterioration of the property, its partial alienation, injury to the title or right of possession, concealment of the causes of legal hypothecs created by the debtor, or damages by accident, the interests of the landed credit suffer loss or danger of loss, it may proceed to sell the estate. If the debtor contest the right of selling, it can be summarily ordered by the Court holding jurisdiction in the district where it is situated. From this judgment there is no appeal. The party against whom judgment is entered must pay, within eight days, the whole sum due to the landed credit, any opposition, contestation, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding, saving their action or repetition if there be need.

Gagerie.—Landed credit associations generally have a right of pledge, *saisie-gagerie*, over the moveables of the debtor, his implements of agriculture and farming stock, as also over his crops, either standing or harvested, for the payment of the annual due, to prevent fraud or pretended sales.

Alienation.—No sale of the property is considered valid, in default of notice thereof being given to the landed credit. This provision is general everywhere.

Taxes.—The debentures and property of the landed credit are, in several countries, exempt from taxation; in France, they pay a tax of 10 centimes per 100 francs.

Postage.—Several governments accord to the landed credit the privilege of communication by mail, free of postage, or take a smaller rate.

Execution without Process (Voie Parée).—The levy or execution without process is of great importance to prevent expense and useless delays, for the interest both of the borrower and of the Bank.

Registration.—The landed credit is not bound to renew its registration of mortgages during the continuance of the loan, to avoid prescription, or preserve its rights. It is expedient also that no registration of a hypothec effected after that of the landed credit, should have effect until notice thereof shall have been given to the society. Several other privileges of less importance have been granted to different institutions of landed credit in Europe, such as being a bank of judicial deposits, of deposit of monies belonging to minor children, interdicted persons or other incapable persons, in exchange for debentures.

The safety-fund of the landed credit in France, that is to say the fund destined to guarantee the fulfilment of all its engagements, consists of a joint stock capital of sixty millions of francs in shares.

The Reserve Fund, which is a provision against unforeseen losses, is fixed at 12 millions of francs, arising from an annual assessment made upon the profits.

Cases and forms of liquidation are established by the decree of 18th October, 1862, and by the statutes.

The manager must be a holder of 100 shares, and is appointed by the Board of Managers, subject to the approbation of the Minister of the Interior. The administrators must be holders of 50 shares each: a certain number of them are elected annually by the general meeting. The administrators appoint and dismiss the employees of the Landed Credit at the will of the manager.

Wurtemberg.—"In Wurtemberg the conditions of a loan," M. Royer says, "are neither clear nor liberal (*hardies*). For a nominal loan of 100 florins, the association pays out in reality no more than 96, or for the same sum demands repayment of 104. In the former case the borrower pays for 50 years, 4 florins 41 8-10 kreutzers; in the second case, 4 florins 53 6-10 kreutzers. Moreover a prolongation of two years payment of the annual due is required as a Reserve Fund or Safety Fund, over and above the interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the Sinking Fund; notwithstanding it appears that the difference of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between the rate of interest paid and that received by the managers, ought to be sufficient for the Safety Fund. Again, a further contribution of 26 kreutzers (about 95 centimes) per 1000 florins (2150 francs) borrowed, is demanded to defray the cost of management and original establishment.

At the outset of the undertaking this contribution of 26 kreutzers was paid throughout the whole term of creating the sinking fund agreed on, and on the whole amount of the loan, whatever the amount of the instalments paid, whether at the stated periods or by anticipation. Since 1838 this abuse has been reformed; the contribution is now paid only in proportion to the amount still due by the borrower, the anticipated payments on account of principal exempt the debtor from the payment of any contribution of this kind.

There is here, already, a great difference between this institution and those of the North of Germany, the general intention of which is to lend on a certain class of feudal lands (*biens nobles*) exclusively, or which require from the peasantry, when they are borrowers, double the security exacted from the others. Property is very minutely divided in Wurtemberg.

The association decided by their statutes that they would effect a first loan of six millions of florins (12,900,000 francs), but reserved the right of opening a second, when the subscription to the first was filled up. At the close of 1843, the first amounted to 5,585,630 florins 15 kreutzers, besides 746,625 florins repaid during the five years between 1839 and 1843, making in all 6,333,255 florins 15 kreutzers.

Originally, the amount of interest was discussed between the lenders and the association, as a subject of bargain. For at least eight years past, loans are effected for 3 per cent. only, and it does not appear that there has ever been any deficiency of capital to meet the wants of the association; but as the system of a sinking fund by compound interest requires that there should never be the smallest sum lying idle in the hands of the cashier, the capital tendered can be accepted only as fast as it is applied for by new borrowers.

The Association lend their money only on a first hypothec, and on security worth at least double the amount of the loan. Applications for loans must contain the documents necessary to establish:

1. A detailed estimate of the value of the property and its dependencies.
2. The permanent yearly net produce, which ought to be one-half more than the ordinary annual value on an average of fifty years.
3. That the security consists principally of arable land.
4. That the farm buildings do not form more than a fourth part of the hypothecary value.
5. Also, that the vineyards are not in value more than a fourth part of the property hypothecated.

In large cities only, dwelling houses are admitted as security for loans; and even then the rent of them must amount to twice the interest.

In factories, no other value is generally admitted beyond that of the building. Grist mills are excepted, as are also chemical laboratories, because they are, in Wurtemberg, the subject of a saleable privilege of considerable value.

Mills are valued by taking a medium between the taxation of the association, and that of insurance against fire, which is obligatory in Wurtemberg, in respect of real estate in buildings, which also furnishes a convenient average estimate of their value.

Forests are not admitted to hypothec, save as belonging to communes. In the hands of private persons they cannot exceed a third part of the valuation. Loans are repayable by annuities, with obligatory sinking fund.

The annual payment comprises the interest at 3 per cent.; the cost of management, now reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and the sinking fund, the minimum of which is 1 per cent, extinguishing the debt in 48 years.

The bank has great privileges, and ample means of recovering its monies. As a general rule, the sums lent are not less than two thousand florins, with the following exceptions :

1. For communes, or when communes guarantee the regular payment of interest, the minimum is 500 florins.

2. For proprietors not having the security of the commune, but in particularly favorable circumstances, the minimum may be 1,000 florins.

The bank has great privileges and ample means of recovering its monies.

Bavaria.—The hypothecary and discount *Bank of Bavaria* is a society of capitalists who are shareholders. The multiplicity of operations conducted by the Bank of Bavaria renders it an exception quite unique in Germany as an institution of lauded credit. This bank supplies the place of an association of landed credit, an agency, trust and loan company, life and fire assurance company, a savings bank, a pawn-broking establishment (*Mont de Piété*), a bank of deposit, a bank of issue and of discount; shareholders, lenders, borrowers, and the government itself, are directly interested in its operations, which at once embrace real estate, agriculture, commerce, and public credit. This may be seen by sections 13, 43, 46, &c., of the statutes.

The minimum amount of loans is 500 florins, advanced on a first hypothec, and security of twice the value. Its operations extend over all Bavaria. It exacts the creation of a sinking fund. With an annual payment of 5½ per centum, the borrower is released from his debt in thirty-four years and six months. It issues notes to the amount of eight millions of florins, which are a legal tender. "These notes excite no mistrust, and accordingly they are found in the hands of everybody throughout the country," says Mr. Royer, in his report. Three-fifths of the capital of the Bank are to be loaned on mortgage. The Bank pays 3 per cent. interest on its own loans. Its shares were at 50 per cent premium in 1844. The annual payment is from 4½ to 6 per cent. per annum, according as the borrower wishes to extinguish his debt in 29 or 62 years. The annual payment comprises 3 per cent. for interest, 1 per cent. for cost of management, and the rest for the sinking fund, &c. The borrower is always free to pay his debt, either in one sum or by instalments. The government is constitutional: the king and two Chambers, a council of state, and seven ministers. The Bank has ample privileges to recover its monies.

Russia.—The Bank of Credit System was created after the war of 1815. The Emperor Alexander made the first advances to enable it to commence operations: these have been all paid back in full. Its intention was to enable every owner of real estate to obtain capital at a moderate rate of interest. All borrowers are joint debtors (*solidaires*), to the extent of three-fourths of the property mortgaged. The sinking fund is exacted. The annual payment is regulated at the time of effecting the loan.

Poland.—The civil law is the Code Napoleon, in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, but modified so as not to allow of secret mortgages. The Bank of Landed Credit was founded in 1825. Loans do not exceed half the value of the property. The valuation is made on the net annual revenue. The sinking fund is fixed at 2 per cent., payable half-yearly. The interest is 4 per cent. The cost of management is, first, 1 florin to pay for the issue of debentures for from 200 to 500 florins, and 2 florins for every 1000 florins' worth of debentures; besides 1 Polish *gros* for every florin of the three monthly payment.

Prussia.—Prussia possesses the greatest number of perfectly organized institutions of Landed Credit to be found in Germany.

Six of the eight provinces of Prussia possess an analogous system of institutions of Landed Credit.

In 1845, their circulation amounted to 400 millions of francs in debentures; and notwithstanding the importance of their operations, so simple was their mechanism and its working, that their existence was scarcely known in the cities where their offices were established. Persons who had no business to transact with them scarcely knew of their existence. But the farmers knew perfectly well where to find them. The Prussian institution, Mr. Royer says (p. 266), do not borrow, neither do they lend money: they have no capital at their disposal, and do not ask for either interference or responsibility from the government. They issue no notes like those of Bavaria, but merely negotiate debentures, which are perfectly safe, cause no trouble nor law suits, and require neither

expensive nor numerous officers, not even the ordinary attendance of a body of clerks, during a great portion of the year.

The Prussian associations are not exclusively for the benefit of the great estates (*biens nobles*), though they favor them, lending to them to the extent of a moiety of their value; while to the free peasantry they lend no more than a fourth of the value of their property.

Silesia.—In this province the first experiment of the Landed Credit was made. It was organized on 15th July, 1770, according to the plan of Kauffman Büring or Bühring. Like all new attempts its organization had defects which have been since amended. Thus the sinking-fund, that sheet anchor of safety for both the borrower and the bank, did not exist. Every bearer of a debenture was entitled, after six months' notice to demand repayment from the Bank. All feudal estates (*biens nobles*) were jointly made parties in the obligation not of choice, but by law. These inconveniences have not disappeared.

Despite these imperfections, the *Crédit Foncier* was productive of substantial benefit, first by causing the rate of interest on mortgages to fall from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent., then to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1776, to 4 per cent. in 1788, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1839 by conversion.

The debentures carry interest coupons for five years. The bank lends as much as two-thirds of the value of properties, and sometimes more. It receives deposits and makes loans with a view to promote the sale of wool. It redeems a portion of the debentures annually by lot.

When a half-yearly payment is in arrear, the bank charges 4 per cent. interest (*intérêt moratoire*), and proceeds to a sequestration. At the beginning of 1854, the new association had issued debentures for more than two millions of thalers. The quotations of these debentures varied on the Berlin *Bourse*, from par to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, from 1826 to 1839.

Nouvelle Marche.—Interest coupons are given with the debentures. In 1837 there were debentures to the amount of 11,881,850 thalers in circulation. The debentures are negotiable at a premium of from 6 to 8 per cent., and even more. A conversion of these debentures from 4's to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. caused them to fall below par; but this was only momentary, as they gradually rose to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium in the following year, and to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium in 1844.

Pomerania.—The *caisse hypothécaire* is an association of borrowing proprietors. The debentures are payable to bearer; they now bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; the borrower pays $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. *droit de quittance*. The borrowers are jointly and severally liable, loans are made on first mortgages only, with an insurance on buildings. The debentures bore 4 per cent. interest previous to 1838, and were negotiable at 6, 7, and 8 per cent. premium. The conversion, at that period, of the old debentures into new ones bearing only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, caused them at first to fall below par, but only for a short interval, for in 1839 they were at 2 per cent. premium, and in 1844 at 3 per cent. premium.

West Prussia.—The *Crédit Foncier* lends only one half the assessed value of an immoveable. The debentures bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. The borrowers pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. annuity, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ for interest, $\frac{1}{4}$ for sinking fund, $\frac{1}{4}$ for cost of management, and $\frac{1}{4}$ for the reserve fund (which amounts to 700,000 thalers). When the reserve fund shall have been completed, the amount fixed for cost of management is to be affected to the sinking fund. In 1837, the amount of debentures in circulation exceeded 10 million thalers, they were negotiable at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

East Prussia.—The debentures bear interest coupons; they amounted to over eleven millions thalers in 1857. They bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. In August, 1837, they were at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium. They are now sold at a premium.

Grand Duchy of Posen.—This was the first of the Prussian associations that made the sinking fund obligatory under its by-laws, in 1821. All the other associations ended by adopting this principle, but only after a painful experience had demonstrated its indispensable efficacy.

When the debentures are at a premium, the association offers to redeem them by lot, paying 3 per cent. premium; when they are below par, it purchases them at the *Bourse*. The first series of debentures bore 4 per cent. interest; the new bear $3\frac{1}{2}$, with redemption at par, by lot, at the option of the association. The borrowers of this series pay an annuity of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ for interest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ for extinction in 35 years, and $\frac{1}{4}$ for cost of manage-

ment). An ordinance of 1825 introduced the *purge*. In 1837, the debentures in circulation amounted to over 12 million of thalers; they were at a premium of 6 per cent. in 1842.

Austria.—Gallicia “*L’Institution de crédit foncier de la Gallicie* is considered one of the most perfect of the kind in existence,” says M. Josseau. “Its regulations exhibit a remarkable degree of perfection,” says Mr. Royer; they approximate more closely to the system which has now been adopted in Prussia, which has long prevailed in Hanover, and which has quite recently been adopted in Saxony, than to those of Wurtemberg and Bavaria.

It is an association of borrowing proprietors. It lends only one half the value of an immovable, and not less than one hundred florins; it issues debentures, redeemable only at the option of the association, which are delivered to the borrower. The borrower becomes a member of the association by the fact of his loan; the sale of an immovable hypothecated renders the purchaser a member of the association, and discharges the former proprietor.

The borrower, on entering, pays 3 per cent. to the reserve fund; and, in addition to 4 per cent. interest, he pays $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in advance, half yearly. The books of the association constitute legal proof against the debtor. The association enjoys great privileges, and ample means of compelling payment. See the statutes. The States of Galicia guarantee the operations of the association.

Kingdom of Saxony.—This government is constitutional, consisting of a king and two chambers. At the head of the administration is a general ministry. There are in Saxony two *crédit foncier* institutions:—the first is *l’union de crédit des provinces héréditaires*, the second is *la banque hypothécaire des Etats de la Haute Lusace*.

L’union de crédit, founded more especially in behalf of the *noblesse*, admits nevertheless properties belonging to peasants. This is an association of borrowing proprietors. It does not lend less than one thousand thalers (the thaler is worth about 72 cents of our money). The sinking fund is obligatory. The annuity is paid half-yearly, and always three months before the interest on the debentures falls due. The cost of management is now about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The association cannot compel the holder of a debenture to accept payment, without giving six months’ notice in advance. It only lends on first mortgage. It gives debentures to the borrower; the latter vary from 25 to 500 thalers. It was enacted that, after five years of existence, the bank should redeem annually, by lot, as many debentures as the reserve and sinking funds of each series should permit. The debentures redeemed or withdrawn from circulation are publicly burned.

Banque Hypothécaire de Haute Lusace.—It lends on real property as well in the towns as in the rural districts, in amounts not less than 100 thalers. It has adopted the compulsory sinking fund, and receives payments on account. The provincial States guarantee the debentures. The reserve fund cannot exceed ten per cent. Each year a statement of its affairs is presented. Any change in the ownership of a property hypothecated must be notified to the bank. Extracts from the books of the bank are considered as notarial acts. Deposits are received. There is no *tirage au sort*. The payment of the debentures cannot be enforced. The bank alone can enforce a redemption: 1st, if the rate of interest is to be lowered; 2nd, if the bank is about to enter into liquidation. The debentures are divided into series, according to the rate of interest, and into classes according to the amount; they carry interest coupons for ten years. They may be excluded from circulation, notwithstanding that they are payable to bearer. The bank cannot refuse a loan without good and sufficient reason. It delivers debentures to borrowers; in some cases it gives specie. The borrower must furnish, on making his application for a loan: 1st, a certificate as to his ability to convey; 2nd, a certificate as to incumbrances; 3rd, a certificate as to the payment of all contributions and taxes. Loans are made only on first mortgage, and to one half the value; the valuation is arrived at by multiplying the net revenue by 25. The smallest amount loaned is 100 thalers. The borrower is to make known any secret incumbrances, under penalty of fine or repayment of the whole sum.

The adoption of the *purge* would be infinitely better.

The borrower pays from one-fourth to one-half per cent., on receiving the debentures, to cover the expense incurred in issuing them. He pays, over and above the interest, one-third per cent. to form a reserve fund. The rate of interest charged on arrears is five per cent. The borrower may make payments on account or by anticipation.

Hanover.—Hanover possesses a constitutional government. A king and two chambers; a council of state and six ministers (heads of a like number of departments). Rural property is divided into two categories: that of the nobles and that of the peasants. There are several *Crédit Foncier* institutions. That of Lunenburg is exclusively for the property of the nobles. It was in Hanover, in the year 1790, that the principle of the compulsory sinking fund was first introduced; a principle in every way indispensable to the well-working of the *Crédit Foncier*. *La Banque de Hanovre* is, like all the rest, an intermediate institution, to which loans are made, in order to enable it, thereupon, to make loans itself. It borrows at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on its obligations or bonds, either directly or through the medium of the banks. It lends on first mortgage an amount equal to one-half the value of a property, when the net revenue is at least 400 thalers. It avails itself of the *purge* in order to avoid the danger of being forestalled by other hypothecs. The annuity to be paid by the borrower is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It comprises: interest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; sinking fund, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; cost of management, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. After seven days' default, the debtor is liable to a seizure; and in addition to the cost, a fine of one *gros* for each thaler of the debt. The thaler is worth three francs and seventy-five centimes, French, and the *gros* fifteen centimes. No debentures are issued, payment being made in specie. The various *Crédit Foncier* institutions have rendered great service, by clearing off the feudal rights and dues. Their influence has been most effectual in promoting the development and improvement of agriculture.

Mecklenberg.—The *Crédit Foncier* issues debentures payable to bearer. It is an association of borrowing proprietors. They are all jointly and severally liable. It lends only one-half the value of an immoveable, and on first mortgage. The debentures cannot be for less than 25 nor more than 1000 thalers. The borrower's buildings must be insured. Defaulting debtors are subject to a fine of 2 per cent. After default, a notice is served upon the party in arrears; eight days thereafter, application is made to the judge, who, after an interval of three days, issues an order for an execution. If, from any cause whatsoever, the immoveable seized cannot be sold, the bank can sequester it. The bearer of debentures cannot enforce a redemption thereof before they fall due. The bank redeem a portion of these every six months, by lot. The numbers are made public. On entering the association the borrower must pay the cost of the deeds, and a charge of 12 schillings *per* 1000 thalers; $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the amount of the debentures before he receives them, and moreover, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the amount of the said debentures half-yearly. The two latter sums are intended to cover expenses of management, redemption of outstanding debts, deficits, &c. If they do not suffice, the bank can increase them by special resolution; it can also diminish them. The sinking fund is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Deposits are received.

Hamburg.—This town, one of the Hanseatic League, possesses a *caisse de crédit* having for its object, more especially, to promote the construction of houses and other buildings in the town. The members of the association are jointly and severally liable. It lends at long dates, with a compulsory sinking fund. There are three classes of persons interested: 1st, proprietors of lands situated within the town, who deposit their money in it as in a savings-bank; 2nd, proprietors whom the bank guarantees against actions, as far as two-thirds the value of the immoveable; 3rd, parties, not being proprietors, who deposit money in the bank. The bank issues deposit certificates bearing 3 per cent. interest, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if they be over 500 marks-banco; they are payable after six months' notice, and the interest is payable yearly.

Bremen and Lubeck.—These two Hanse-towns have *Crédit Foncier* institutions, established for the purpose of making loans on town property; they have special legislative provisions, but they present no features particularly applicable to agricultural institutions.

Denmark.—On the 20th June, 1850, a law was sanctioned organizing a *Crédit Foncier* Bank. The following is a summary of the law:

The Minister of the Interior may encourage the formation of associations of borrowing proprietors. The capital must be at least one million of rix dollars (the rix dollar is worth 60 cents). The debentures cannot be for less than 50 rix dollars, nor exceed the amount of the hypothecs. Loans are not to exceed two-thirds of the value of a property. The associates are jointly and severally liable. The sinking fund is compulsory. The debentures

tures are exempt from stamp duty. The postage expenses are reduced. The bank has great privileges, and prompt and ample means of enforcing payment.

The Electorate of Hesse.—In 1832 this government founded a *Crédit Foncier* Bank, under the supervision: 1st, of the Ministers of the Interior and Finance; 2nd, of the States' Assembly, which appoints one of the three directors. It borrows at a rate which must not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and then lends to the borrowing proprietors.

The State guarantees all the obligations of the bank. The bank lends, on first mortgage, not less than 100 thalers. The rate of interest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, if the sum be repayable within twelve months. Other loans are made at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent,—four per cent. being for interest, and the remainder as a sinking fund. The borrower can pay up, in whole or in part, after three months' notice: or by paying 2 per cent. for the three ensuing months if he has not given notice. In 1848, the bank had lent over 17 millions of thalers. The debentures have always ranked above par. In 1849 they fell a little. The bank never had occasion to claim assistance from the State.

"There is but one opinion," says Mr. Josseau, "as to the beneficial effects of this bank, which has been tested by an experience of eighteen years. It has completely accomplished its object. It has cleared off the incumbrances on land, lowered the rate of interest, rendered the conditions attaching to loans less onerous. Enjoying ample credit, it has passed through periods of crisis without suffering any excessive loss, and it has acted as a great national savings bank."

The form of government is constitutional. The Prince Elector and two chambers; the State administration consists of a Council of Ministers.

Hesse Darmstadt.—The form of government is constitutional. The Grand Duke and two chambers, a council of State and five ministers. The *Crédit Foncier* of this duchy, established under the name of *établissement de rentes*, extends its operations to Rhenish Hesse. It lends 500 florins or over, on first and even on second mortgage, on property of double the value. It confers the benefit of life insurance, and serves as a tontine. The annuities to be paid by the borrower vary from 6 to 30 per cent, at his option, according to the period of the sinking fund; the interest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in case of delay the borrower pays 5 per cent interest, and after a month's delay, the bank can require payment of the whole debt, as also if the property should diminish in value one-fifth or more.

Duchy of Nassau.—The government is constitutional. A *crédit foncier* bank was founded in 1850, under the guarantee and initiative of the government. It issues debentures varying from 100 to 1000 florins. The sinking fund is obligatory. The debentures redeemed twice a year, by lot. It lends on security of double the value. Interest, 4 per cent; sinking fund at least one per cent. It is under the surveillance of the Minister of State; it has a director and two councillors. In recovering its claims it enjoys the same privileges as the government. Its capital stock is three and a half millions of florins. The house of Rothschild furnished six-sevenths of that sum, on debentures, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, redeemable in annual portions, determined by lot. The bank enjoys ample privileges for the collection of its claims. It also discounts for merchants, with security or otherwise. It makes loans to the *communes*: for mining purposes, the redemption of the *dîmes*, &c. It is authorized to issue paper money to the extent of one million of florins.

Switzerland.—There is a *Crédit Foncier* institution at Berne, founded in 1840; in consequence of its excessive liberality towards borrowers, it has been compelled to restrict its operations.

There is another in the canton of *Bâle Campagne*, founded in 1849 by the agricultural society. It lends on first mortgage, to the extent of one-half the value. The interest paid by the borrower is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, together with a sinking fund rate varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It recovers its claims through the ordinary courts, a course which, without in any way benefitting the debtor, is for the bank a source of delay and serious inconvenience.

Belgium.—*La caisse des propriétaires.*—This bank, formed by capitalists, in 1835, is established at Brussels. Its capital stock is 3 millions of francs, in shares of 500 francs. The management is entrusted to five directors, who elect the President yearly, and twenty commissioners. There is a special Board devoted solely to ascertaining the validity of mortgages, and matters pertaining thereto. There are two advocates attached to it. It lends for periods of from 5 to 50 years. It issues debentures with interest coupons, each month, to the amount of its operations. It borrows at 4 per cent interest, which is paid

yearly to the holders of debentures. A borrower may pay off his indebtedness, in whole or in part, at any time. It redeems by *tirage au sort*, with or without a premium. It lends to the extent of three-fourths of the value of a property, on first mortgage, taking into account the moral character and solvency of the borrower. It receives deposits. The rate of interest on arrears is 6 per cent. Contestations are settled by the amicable intervention of arbitrators named by the parties.

Caisse Hypothécaire.—This institution is the rival of the *Caisse des Propriétaires*. An association of capitalists. Nominal capital stock, 12 millions of francs. Shares of 1000 francs. It lends at 4 per cent, and a charge of 1 per cent commission. It differs from the *Caisse des Propriétaires* in that it gives no premium at the redemption; that it makes a charge of one franc on the transfer of each share; that its shares are all nominative. It has a *tontine* or *caisse de survivance*. It enforces a sinking fund of double the amount necessary for the liquidation of the debt in a given period; the surplus is refunded to the borrower a year after the payment of the last annuity, when he receives a sum equal to the amount of his loan.

But inasmuch as these two associations (having no provisions for loans on mortgage) did not meet the wants of the nation, the Belgian government proposed the introduction of a *Crédit Foncier* institution, modelled on that of Galicia, the best probably of all those existing in Germany. That of which the principle of association between borrowing proprietors forms the basis. Its object is to facilitate loans on mortgage and to effect the liberation of the parties indebted. The bank issues debentures; lends on first mortgage, to the amount of one-half the value of lands under cultivation, and one-fourth the value of houses and standing timber, the *minimum* for loans being 500 francs. When, on application of the borrower, the bank pays a prior creditor, it is subrogated *plenò jure*. If a creditor, after notification, does not claim his money, the bank makes a judicial deposit of the amount, after the lapse of ten days. The debentures—payable to particular persons, or to bearer—are issued in slips (*coupures*) of 100, 200, 500, and 1000 francs. They bear 4 per cent interest. The redemption lasts 42 years. At the end of 42 years the borrower is entitled to his share of the profits if any there be; and he is bound to contribute towards losses by continuing the payment of his annuity for a further term of three years. It avails itself of the *tirage au sort*, by means of which it redeems its debentures twice a year. Borrowers can acquit themselves in whole or in part, on payment of half the annuity, or six months' interest. The interest on arrears is 5 per cent. The King appoints the five ministers who compose the council of administration. The bank can expropriate in case of arrears or of the depreciation of an immoveable, unless the debtor offers, in the latter case, a supplementary mortgage.

ARBITRATORS.

Many *Crédit Foncier* institutions refer to arbitration, any contestation arising between themselves and the borrowers, or other parties. This is a right which, in many cases, seems to conciliate the parties and to diminish costs.

ANTICIPATION—INDEMNITY.

In all *Crédit Foncier* institutions, the borrower, who pays by means of a sinking-fund has the right of acquitting himself by anticipation, in whole or in part, in consideration of a certain indemnity. This indemnity serves to cover any loss of interest and cost of management incurred by these institutions, during periods when they may be unable to invest the monies accruing from such anticipatory payments. Payments on account must not be for too small an amount.

The indemnity varies in different countries.

In *France*, it was fixed at 3 per cent. at first, then at 2 per cent, and finally at 1½ per cent.

In *Wurtemberg*, the borrower who wishes to acquit himself by anticipation, pays an indemnity of 10 per cent.

In *Austria-Galicia*,—the borrower who pays by anticipation, is obliged to pay an indemnity amounting to six months' interest, for each supplementary payment made. Payments on account may be made in debentures, but the interest must be paid in cash.

In *Hanover*.—The *Crédit Foncier* of Lumsburg requires the borrower, who wishes to acquit himself by anticipation, to pay an indemnity of 2 per cent, if he pays up previous to the sixth year, and only $\frac{1}{2}$ th per cent. from the sixth to the sixteenth year.

In *Belgium*.—*La caisse des propriétaires* charges, by way of indemnity, 3 per cent on the capital lent, or a discount at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, on the annuities unexpired, when the borrower acquits himself by anticipation, either in whole or in part.

La caisse hypothécaire charges, in case of anticipatory payment by the borrower, an indemnity fixed by agreement and specified in the instrument creating the loan. Payments on account must not be too small.

ADMISSION.

In associations of capitalists, admission is effected by taking shares in the stock of the institution:

In associations of borrowers, membership is optional so long as the proprietor does not borrow; but it becomes obligatory by the mere fact of his obtaining a loan. The immoveable mortgaged to the institution confers the right to form part of the association; when the proprietor sells, he transfers his rights to the purchaser. There are certain formalities to be followed in the alienations of properties mortgaged to the *Crédit Foncier*, with a view to the protection of its rights. In East Prussia—an exceptional case—any proprietor of an immoveable is of right a member of the association, whether he has borrowed or not.

SOLIDARITY.

In *Russia*, all members of the *Crédit Foncier* association, called *Crédit Système*, are jointly and severally responsible for the interest and capital of the debentures, for three-fourths of the value of the properties mortgaged.

In *Mecklenburg*, the members of the *Crédit Foncier* are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the debentures.

In *Hamburg* the members of the *Crédit Foncier* are jointly and severally liable for the debts of the *Crédit Foncier*.

This solidarity which exists in several *Crédit Foncier* institutions, formed by borrowing proprietors, in Germany, has been adopted in order to give increased confidence to lenders, and to promote the circulation of the debentures; and also to stimulate among the members mutual supervision, thereby ensuring a more reliable valuation of property.

This solidarity does not exist in associations of capitalists, who, generally speaking, are only liable to the amount of their subscriptions.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital of the *Crédit Foncier*, subscribed by capitalists holding shares, is usually very small in proportion to the extent of its intended operations. In fact a *Crédit Foncier* institution is no more than a simple bank when it operates with its joint stock capital, and it becomes an intermedial institution between the lender and the borrower so soon as it issues debentures, in order to procure the necessary funds which its subscribed capital alone could never furnish. And, in fact, the capital stock is often employed solely in discounting, and as a reserve.

In France, the capital stock is only 60 millions of francs, and in the course of a single year (1861) the loans amounted to over 179 millions.

The borrowers' associations have, generally speaking, no funds but the State grants and the capital produced by the sale of their debentures; and this is sufficient.

OBJECTIONS.

"Many objections have been put forward against these institutions," says M. Josseau. "It is stated, first, that they give proprietors too great a facility for contracting debts. Thus, proprietors have been known to devote the sums borrowed to extravagant expenditure, to imprudent speculation, or to inconsiderate investments.

"It is true that these abuses have existed, more especially at first, but modern legislation has applied a powerful remedy by borrowing from the science of finance a happy com-

bination. This combination consists in imposing upon the borrower, in addition to the payment of yearly interest, a gradual extinction of the loan. The sinking fund undoubtedly increases the annual payments, and may sometimes embarrass an involved proprietor; but this drawback disappears on considering the advantages presented by the combination. In fact, on the one hand, it serves to increase the confidence of capitalists, and by that very means causes a reduction of the rate of interest in behalf of the debtor. On the other hand, it makes the proprietor reflect before applying for a loan, it induces him to devote himself more seriously to the improvement of his position. It tempers the spirit of enterprise with the spirit of economy; it meets the inconveniences resulting from the facility of obtaining loans, by the facility of the reduction.

"Another imperfection laid to the account of these institutions is, that they limit their action to large proprietors, and that the middle classes and small proprietors are excluded from deriving any benefit from them. In fact nearly all the Prussian institutions were created for the benefit of the seigniorial estates. This peculiarity was the result of the spirit of the age in which they took their rise. It was considered that periods of crisis presented greater difficulties for the great proprietor than for the small farmer, from the simple fact that the latter finds in the work of his own hands, a resource which the former does not possess. On the other hand, the number and parcelling out of properties must have rendered the work of the association more difficult, particularly at its commencement.

"These reasons were considered conclusive at the origin of these associations, and the more remote the date at which these institutions were created, the more strongly are they marked with an exclusive and aristocratic character. But the democratic laws relative to the redemption of feudal rights and dues, have introduced new principles in the history of these institutions. Thus it is that it has been, almost everywhere, sought to bring the *caisse de crédit* within the reach of the middle and smaller classes of proprietors. The Wurtemberg association, for instance, admits proprietors who can furnish a mortgage of the value of 1,000 florins (2,140 fr.), on condition that the *commune* to which they belong shall guarantee the interest. *La Banque rurale* of West Prussia admits peasant lands of the value of 500 thalers (1,875 francs); that of Pomerania, lands belonging to nobles of double that value (3,750 francs.) The debentures of these two associations have always commanded a better price than those of the other *banques de crédit*.

"This is not all: new laws have now been enacted, new measures have been proposed, reducing or tending to reduce still further the *minimum* fixed for the value of properties upon which loans may be made by *crédit foncier* institutions. These institutions will, therefore, henceforward be enabled to extend their benefits to small farms.

"Lastly, it is made a subject of reproach against these institutions, that they have the inevitable effect of consolidating and enlarging agricultural estates, by perpetuating, for the benefit of the aristocracy, the holding of large properties. It is solely with that object, say a certain party in Germany, that they are fostered by Governments.

"This is not the place to determine how far this accusation may be based upon truth; but any person acquainted with the state of agriculture, under the system of subdivision *ad infinitum* which obtains in certain parts of Germany, will find nothing alarming, in that objection, in so far as France is concerned. It would rather be a matter of congratulation to find in the credit institution a means of restraining a tendency so prejudicial to the improvement of the soil. Now that the agricultural classes are praying for the enactment of a law to arrest that tendency, the attaining of their object, as the natural effect of *institutions de crédit*, cannot be rightly set down as an objection to the introduction into our country of this institution."

The following are the remarks made by the Belgian Minister of Finance, in 1850, when presenting to the Chamber of Deputies his *Crédit Foncier* measure:

"Those who object to the better organization of the credit system, on the ground of the absence of a taste for agricultural improvements, and the extreme love of possession prevailing among small holders, have also asserted that the credit system followed in Germany has not by any means been wholly beneficial in its results. According to these parties, if on the one hand it has lowered the rate of interest, it has often furnished proprietors with the means of going into debt, and ruining themselves. It is important to remark, gentlemen, that two phases of the credit institutions of Germany are here confounded. The evils referred to, exhibited themselves during the first period, and, according to the

testimony of men who have made these institutions a matter of close study, they were due, not to the credit system, but to the absence of a sinking fund, to the power of compelling the borrower to pay up in full, and to the obligation of redeeming on the demand of the lenders, all three being incompatible with a good *Crédit Foncier* system."

Some persons think that loans to small proprietors will be difficult to realize, and will result in losses. If the *Crédit Foncier* has taken care to lend to none but respectable and industrious parties, it will have nothing to fear; for as M. Josseau repeatedly says, what constitutes the solidity of a loan is not so much the importance of the immoveable to which it attaches, as the proportion between the value of the immoveable and the amount of the sum lent.

In the Report of the Commission appointed by the *Assemblée Nationale Législative* in France, in 1851, the following occurs:

"Numerous objections have been made, more particularly in the enquiry conducted by the Council of State, to the fundamental principle of the project. We shall enumerate and discuss them as rapidly as possible.

"*First objection.*—The enormity of the debt which weighs upon immoveable property is not a sufficient ground for the introduction of innovations in the system of landed credit. In fact the very magnitude of the debt may be deemed a proof of credit, and consequently of prosperity. It may easily be answered that, no doubt the magnitude of loans is a proof of the abundance of capital and of the prosperous position of lenders; but in order to demonstrate, at the same time, the prosperity of borrowing proprietors, it must be shown that the loans have, in general, been made at a moderate rate of interest, and proportioned to the amount of income. Now, the very contrary is known to be the fact; and how is it possible to assert that matters are in a prosperous state, when stipulations which the law condemns as usurious, have become the ordinary rule in loan transactions?

"*Second objection.*—Landed Credit already exists, and, in point of fact, proprietors of immoveables find money at as cheap a rate as merchants, who often pay in discount or in interest from 7 to 8 per cent, inclusive of commission.

"To this objection, there are two replies: that good commercial signatures, and the State (by means of the public stocks) unquestionably find capital at a more favorable rate than proprietors of immoveables; that it would not be sufficient for a party borrowing on a good mortgage to be placed upon the same footing: 1st, because the profit derived from real property being very small, the rate of interest to be defrayed out of such profits must, of necessity, be more nearly proportioned to the revenue; 2nd, because the mortgage security is undoubtedly the best of all, as well in itself, as in the opinion of lending capitalists. A solvent proprietor of unincumbered property should, therefore, be enabled, under like circumstances, to secure loans at a lower rate of interest than a merchant of the highest standing, or the State itself. This is what occurs in Germany, and it may be inferred that the same would occur in France, if matters with us were in a really normal condition.

"*Third objection.*—Property in France has greatly suffered and is still suffering from the general want of confidence, the fall in provisions, and the universal depreciation of securities which have resulted from the revolution of February. Hence an excessive cry for reforms tending to affect landed credit, which may have its dangers and which it is necessary to distrust. In this state of the facts and of the public mind, the authors of the objections see an argument against the expediency of undertaking any reform at present; if that reform be really useful and necessary, it should, in their opinion, be undertaken at a period of less excitement.

"It may be stated at the outset, that this objection, based upon the present straightened position of proprietors, is somewhat inconsistent with the preceding one, which supposes them to enjoy as good a credit as any other class of borrowers; and let us hasten to add that it is, to say the least, strange that the gravity of the evil should be made the ground for refusing even to look about for a remedy. Our own opinion is, that it is precisely because property is now suffering more, perhaps, than it has suffered at any other period, that the public authorities are called upon, as a matter of bounden duty and of common prudence, to seek a practical and effectual means of coming to its relief. We trust, for the sake of the authorities themselves and of France, that in the inquiry they will have the courage and wisdom to avoid an unreflecting enthusiasm as well as an over-cautious pusillanimity, both alike unsuited to the present time. We exhort them, in fine, to

pay no attention to those pliant arguments as to expediency, in behalf of which at one moment the general prosperity is invoked to show that all reform is useless, and at another the difficulty of the times, to prove that reform would be useless and dangerous.

"We conclude as to this point, by recalling the fact that Germany, which we may fearlessly quote, since we seek to imitate its example, adopted the course which we would follow, not in prosperous times, but in periods of embarrassment, such as we are now passing through. Who does not know that it was in 1763, in the midst of the all but universal ruin under which the Silesian proprietors lay exhausted, after the seven years' war, that Frederick the Great founded, for their benefit, the landed credit institution. Other institutions of the kind date from 1803, from 1811, from 1818, that is to say, from the periods when the German States were more than ever exhausted by wars and the evils which they entail. Let us do as they have done while it is yet time, and let us not wait until the evil has become irremediable before seeking a remedy.

"*Fourth objection.*—It may, it has also been stated, be dangerous to give proprietors of immovables too great facilities for obtaining credit, thereby tempting them to borrow unnecessarily moneys which would, in too many instances, be squandered or lost.

"To this objection it may be answered: 1st, that if fully carried into effect, it would have the absurd result of rendering legislation systematically hostile to all credit on the security of immovables; that there is no intention whatever of giving proprietors the means of borrowing without limit, and that the law must, on the contrary, impose wise and prudent restrictions as to the power of lending on mortgage, to be conferred on the institutions it is intended to create; that these institutions, whether as lenders or acting as a medium for loans, must necessarily have a discretionary power analogous to that exercised by the Bank of France when it consents or refuses to discount commercial papers, and that they shall in no way be prevented from taking into account the moral character of the borrower, the manner in which he managed his property, quite as much as the soundness of the material security offered for the safety of the operation:

"*Fifth objection.*—The *Crédit Foncier* is an utter impossibility in the present state of legislation in France.

This objection would be unanswerable no doubt, if it were proposed to establish landed credit institutions without amending the laws relative to the creation of mortgages and the transfer thereof, legal hypothecs, expropriation, priority, &c.: but important modifications have already been submitted to you in that respect in the law respecting *la réforme hypothécaire*, and the bill which we submit will, if adopted, have the effect not only of completing all guarantees that can be necessary for institutions of the kind, but of enabling them to operate in perfect security without awaiting the enforcement of the law respecting *la réforme hypothécaire*, and altogether independently of that law. The objection, which has so much weight, if we leave out of sight the proposed modifications of the present law, is therefore fully met thereby.

"*Sixth objection.*—If credit institutions have succeeded in Germany, Poland, &c., it is because property there is concentrated, and because small loans are never made. According to one of the witnesses in the enquiry of the Council of State, the smallest amount lent, in Germany, is 4,200 francs, an amount, in his opinion, by far too large for a country in which property is so greatly subdivided as it is in France.

To this objection we shall answer, that no doubt *crédit immobilier* institutions had for their sole object to assist great proprietors, and to preserve, more especially, feudal estates in the families of the nobility, and thus it was that the minimum amount fixed for loans, through the medium of these first institutions, was very high; but that was in no sense an essential characteristic of these institutions, the true principle of which is sufficiently enforced, provided there be an exact and safe proportion between the value of the security and the amount borrowed. And in fact *crédit immobilier* institutions were established in course of time, in countries where property is subdivided quite as much as in France, such as the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Grand Duchy of Posen, &c. They are now being established in Belgium, under circumstances strongly analogous to those by which we are surrounded. So far is it from being an essential principle of these institutions to confine themselves to large loans on the security of extensive estates, that various governments, amongst others that of Russia, have founded landed credit banks for the special purpose of

furnishing agricultural vassals with the means of enfranchising themselves by redemption from the burthen of feudal dues and servitudes.

In addition to the objections above enumerated to the introduction of the *Crédit Foncier* system, an infinity of others were put forward, which were, in every instance, victoriously refuted by the greatest and the strongest of all arguments: facts and experience.

Some persons object to the length of time occupied in the redemption, and say: "What! you want our lands to remain under mortgage for half a century; you want us to leave the extinction of our debt to the care of the generation which is to succeed us! This would be tying a weight about the necks of two generations. No person will be willing to have his property mortgaged for so long a period. Why does not the *Crédit Foncier* make its loans to farmers for one year, for instance, with the right of renewal each year, if he cannot pay?" This objection, like all the rest, is more specious than solid; the remedy which is proposed would, without doing any good, be a cause of embarrassment and of serious inconvenience to the bank.

The bank, in order to obtain capital, is obliged to negotiate debentures to an amount equal to that of the obligations, and payable at the same period as the obligations themselves. Inasmuch as the bank has no other resources for the payment of its debentures than its mortgage securities, what would be the result, if at the period when the debentures fell due, which would also be the time for the expiration of the bonds of the borrowers, the latter should be unable to meet their payments? And the payments would be all the more difficult for the farmer that they would consist not simply of the Sinking Fund but of the capital itself. Borrowers invariably deceive themselves as to their means of payment, and in the majority of cases it turns out that when the day arrives they are unable to meet their engagements. I do not speak of those who have exceptional means of procuring money, but more particularly of farmers who borrow pretty large amounts, and who have no other resources but the produce of their farms. Besides the serious and perhaps fatal embarrassment which a default in payment would cause to the bank, it would entail upon the borrower himself, the cost of a renewal, of registration, of additional deeds, besides an increase of work and consequently an increase of books and employés on the part of the bank. And all this without giving a single advantage to the borrower, which he would not enjoy under a loan at a long date with power of acquitting himself at will, in whole or in part.

For instance, by borrowing at the longest date, 50 years, he pays a much smaller annuity, his annual payments are more easily met, and the bank, which has issued its debentures payable at the same time that the bonds of the borrower fall due, can have no grounds for uneasiness, because at that date it will have received, by means of the annual sinking-fund, the repayment of the capital due, in order to enable it to meet its debentures. If the borrower should at any time be enabled to pay by anticipation, the whole or part of the amount borrowed, the anticipation can in no way impede the operations of the bank. Having the money in hand, the bank can lend it without issuing fresh debentures, making the terms of the fresh loan such that it will fall due at the same period as the debentures left in circulation, and of which the amount has been paid by anticipation.

To object to the length of time for which loans are made, is not more reasonable than to object to the making of loans at all. Because time is given merely in order to give the farmer greater facility for clearing off his debt; the length of time is only nominal, and a simple matter of form, since the borrower can at any time at his option acquit himself by anticipation in whole or in part. Is not the *constitut* embodied in our legislation as well as in our usages? And who will assert that a loan à *constitut* is not more favorable to the borrower than an ordinary loan? So much so that borrowers often prefer to pay a higher rate of interest in order to borrow on *constitut*, than to borrow otherwise. Does not a purchaser prefer to purchase a property charged with a *constitut* and to take it upon himself, retaining the principal, than to pay the whole of the purchase money? Well, what is the long-date loan of the *crédit foncier* but a *constitut* loan; but a *constitut* which extinguishes itself without payment of the principal? And this it is that renders it superior to the *constitut* itself.

A party who is in no need of borrowing may object to the length of time for which a property may remain under mortgage, and in fact to all loans, whether on mortgage or otherwise; but a person in need does not reason thus. He must borrow, in order to escape

ruin, usury, seizure. It is for him that resources must be found, easy loans suited to his means of repayment. Another objection, which many persons make, is, that merchants will no longer sell on credit to farmers once they mortgage their lands to the *Crédit Foncier*. In the first place it may be answered that merchants do not object to give credit to persons who are not property holders; in the second place, that if it were really true, that merchants would no longer give credit to farmers, it would be no loss whatever, but, on the contrary, a great benefit to farmers and to their families. It would be a powerful means of preventing the love of display and extravagance which has penetrated into our rural districts, and which is to so great an extent the cause of the distress now witnessed.

RESERVE FUND.

Notwithstanding that the nature of the operations of *Crédit Foncier* banks places them, for the most part, beyond the reach of the catastrophes that occur in financial institutions based upon personal security alone, prudence must, nevertheless, show them the necessity of a reserve fund, sufficient to guarantee them against all losses and contingencies that may arise. In cases of misfortune they may sometimes be compelled to refrain from pressing an unlucky debtor; delays may occur in recovering annuities, or else in the negotiation of the debentures; the reserve may be a matter of absolute necessity, in some cases, though the institution may but very seldom be obliged to have recourse to it.

LOANS AT SHORT DATES.

As the reserve fund should not remain unproductive, the *Crédit Foncier* might apply it to loans at short dates, to be effected upon unexceptionable guarantees, and repayable in full at the end of three months; this is done by the *Crédit Foncier de France* and some others. These three months' loans might also be renewed every three months, if the affairs of the bank permit. But it must be borne in mind that operations of this kind, for a *Crédit Foncier* bank, constitute an exception to the nature of its transactions and must be conducted with the utmost caution. Prudence cannot fail to suggest this to the directors of the institution. In no case whatever should there be devoted to operations of this kind any moneys but the reserve fund and a portion only of the deposits, in order to avoid the possibility of embarrassment. The *Crédit Foncier de France* is authorized, under its statutes, to use no more than one half of its deposits for loans at 90 days.

Peculiar system of the city of Bremen.—I cannot conclude this work without referring to a species of mobilization of real property practiced in Germany, and which I borrow from the documents arranged by M. Josseau:

"The free city and Hanse-town of Bremen," says M. Josseau, "has a population of 72,820 inhabitants. Its government is similar to that of Hamburg; it consists of a senate and an assembly of burgesses. The administration is conducted by four burgomasters, appointed by the senate for four years, and two *syndics* who may take part in the discussions.

"The mortgage system which obtains in the city of Bremen presents, in the manner in which it is applied, certain peculiarities worth describing.

"The system covers movable and immovable property.

"The merchant, the proprietor of movables, sells the same on credit, and receives in return, drafts on the purchaser. These drafts, which are often endorsed in blank, are the ordinary mode of payment in commercial transactions. They are exchanged, one for another, are renewed when due, and thus constitute a more active and more advantageous mechanism than the plan of simply paying for merchandise at the end of a fixed period, with interest, which is often practised elsewhere.

"The proprietor of immovables is entitled to receive from a committee of magistrates appointed *ad hoc*, *titres* representing, in whole or in part, the value of such immovables, and charged thereupon. Such *titres* or mortgage-bonds are sold daily in the same way as bills of exchange. They contain a statement of the amount which they represent, and of any hypothecs having priority over the latter. The issue of *titres* sometimes exceeds the value of the immovable (the latter being occasionally liable to the depreciation resulting from a sudden fall), and they are therefore received with more or less confidence in proportion to the value of the guarantee.

"By means of this system mortgages have been rendered negotiable.

"Thus the two-fold advantage has been secured, of increasing the facility of credit, thereby lowering the rate of interest on money, and of raising the price of immovables. The number of purchasers has increased, in consequence of the increased facility with which property is made available for the purposes of credit and circulation.

"The drawback attending this system is, that it has the effect of diminishing the stability of immovable securities. This species of mobilization of property is less dangerous in commercial cities, where the object is to give increased activity to commercial transactions; but it could not be applied in the same proportion and with the same facility to the rural districts. Under this system every species of property is an article of commerce. Habit and experience must have moderated any tendency to over haste, excessive facility in the system; but rural property requires other guarantees besides the habits of a commercial exchange."

SUMMARY.

We might sum up in two words all that is admirable and valuable in the *crédit foncier*: The *lettre de gage*—The *sinking fund*.

In fact the *lettre de gage* is the capital of the *Crédit Foncier*; ever at hand, ever sufficient; never unproductive, because it is never created but at the moment of need.

The sinking-fund is the farmer's reliance, his sheet-anchor; it is his savings' bank in which he deposits each year a portion of his debt; that fraction, which is hardly perceptible by him, in the course of a few years, by means of the rapid progress of compound interest, makes up the capital he had borrowed.

The sinking-fund is the safety of the *Crédit Foncier*; because, inasmuch as it is never compelled to demand from its debtor an amount beyond his means, it runs no risk of having its claims compromised; and besides, the amount of the latter is rapidly reduced each year.

With its debentures once admitted to public favor, and loans on mortgage with a sinking-fund, any *Crédit Foncier* institution may proudly look forward to relieving the agricultural class, and to the improvement of agriculture in the country into which it shall have been introduced. It is a noble mission, and one, nevertheless, which is not imaginary, since, wherever the system has been adopted, these very results have been attained.

G. B. DEBOUCHERVILLE.

POSTSCRIPT.

In concluding this work on the *Crédit Foncier*, I must claim the indulgence of the reader for the manner in which I have treated the subject and classified the matter, as well as for having introduced questions neither strictly nor intimately connected with the study of these institutions, and algebraic formula with tables. I confess that the formula and tables consumed a great deal of my time, which I might have devoted to a more thorough revision of the work itself. Many persons will think that the tables and formula might have been omitted, more especially since the work has been annexed to the report of the committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly "to enquire as to the expediency of establishing a system of landed credit in Lower Canada." As my intention in undertaking the work was to make it a species of manual, instructive, useful, practical, and adapted for reference, I was naturally reluctant to omit matter which had cost me so much labor and perseverance, and which I had the weakness to consider of some utility and calculated to please. However, I would have done so had it been the wish of the committee. I thank them for having permitted the existence, however ephemeral it may prove, of that portion of my humble contribution towards the elucidation of a subject so fraught with interest for the country.

Before concluding, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret on one point, namely: that public opinion should be opposed to the creation of a landed credit institution for Lower Canada, based upon the principle of those now existing, and operating with so much success in Germany; I mean those which are formed by borrowing-proprietors of

the agricultural class, and which are exclusively and entirely devoted to the profit and advantage of the borrowing farmers themselves. Capitalists are not to be pitied; it was not for their benefit that I wished to establish the *Crédit Foncier*. It is not my fault if they are destined, as shareholders, to realize other profits than would strictly suffice to induce them to invest their capital in an institution which ought to be created solely in the interest of the agricultural class. Public opinion has decided otherwise. If the capitalists have succeeded, they certainly owe me no thanks. I have done and will do all in my power to promote the interests of borrowers, taking into account the interests of capitalists only so far as to insure them the most undoubted security and the repayment, with the utmost exactness and punctuality, of the interest and capital of any monies they may deem it advisable to invest in the *Crédit Foncier*.

G. B. de B.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

22nd February, 1852.

Décret respecting Societies of Crédit Foncier.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, President of the French Republic, &c.

TITLE I.

OF SOCIETIES OF CRÉDIT FONCIER.

Art. 1.—Societies of *Crédit Foncier*, having for their object the furnishing to proprietors of real property, who shall be desirous of borrowing upon hypothec, an opportunity of clearing themselves by means of annuities extended over a long term, may be authorised by *décret* of the President, with the consent of the Council of State.

They then enjoy the rights and are subject to the regulations fixed by the *décret*.

Art. 2.—The authorization is granted either to societies of borrowers or to societies of lenders.

Art. 3.—The societies are confined to territorial limits, which shall be fixed by the *décret* of authorization.

Art. 4.—Societies of *Crédit Foncier* have the right of issuing bonds or debentures.

Art. 5.—To facilitate the first operations of the societies, the State and the Departments may acquire a certain quantity of these debentures.

The law of finance shall fix, each year, the maximum of the sums which the public treasury may appropriate for this purpose.

The distribution thereof shall be made by the *décret* of authorization of each society. The same *décret* shall fix, moreover, the share which shall be assigned to the society, of the fund of ten millions appropriated for the establishment of institutions of *Crédit Foncier* by Article 7 of the *décret* of the 22nd January.

TITLE II

OF LOANS MADE BY SOCIETIES OF CRÉDIT FONCIER.

Art. 6.—Societies of *Crédit Foncier* may lend upon the first hypothec only.* Loans by means of which all prior creditors are to be repaid principal and interest, are considered as made upon the first hypothec.

In this case the society retains in its possession an amount sufficient to effect such repayment.

Art. 7.—The loan may not, in any case, exceed one-half the value of the property; the minimum of the loan shall be fixed by statute.

Art. 8.—No loan can be realized until after the accomplishment of the formalities prescribed by Title IV. of this *décret*, for the purgation of: 1st, Legal hypothecs, except in the case of subrogation by the wife to such hypothec; ** 2nd. *Actions résolutoires ou rescisoires*, and unregistered privileges. †

If registration is effected during the delay caused by the *purge*, the conditional deed of loan is void and of no effect.

* This provision has been modified by Article 3 of the Law of 10th June, 1853, in cases where the real property is charged with hypothecs of guarantee against eviction or *rentes viagères*.

** The *purge* was made optional by Article 3, of the Law of the 10th June, 1853. (See p. 18.)

† *Actions résolutoires ou rescisoires* and unregistered privileges can no longer be purged, since Article 24 of this *décret* was repealed by Article 8 of the Law of the 10th June, 1853. (See p. 19.)

Art. 9.—When the legal hypothec is registered, the loan cannot be realized until after *main levé* has been given, either by the unmarried woman in respect of her portion or by the *subrogé* tutor of the minor or interdicted person in virtue of the resolution of a meeting of relations and friends.

Art. 10.—The borrower pays his debt by annuities. He has at all times the right to clear himself by anticipation, either in whole or in part.

The annuity necessarily includes :

- 1st. The interest agreed upon, which must not exceed 5 per cent ;
- 2nd. The sum to be applied to the sinking-fund, which must not be more than 2 per cent nor less than 1 per cent on the amount of the loan.†
- 3rd. The cost of management as well as the taxes fixed by law.

Art. 12.—In case of non-payment of the annuities, the society, independently of the right appertaining to every creditor, may proceed by execution in the manner fixed by title 4 of this *décret*.

TITLE III.

OF BONDS ISSUED BY SOCIETIES OF CRÉDIT FONCIER.

Art. 13.—The bonds or debentures of societies of *Crédit Foncier* are to order or to bearer.

Bonds to order are transmissible by endorsement without any guarantee except that resulting from Article 1693 of the Code Napoleon.

Art. 14.—The value of the debentures must not exceed the amount of the loans.

They are issued only after having been authenticated by a notary, and registered.

The *visa* is given gratuitously by the notary with whom is deposited the memorandum of the deed of loan.

Mention is made in the memorandum of the number and amount of the debentures authenticated.

The debentures must be registered at the same time as the deed of loan.*

The registration of the debentures is effected at the fixed rate of ten centimes.

Art. 15.—No debenture shall be issued for a less amount than 100 francs.

Art. 16.—The debentures bear interest.

In the course of each year their redemption is proceeded with, in proportion to the receipts to be applicable to their redemption.

Art. 17.—The holders of debentures have no other action for the recovery of the capital but such as they may bring directly against the society.

Art. 18.—No opposition to the payment of the capital and interest is allowed, except in the case of loss of the debenture.†

TITLE IV.

OF THE PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO SOCIETIES OF CRÉDIT FONCIER FOR THE SECURITY AND RECOVERY OF THE LOAN.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE PURGATION—(LAW OF 10TH JUNE, 1863.)

Art. 19.—For the purgation of known legal hypothecs, the signification of an extract from the deed creating the hypothec in favor of the society of *Crédit Foncier* must be made :

- To the wife and the husband ;
- To the tutor and the *subrogé* tutor of the minor or interdicted person ;
- To the emancipated minor and his curator ;

† This provision has been modified by the *décret* of 28th March, 1851 (see p. 11).

* The provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Article 14 are repealed (see the *décret* of 6th July, 1854, Art. 1, p. 20.)

† See the law of the 8th Nivose, year vi, article 4: "In future no opposition will be received in relation to the reserved third of the public debt registered, or to be registered." See also the law of the 22nd Floreal, year vii, article 7.

To all unregistered creditors holding legal hypothecs.

Art. 20.—The extract from the deed creating the hypothec contains, under penalty of nullity, the date of the contract, the Christian and surnames, the profession and domicile of the borrower; the designation of the situation of the property, as well as a statement of the amount of the loan.

It contains, moreover, a notification that, to preserve, as regards the Society of *Crédit Foncier*, the rank of their legal hypothec, it is necessary to have it registered within fifteen days from the signification, allowing the usual delays for distance.

Art. 21.—The signification must be made to the wife in person, if the borrower is her husband.

However, the signification may be made at the domicile of the wife, if she, under whatever conditions the marriage may have been contracted, was present at the contracting of the loan, and if she has received from the notary the notification that, to enable it to retain, as regards the Society of *Crédit Foncier*, the rank of her legal hypothec, she is bound to have it registered within fifteen days from the signification, allowing the usual delays for distance.

The deed of loan must make mention of the notification, under penalty of nullity of the purgation as respects the wife.

Art. 22.—If the wife was not present at the contracting of the loan, or has not received the notification of the notary, and if the signification has been made only at the domicile, the formalities necessary for the purgation of unknown legal hypothecs must also be complied with.

Art. 23.—If the borrower is, at the time of contracting the loan, the tutor of a minor or of an interdicted person, the signification is made to the *subrogé* tutor and to the justice of the peace of the place where the *tutelle* was opened.

Within the fifteen days next after such signification, the justice of the peace convenes the meeting of relations and friends in the presence of the *subrogé* tutor.

The meeting deliberates on the question, whether the registration is to be effected. If it is decided in the affirmative, the hypothec is registered by the *subrogé* tutor on his responsibility, by the relations or friends of the minor, or by the justice of the peace, within the fifteen days next after the deliberation.

Art. 24.—For the purgation of unknown legal hypothecs, the extract from the deed creating the hypothec must be notified to the *Procureur Impérial* at the Court of the *arrondissement* in which the borrower resides, and to the *Procureur Impérial* at the Court of the *arrondissement* in which the real property is situated.

Such extract, together with mention of the significations made, must be inserted in one of the journals used for the publication of the judicial advertisements of the *arrondissement* in which the real property is situated.

The registration must be effected within the forty days next after such insertion.

Art. 25.—The purgation is effected by failure to register within the delay fixed by the preceding Articles.

It confers on the Society of *Crédit Foncier* priority over the legal hypothecs.

Such purgation confers no benefit on third parties, who remain subject to the formalities prescribed by Articles 2193, 2194, 2195, of the Code Napoleon.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE RIGHTS AND MEANS OF EXECUTION OF THE SOCIETY AGAINST BORROWERS.

Art. 26.—The Judges cannot grant any delay for the payment of the annuities.

Art. 27.—Such payment cannot be stopped by any opposition.

Art. 28.—Annuities not paid when due, bear interest in full.

The Society may, moreover, proceed to the sequestration and the sale of the property hypothecated, in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by the following Articles:—

SEC. I.—OF SEQUESTRATION.

Art. 29.—In case of delay on the part of the debtor, the Society may, in virtue of an order granted on petition by the President of the Civil Court *de première instance*,

and fifteen days after a *mise en demeure*, take possession of the real property hypothecated, at the cost and risk of the debtor in delay.

Art. 30.—During the continuance of the sequestration the Society collects, notwithstanding any opposition or seizure, the amount of the revenue or crops, and applies it by privilege to the payment of the annuities in arrear and the costs.

This privilege ranks immediately after those which are attached to costs incurred for the preservation of the property, to the expenses of ploughing and sowing, and to the rights of the public treasury for the recovery of the tax.

Art. 31.—In case of contestation in respect of the sequestration, the matter is decided upon by the Court in a summary manner.

SEC. II.—OF EXPROPRIATION AND SALE.

Art. 32.—In the same case of non-payment of an annuity, and every time that, in consequence of deterioration of the real property, or for any other reason indicated by the statutes, the principal has become exigible, the sale of the real property may be proceeded to.

If there is contestation, it is decided by the Court of the place in which the real property is situated, in a summary manner.

There is no appeal from the judgment.

Art. 33.—To effect the sale of the real property hypothecated, the Society of *Crédit Foncier* causes to be served on the debtor an order in the form prescribed by Art. 673 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Such order is registered at the Registry Office of the place in which the real property is situated.

In default of payment within the fifteen days next following, six insertions are made within the six weeks following the registration of the said order, in one of the journals indicated by articles 12 of the Code of Commerce,* and placards are posted up at two separate times at an interval of fifteen days.

The placards shall be posted up :

In the Audience Chamber of the Court of the place in which the sale is to be effected.

At the door of the office of the Mayor of the place in which the property is situated, and on the property when it consists of a building.

The first posting is announced within the eight days following to the debtor and the registered creditors, at the domicile selected by them in the registration, with a summons to take communication of the roll of charges.

Fifteen days after the accomplishment of these formalities, the sale is proceeded to by auction in the presence of the debtor, or after he has been duly called, before the Court of the place in which the property or the greater part of the property is situated.

The Court, however, on petition presented by the Society before the first insertion, may order that the sale shall take place either before another Court or at the office of a notary of the *canton* or *arrondissement* in which the property is situated. There is no appeal from this judgment. Opposition can only be made thereto within three days after the signification thereof, which must be made to the debtor.

Art. 34.—From the day of the registration of the order the debtor cannot alienate the hypothecated real property to the detriment of the society, nor charge it with any real incumbrance.

Art. 35.—The order, the copies of the journal containing the insertions, the *procès-verbaux* of the posting up of the placards, the summons to take communication of the roll of charges and to be present at the sale, are attached to the *procès-verbal* of adjudication.

Art. 36.—The allegations and observations must be entered upon the roll of charges at least eight days before that fixed for the sale. They contain appointment of an attorney at whose office domicile is elected, the whole under penalty of nullity.

The contestation is brought before the Court by pleadings between attorneys. The Court decides summarily and finally, without its being possible for any delay of adjudication to result therefrom.

Art. 37.—If, at the time of the registration of the order, there exists a previous seizure effected at the instance of another creditor, the Society of *Crédit Foncier* may, as far

* The number of these insertions has been reduced to three. The interval between each insertion must be at least ten days, Law of 10th June, article 6.

as the depositing of the list of bids (*cahier d'enchères*), and after a simple notification to the prosecuting attorney, proceed to the sale in the manner indicated in the preceding articles.

If the registration of the order is not required by the society until after the depositing of the list of bids, the society has then only the right to cause itself to be subrogated in the suit of the seizing creditor, in conformity with Article 772 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No postponement of the adjudication is granted, if it is opposed by the society.

Art. 38.—Within eight days after the sale, the purchaser is bound to pay into the treasury of the society, as a provisional payment, the amount of annuities due.

After the delays of *surenchère*, the balance of the purchase money must be paid into the said treasury, until it reaches the amount due thereto, notwithstanding any opposition, contestations and registrations of the creditors of the borrower, saving however their action *en répétition*, if the society had been unduly paid to their prejudice.*

Art. 39.—If the sale is effected by lots, or there are several purchasers not co-interested, each of them is only bound, even by hypothec, towards the society, up to the amount of his price.

Art. 40.—The *surenchère* is conducted in conformity with the 708th and following articles of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the case of sale before a notary, it must be done at the office of the clerk of the Court of the *arrondissement* in which the adjudication has been pronounced.

Art. 41.—When *folle enchère* occurs, it is proceeded upon in the manner indicated by articles 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the *décret*.

Art. 42. All the rights enumerated in this chapter may be exercised against *tiers détenteurs* after notification of the order made to the debtor.

The prosecution commenced against the debtor is validly continued against him until the third parties to whom he has alienated the hypothecated real property, have made themselves known to the society. In this case the prosecution is continued against the *tiers détenteurs* throughout the latter proceedings, fifteen days after the *mise en demeure*.†

TITLE V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Art. 43.—Societies of *Crédit Foncier* are placed under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, and of the Minister of Finance.‡

The choice of the directors is subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce.¶

Art. 44.—Societies of *Crédit Foncier* are forbidden to enter upon any operations other than those prescribed by this *décret*.

Art. 45.—They are permitted to deposit their unemployed funds in the public treasury on conditions fixed by the Government.

Art. 46.—The funds of persons incapable of managing their affairs and of *communes* may be applied to the purchase of debentures.

The same is the case with the disposable capital belonging to institutions of a public character, or of public utility, in all cases where these institutions are authorized to convert their capital into State *rentes*.

Art. 47.—The registration of hypothecs effected for the benefit of societies of *Crédit Foncier* is exempted, during the whole duration of the loan, from the decennial renewal prescribed by article 2154 of the Civil Code.

* These provisions are made applicable to every purchaser, either on voluntary alienation, or by *saisie immobilière*, by article 7 of the law of 16th June.

† Societies of *Crédit Foncier* may use their rights and these means of execution against the borrower, even for the recovery of sums which they have paid to a registered creditor in order to be subrogated to his hypothec. L. of 10th June, 1853, art. 5.

‡ See the *décret* of 26 June, 1854, which places the *Crédit Foncier* in the province of the Minister of Finance.

¶ The affairs of the *Crédit Foncier de France* are now managed by a Governor with whom are associated two sub-Governors. These functionaries are appointed by the Emperor. *Décret* of 6th July, 1854, Art. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Art. 48.—The statutes approved in conformity with the provisions of the 1st article, indicate principally :

- 1st. The manner in which the valuation of the property shall be proceeded with.
- 2nd. The description of property which cannot be received as hypothecary security, and the minimum of loan which may be made on each description of property.
- 3rd. The maximum of loans which may be made to the same borrower.
- 4th. The rates for the calculation of annuities.
- 5th. The manner and conditions of anticipatory repayment.
- 6th. The interval to be fixed between the payment of the annuities by the borrowers and the payment of interest on the capital by the society.
- 7th. The manner of issuing and repurchasing, and the manner of repaying debentures, with or without premiums, as well as the manner of annulling the repaid debentures.
- 8th. The constitution of a guarantee fund or of a reserve fund.
- 9th. Cases in which the society shall be dissolved, as well as the manner and conditions of the dissolution.
- 10th. The security and other guarantees to be required of the directors, managers and employés of the society, as well as the manner of their appointment.

Art. 49.—A *règlement* of the public administration* specially determines :

- 1st. The manner in which the supervision of the management and accounts is exercised.
- 2nd. The periodical publication to be made of the statements of affairs and the corporate operations.
- 3rd. The special tariff of fees payable to public officers called upon to take part in the various proceedings to which the establishment of societies of *Crédit Foncier* may give rise.

Art. 50.—The Minister of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, and the Minister of Finance, are charged, each in so far as he is concerned, with the execution of this *décret*.

22nd March, 1852.

Décret respecting the Duration of the Annuities.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, President of the French Republic, &c.,

In view of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852 ;

Whereas it may be expedient, in order to facilitate the constitution of societies of *Crédit Foncier* not to subject the borrowers to the absolute provisions of § 2 of article 11 of the above *décret*.

On the report, &c.

Decrees :

Art. 1.—The Government shall fix, for each society of *Crédit Foncier*, the extreme limits of the duration of the annuities by means of which the extinction of the debt is to be effected. ||

Art. 2.—The Minister of the Interior, of Agriculture and of Commerce is charged with the execution of this *décret*.

* A *règlement* was made under date of 18th October, 1852, but it was repealed as regards the greater part of its provisions by the *décret* of 6th July, 1854, which organized the *crédit foncier de France* on a new basis.

|| This duration is now fixed at ten years at the least, and sixty years at the most. (Statutes of 31st August, 1859, 1.) The Society of *Crédit Foncier* is, moreover, authorized to make loans on short term, with or without sinking-fund. (Same Statutes ; Arts. 1 and 51)

28th March, 1852.

Décret respecting the Constitution of the Banque Foncière de Paris.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, President of the French Republic, &c.,

In view of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, respecting societies of *Crédit Foncier*;
 In view of the application which has been made to him;

Decrees:

Art. 1.—Messieurs

François Bartholony;

Drouyn de Lhuys, vice-président du Sénat;

Léon Faucher, ancien ministre;

Comte Xavier Branicki, propriétaire;

Prince Sapieha, propriétaire;

Adolphe d'Eichthal, membre de la Commission municipale de Paris;

Benoist d'Azy, ancien représentant;

Duc de Mouchy, député;

Comte Hervé de Kergorlay, député;

Emile Pereire, directeur du chemin de fer de Saint-Germain;

Thibault, ancien notaire;

Baron Charles de Ladoucette, sénateur;

Comte de Gasparin, ancien pair de France, ancien ministre;

Paccard, Dufour et Compagnie, banquiers;

A. de Waru, banquier;

Comte de Plancy, député;

Achille Fould, sénateur;

Hippolyte Passy, ancien ministre;

Darblay aîné, ancien député;

Darblay jeune, député;

Léopold Javal, banquier;

Comte de Chappedelaine, propriétaire;

Hély d'Oissel, ancien conseiller d'Etat;

Cotelle, ancien député;

Léonce de Lavergne, professeur à l'Institut agronomique de Versailles;

Comte de Brosses, propriétaire;

Général comte Dunin Wonsowicz;

Charles Rhoné, propriétaire;

De Rainneville, ancien député;

Adolphe Dailly, maître de poste de Paris;

Wolowski, ancien représentant,

are authorized to constitute a Society of *Crédit Foncier*, having for its object the furnishing to proprietors of real property, who are desirous of borrowing upon hypothec, the means of clearing themselves by annuities, the term of which shall be at least twenty years and shall not exceed fifty years.

Art. 2.—The corporate stock forming the guarantee is placed at twenty-five millions of francs, and is divided into fifty thousand shares of five hundred francs each.*

Twenty thousand shares must be subscribed to effect the definite constitution of the society.

The remaining fifteen millions shall be called for, upon the decision of the council of management, in proportion to the requirements of the society, in such manner as that the guarantee funds shall be maintained in the proportion of at least five millions, for each hundred millions of bonds issued.

The holders of the original shares shall have a right of preference, in proportion to the securities held by them, to subscribe at par for shares subsequently issued.

* This corporate stock was increased to sixty millions by article 2 of the agreement of 18th November, 1862, approved by the *décret* of 10th December following. That sum is to be realized in the manner indicated by that agreement.

The corporate stock cannot be increased beyond twenty-five millions, except with the consent of the Government, and upon the decision of a general meeting of the shareholders, which shall be composed of two hundred of the holders of the greatest number of shares.

Art. 3.—The society is authorized :

1. To lend to proprietors of real estate situated in the seven departments contained in the province of the court of appeal of Paris.† (Seine, Seine et Oise, Seine-et-Loir, Aube, Marne and Yonne), sums repayable by the borrowers, by means of annuities comprising the interest and sinking fund, together with the costs and taxes.

These loans are made upon the conditions fixed by title II of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852.

In virtue of this *décret*, the operations of the company may, with the authorisation of the Minister of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, admit any other system having for its object the facilitating of loans on real property and the freeing of debtors.

2. To issue in conformity with the provisions of title III of the above cited *décret*, to a value equal to the hypothecary engagements subscribed by the proprietors of real property, *obligations foncières*, bearing annual interest and repayable by lottery with the privilege of attaching thereto prizes or premiums.‡ The rate of the sinking fund must be fixed in such manner that the duration of the annuities shall be at least twenty, and at most fifty years; || the maximum rate of interest remaining fixed at 5 per cent.

3. To negotiate the said *obligations foncières*.

Art. 4.—The anticipatory payments regulated by article 10 of the *décret* of 28th February last, shall be made in *obligations foncières* of the same nature as the shares issued in representation of the loan contracted.

Account shall be rendered, moreover, to the society of an indemnity, the maximum of which is fixed at 3 per cent on the capital repaid.

Art. 5.—In the conditions of the loan no more than sixty centimes per annum for each hundred francs may be stipulated for to defray the costs and taxes fixed by paragraph 3 of article II of the *décret* of 28th February last.

Art. 6.—No other authorisation of a society of *Crédit Foncier*, shall be granted for the province of the court of appeal of Paris, before the expiration of the term of twenty-five years from the date of the publication of this *décret*.

Art. 7.—No shares or negotiable scrip for shares shall be issued for the formation of the corporate stock forming the guarantee, until the society is regularly constituted as a *société anonyme*, in conformity with article 37 of the Code of Commerce.

Art. 8.—The by-laws of the society must be submitted for the approval of the Government within one month from the publication of the *décret*.

Art. 9.—In default of the society being definitely constituted within two months after the sanctioning of the by-laws, this *décret* shall be considered null and void.

Art. 10.—The Minister of the Interior, of Agriculture and of Commerce is charged with the execution of this *décret*.

8th July, 1852.

Extract from the law regulating the preparation of the general balance sheet of expenditure and receipts arising from transactions in 1853.

Art. 29.—The stamp duty fixed for the debentures of companies of *crédit foncier* at fifty centimes per thousand francs, in conformity with article 1 of the law of 5th June, 1850, may be collected by means of annual commutation, at the rate of two centimes per

† The privilege granted to the company has been extended to all the departments in which no society of *Crédit Foncier* existed (see the *décret* of 10th December, 1862), and to Algeria (*décret* of 11th January, 1860).

‡ According to the provisions of a *décret* of 21st December, 1853, the society of *Crédit Foncier* may not attach prizes to its loans without the sanction of the government.

|| See article 8 of the *décret* of the 6th July, 1854, and article 51 of the modified statutes.

thousand francs of the total amount of debentures in circulation, in the manner fixed by article 37 of the law of 5th June, 1850.*

10th December, 1852.

Décret respecting the privilege of the Crédit Foncier de France.

NAPOLEON, &c.

Art. 1.—The agreement entered into on the 18th November, 1852, between our minister and secretary of State for the department of the interior, of agriculture and of commerce, and the *Banque Foncière de Paris*, which assumes, for the future, the title of the **CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE**, is approved.

Art. 2.—The privilege granted to this society by the *décret* of 28th March last is extended to all the departments in which no society of *Crédit Foncier* exists.

The company may, with the approval of the government, incorporate with it the societies of *Crédit Foncier* already established.

Art. 3.—In virtue of the *décret* of 27th March last, a grant of ten millions of francs is made to the society of the *Crédit Foncier de France*; the grant shall be paid in proportion to the importance of the loans effected.

Art. 4.—Before the 1st July, 1853, a branch shall be established in each district of the Imperial Court.

The establishment of the branch shall be previously submitted for the approval of our minister and secretary of State for the department of the interior, agriculture and commerce.

Art. 5.—Our minister and secretary of State for the department of the interior, agriculture and commerce, and our minister and secretary of State for the department of finance, are charged, each in so far as he is concerned, with the execution of this *décret*.

Extract from the agreement entered into between the minister of the interior, agriculture and commerce, and the Banque Foncière de Paris, society of Crédit Foncier.

Art. 1.—The privilege granted to the *Banque Foncière de Paris* by the *décret* of 28th March last, is extended to all the departments in which no society of *Crédit Foncier* exists.

The *Banque Foncière de Paris* takes the name of the **CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE**.

Art. 2.—The capital of the *Crédit Foncier de France* shall be increased to 60 millions of francs, of which 15 millions shall be immediately subscribed, in addition to the 10 millions already issued.

Five millions more may be issued by decision of the council of management within the course of one year, and the remainder when the transactions of the society shall have attained the amount of 600 millions, so that the amount of shares issued shall be maintained in the proportion of 5 millions to each 100 millions of securities.

Art. 3.—A grant is made by the government to the society of *Crédit Foncier de France*, in virtue of the *décret* of 27th March, 1852, of 10 millions of francs, which shall be paid in proportion to the importance of the loans effected, in conformity with the following article.†

* * * * *

*This law imposes a proportional stamp duty on the stock subscribed by financial and industrial companies, the transfer of which is not subject to the provisions of article 1690 of the Code Napoleon. It must be observed that the provisions of the estimate law of 23rd June, 1857, which subjects the cession of the shares of these same companies to a transfer duty, do not apply to the obligations foncières.

†The other articles of this agreement have been repealed by *décrets* dated 21st December, 1863, and 6th July, 1854.

10th June, 1853.

Law modifying the décret of 28th February, 1852.

Art. 1.—Chapter 1 of title IV of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, is modified as follows:

Art. 2.—The purgation made obligatory for societies of *crédit foncier* by Article 8 of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, is henceforth facultative.

Art. 3.—If the real property is charged with registered hypothecs, entered into in consideration of guarantees against eviction, or in consideration of *rentes viagères*, the Society of *Crédit Foncier* may nevertheless loan, provided the amount of the loan, joined to the capital registered, does not exceed one-half the value of the real property, in conformity with Article 7 of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852.

Art. 4.—The hypothec entered into for the benefit of the Society of *Crédit Foncier* by the conditional deed of loan, ranks from the day of registration, although the value may be paid over at a later period.

Art. 5.—Societies of *Crédit Foncier* may use against the borrower the rights and modes of execution which are allowed them by the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, and also this law, even for the recovery of sums which they pay to a registered creditor, in order to be subrogated to his hypothec.

Art. 6.—The number of insertions required by Article 33 of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, is reduced to three.

The interval of time between each insertion must be at least ten days.

Article 7.—The provisions of Article 38 of the same *décret* are applicable to every purchaser, either by voluntary alienation or by *saisie immobilière*.

Art. 8.—Article 24 of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, is repealed.

6th July, 1854.

Décret respecting the new organization of the Crédit Foncier in France.

NAPOLÉON, &c.

In view of the *décrets* of 28th February, 28th March, 18th October, and 21st December, 1852, respecting Societies of *Crédit Foncier*;

In view of the *décrets* of 28th March and 10th December, 1852, and 21st December, 1853, which instituted the Society of the CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE.

In view of the *décrets* of the 30th July, 1853, and 22nd March, 1853, by which the by-laws of that society were approved;

In view of the proceeding, dated 26th June, 1854, of the Council of Management of the Society, acting in virtue of the powers delegated to it by a general meeting of the shareholders;

With the consent of our Council of State,

Have decreed and do decree as follows:—

TITLE I.

OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE.

Art. I.—The affairs of the CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE are managed by a Governor.

The Governor appoints and dismisses the agents; he presides over the Council of Management and the general meeting of the shareholders; he sanctions the debentures; no proceeding can be executed unless it is approved by him and authenticated by his signature.

Art. 2.—Two Sub-Governors perform the functions delegated to them by the Governor, and, in the order of their appointment, perform the duties of Governor, in case of vacancy, absence, or illness.

Art. 3.—The Governor and the two Sub-Governors are appointed by the Emperor.

Art. 4.—Before assuming office, the Governor must qualify in the amount of 200 shares of the *Crédit Foncier de France*, and each of the Sub-Governors in the amount of 100 shares.

Art. 5.—The Governor receives from the Society of the *Crédit Foncier de France* an annual salary of 40,000 francs; the two Sub-Governors receive a salary of 20,000 francs.

Art. 6.—Three members of the Council of Management are selected from among the *receveurs-généraux des finances*.

TITLE II.

OF THE CONDITIONS OF LOANS.

Art. 7.—The maxima fixed by the *décrets* of 10th December, 1852, and 21st December, 1853, respecting the rates of annuities to be paid by the borrowers, are suspended; the conditions of loans to be made by the Society are those prescribed by the *décrets* of 28th February and 28th March, 1852, respecting Societies of *Crédit Foncier*.

The rates of the costs of management shall be fixed at the time of the revision of the by-laws.

Art. 8.—Independently of loans repayable by annuities, the Society is authorised to devote to hypothecary loans, for short terms and without sinking-fund, the capital resulting from the realization of its capital stock and its profits.

TITLE III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Art. 9.—Special *décrets* promulgated at the instance of the Council of Management, and in the form of *règlements de l'administration publique*, order the establishment or suppression of branches the powers of which are fixed by the by-laws.

Art. 10.—The provisions of previous *décrets*, in so far as respects the society of the *Crédit Foncier de France*, contrary to this *décret*, are annulled.

Art. 11.—The by-laws of the *Crédit Foncier de France* shall be modified in accordance with the provisions of this *décret*.

Art. 12.—Our Minister of State, &c.

19TH JUNE, 1857.

Law respecting Advances on Deposit of Obligations Foncières by the Society of the Crédit Foncier de France.

Art. 1.—Articles 2074, 2075 and 2078 of the Code Napoleon are not applicable to advances on deposit of *obligations foncières*, which the Society of the *Crédit Foncier de France* is authorized to make by Article 2 of its by-laws.

Art. 2.—The privilege of the Society of *Crédit Foncier* on a bond given as security, results from the engagement subscribed by the borrower in the form prescribed by Articles 3 and 5 of the Royal Ordinance of 15th June, 1834, respecting advances made on public property by the *Banque de France*.

Art. 3.—In default of repayment on the day after the falling due, the Society of *Crédit Foncier* may, without any *mise en demeure* being necessary, through the agency of a broker, cause the sale of the security to be proceeded with, in conformity with the provisions of the same Article 5 of the above-cited ordinance.*

STATUTES.

31ST AUGUST, 1859.

Before Messire Philibert-Louis-Réné TURQUET and his colleague, undersigned notaries, at Paris.

Appeared:

M. Louis FRÉMY, Councillor of State on extraordinary service, officer of the Legion of Honor, Governor of the *Crédit Foncier de France*: a *société anonyme* duly sanctioned, the office of which is at Paris, rue Neuve-des-Capucines, 49; residing at the corporate office;

* The provisions of this law are applicable to deposits of *rentes* serving as a guarantee for advances made by the *Crédit Foncier*, in virtue of Articles 1 and 2 of the Law of 12th February, 1862.

M. Auguste-Rodolphe DARBLAY, senior, *ancien député*, officer of the Legion of Honor, residing at Paris, rue de Lille, No. 74 ;

And M. Louis WOLOWSKI, member of the Institut, *ancien représentant*, officer of the Legion of Honor, residing at Paris, rue de la Victoire, No. 14 ;

The last two acting as members of the Council of Management of the *Crédit Foncier de France*.

The above-named persons, acting under the authority of a Resolution of the Council of Management of the *Crédit Foncier de France*, dated this day, the 31st August, and in conformity with the powers conferred upon the Council or its delegates by the general meeting of shareholders, in a Resolution dated the 27th April, 1859.

Extracts from the said Resolutions, delivered by M. Frémy in his said quality of Governor of the *Crédit Foncier de France*, on paper, bearing a stamp of 35c., not yet registered, but to be submitted to that formality with this document, have been hereto attached after mention of such attachment had been thereon endorsed by the undersigned notaries.

Who deposed and said as follows :—

In execution of a *décret* of 28th March, 1852, a *société anonyme* has been formed under the denomination of the *Banque Foncière de Paris*, having a capital of 25,000,000 francs, of which 10,000,000 were immediately subscribed.

This Society had the exclusive right, in the District of the Court of Paris, and for a term of twenty-five years after the homologation of the by-laws, to make hypothecary loans and to issue *obligations foncières*, or debentures, on conditions fixed by the *décret* of 28th February, 1852.

It could likewise, with the sanction of the Government, apply any other system having for its object to promote the liberation of borrowers upon hypothec.

The by-laws of this Society, to which the persons benefited by the *décret* of 28th March, 1852, gave the sanction which they were authorized to give, were approved by the *décret* of 30th July following.

On the 10th December in the same year, a new *décret* was promulgated, which, homologating an agreement entered into on the 18th November previous, between the Minister of the Interior and the representatives of the *Banque Foncière de Paris*, extended the privilege of this Society, under certain conditions, to all the Departments in which no Society of *Crédit Foncier* existed ; authorized it, under the control of the Government, to incorporate with it Societies already incorporated, and made to it a grant of 10,000,000 francs, which was to be paid in proportion to the importance of the loans effected.

In conformity with the same agreement, the Society took the name of the *Crédit Foncier de France* ; its capital stock was raised to 60,000,000 francs, divided into 120,000 shares of 500 francs each.

In the by-laws, modified in consequence of the Acts above set forth and approved by the *décret* of 22nd March, 1853, it was explained (Art. 9) that, besides the 20,000 shares already issued, 30,000 shares, amounting to 15,000,000, should be immediately subscribed ; that 10,000 shares more, amounting to 5,000,000, might be issued by decision of the Council of Management in the course of one year, and the remainder when the transactions of the Society should have attained a total of 600,000,000, in such way as that the amount of shares issued should be maintained in the proportion of 5,000,000 for each 100,000,000 of bonds.

Since that period the law of 10th June, 1853, and the *décret* of 21st December following, having rendered further modifications of the by-laws necessary, a draft containing these modifications and additional provisions was submitted to the general meeting of the shareholders, and adopted by it at its session of 29th December, 1853. By the same Resolution the meeting conferred on the Council of Management, or its delegates, the necessary powers to enable them to arrange any other modifications on which they might agree with the Government to introduce into those which had been adopted, the changes which might be required, and to sign the acts destined to authenticate the modifications definitely agreed upon.

In virtue of this order the Council of Management, by its resolution of 26th June, 1854, accepted the basis of the *décret* published on the 6th July, following, which contains the last modification made to the organization of the *Crédit Foncier de France*. This

décret was communicated to the general meeting. At its session of 5th August, 1854, the meeting approved the use which the Council had made of the powers conferred upon them on the 29th December, 1853, and continued to the Council or its delegates the same powers for the purpose of arranging with the government the modifications of the by-laws which would be rendered necessary by the application of the *décret* of 6th July, 1854. These modifications were confirmed by act received by the said Mtre. Turguet, one of the undersigned notaries, on the 25th and 26th June, 1856, and approved by *décret* of the 28th of the same month.

In the accomplishment of this task the Council of Management had to impress upon themselves the pregnant consideration so well set forth by the Minister of Finance in the report which precedes that *décret*, an idea which coincided with that of His Majesty, and which has made of the *Crédit Foncier de France* a great institution, *the privilege of which includes the whole territory of the Empire, and imposes on it a double task: that of furnishing to agriculture the funds which it requires to improve its cultivation and increase its products, and of procuring for property charged with hypothecary debts a reduction of its burthen and the means of ultimate liberation.*

It was this same idea which inspired the agreement entered into on the 28th April, 1858, between their Excellencies the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, and the Society of the *Crédit Foncier de France*, an agreement the object of which was to charge the *Crédit Foncier de France* with loans to be made for drainage, and which, after receiving the approval of the general meeting of shareholders, was confirmed by the law of 28th May, 1858.

Since then, further modifications voted by the general meeting of shareholders have been submitted for the approval of the government.

These modifications relate to the authorisation to make loans for short terms, even with sinking fund, in bonds and on the other conditions of loans for long terms; to the manner of applying the capital which the society is authorised to receive on deposit, and to the repeal of the provision which limits the maximum of the loans to one and the same borrower to one million.

These modifications having been approved by a *décret* of 16th August, 1859, the persons appearing have, in conformity with that *décret*, agreed as follows on the by-laws by which, for the future, the said society is to be governed.

TITLE I.

DENOMINATION OF THE SOCIETY—ITS OBJECT—ITS DURATION—ITS SEAT OF OPERATIONS

Art. 1.—The society assumes the name of the *Crédit Foncier de France*.

Its object is:

1. To lend upon hypothec, to proprietors of real property, sums repayable either in a long term by means of annuities, or in a short term, with or without sinking fund.
2. To create and negotiate *obligations foncières* or debentures to a value which must not exceed the total of the sums owing by its borrowers.*

*The *Crédit Foncier de France* is moreover authorised:

1. To make loans as set forth by Art. 1 of the law of 17th July, 1856, respecting drainage on the conditions fixed by that law, (L. 28th May, 1858, Art. 1).
2. To contract, with the Government guarantee, successive loans in the form of bonds, called *drainage bonds*, which may be issued even below par. (Agreement of 28th April, 1858, between the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Interior, of Agriculture, of Commerce, and of Public Works, and the *Crédit Foncier de France*).
3. To lend, on the conditions fixed by the law of 6th July, 1860, to Departments, to *communes* and to trusts (*associations syndicales*), with or without hypothecary security, the sums which they shall have received authority to borrow. (L. 6th July, 1860, Art. 1).
4. To create and negotiate bonds in representation of these loans, conforming to the rules established by title 5 of these by-laws. (L. 6th July, 1860, Art. 5).
5. To lend, under similar conditions, to asylums and public institutions, and to make similar loans to duly authorised religious and benevolent institutions, and to all other institutions of acknowledged public utility, when such loans are contracted for the discharge of the balance (*soultte*) stipulated for on behalf of the Public Treasury, by the law of 12th February, 1862.

The *Crédit Foncier* is substituted for the *Comptoir d'Escompte* of Paris, for all transactions which

It may, with the sanction of the Government, apply any other system having for its object the facilitating of loans on real property, the improvement of the soil, the promotion of agriculture, and the extinction of the landed debt.

The society may treat with French or foreign insurance companies to favor the liberation of the borrower.

Art. 2.—The Society is authorized to receive capital on deposit, with or without interest.*

These sums may be employed to the extent of one half their amount, and for a term which shall not exceed 90 days, either in making, according to the conditions resolved upon by the council of management, advances on the bonds issued by the society or any other shares which would be received at the Bank of France as security for advances, or in the purchase of treasury bonds.

The entire surplus shall be paid into the public treasury, in account current, at rates of interest which shall be fixed by the Minister of Finance.

The sums which the society may so receive on deposit shall not exceed the total fixed by the Minister.

Art. 3.—The duration of the society is ninety-nine years from the 30th July, 1852.

Its seat of operations and its domicile are established at Paris.‡

TITLE II.

CORPORATE STOCK—SHARES—INSTALMENTS.

Art. 4.—The corporate stock is fixed at sixty millions of francs. It is devoted to the security of the corporate engagements and specially of the *obligations foncières* or debentures.

It is divided into 120,000 shares of 500 francs each.

60,000 are at present issued. †

The remaining 60,000 shall be issued in whole or in part on the decision of the council of management. †

The total amount of shares issued must be maintained in the proportion of at least one-twentieth of the bonds in circulation.

The new shares shall not be issued below par.

Art. 5.—The holders of shares previously issued have a right of preference, in proportion to the amount held by them, to subscribe at par for the shares to be issued.

Those of them who do not hold a sufficient number of shares to obtain at least one in the new issue, may unite to exercise their right.

The council of management fixes the time and form in which the benefit of the foregoing provisions may be claimed.

Art. 6.—The amount of the shares is payable at Paris, on terms which are fixed by the council of management.

the *Comptoir d'Escompte* has been authorised to carry on with the *Sous-Comptoir* of contractors by the *décrets* of 24th March and 4th July, 1848, and to that end enjoys the privileges and guarantees granted to the *Comptoir d'Escompte* by the *décrets* of the 24th March, 4th July, and 23rd August, 1848, and by the law of the 5th July, 1857, (L. 19th May, 1850, Art. 1 and 2.) In consequence, the *Crédit Foncier* is called upon, 1st, to furnish, within the limits fixed by the agreement made with the *Sous-Comptoir*, funds to the persons accredited by the *Sous-Comptoir*; 2nd, to receive as a guarantee deposit three-fourths of its realized corporate stock. (Agreement of the 19th March; *décret* of 4th June, 1860).

Lastly, the operations of the *Crédit Foncier de France* are extended to the territory of Algeria, in conformity with the *décret* of 11th January, 1860, and the provisions of this *décret*.

* In execution of this article the *Crédit Foncier de France* receives capital on deposit with interest. The deposit may be made either in coin, in coupons or arrears of *rentes* on the state, railway shares, and bonds, or any other securities negotiable at the Bourse and payable at Paris. The depositors receive at their own selection, a *bon* on the treasury to order or a bank book with a running account. The holders of accounts current dispose of the sums which stand to their credit, either by cheques or receipts payable to bearer, or else by orders of transfer (*bons de virément*) to other holders of bank books.

‡ The representatives of the *Crédit Foncier de France* in the departments are the *receveurs généraux et particuliers des finances*.

† The issue of the 60,000 shares which had been reserved was decided upon by the council of management on the 5th March, 1862. The proceeding, which is at present in course of execution raises the number of shares issued to 120,000, the amount fixed by the by-laws.

After payment of one-half, a nominative title is delivered to the subscriber, bearing a consecutive number, and on which subsequent payments are registered.

The 50 per cent. remaining due on the shares issued is called in, in whole or in part, according to the requirements of the society, by advertisements inserted one month in advance in two of the Paris journals appointed to be used for the legal publication of the proceedings of the society.

Art. 7.—Any sum, the payment of which is delayed, bears interest in full in favor of the society at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day of falling due, without suit.

Art. 8.—In default of payment at the time of falling due, the numbers of the shares in arrear are published in the journals designated in article 6. Fifteen days after such publication the society has the right to cause the sale of the shares to be proceeded with at the Paris Bourse, through the agency of a broker, on account of and at the risk of the person in arrear.

Such sale may be made in bulk or in detail, either on the same day or at successive periods, without *mise en demeure* or any judicial formality.

The provisional titles to the shares so sold become entirely null, and new titles, bearing the same numbers, are delivered to the purchaser.

Any title which does not bear regular mention of the instalments exigible ceases to be negotiable.

This condition is mentioned on the provisional titles.

The proceedings authorized by this article present no obstacle to a simultaneous exercise, by the society, of the ordinary process at law.

Art. 9.—The proceeds of the sale, after deduction made of the costs, belong to the society, and are applied, according to law, to what is due to it by the expropriated shareholder, who remains liable for the deficit, if any there be, but who profits by the excess, if any.

Art. 10.—The society may make its titles to shares either nominative, or to bearer.

These titles are extracts from a counterfoil register, numbered and authenticated by the signature of the Governor and of a manager.

They bear the stamp of the society.

Art. 11.—Nominative titles are negotiated by a transfer drawn up in duplicate, of which one is signed by the person ceding, and the other by the person receiving the title. These transfers are delivered to the society, and mention thereof is endorsed on the back of the title by the Governor. The society may require that the signature and capacity of the parties should be certified to by a broker, and, in such case, it is not responsible for the validity of the transfer. Titles to bearer are transferred by simple transmission.

Art. 12.—Any shareholder may deposit his titles in the corporate treasury, and demand in exchange a nominative receipt. The council of management fixes the conditions, the manner of delivery, the costs of the receipt and of the exchange of titles.

Art. 13.—Each share entitles the holder to a share in the property of the corporate assets and in the division of profits, proportioned to the number of shares issued. The dividends on each share, whether such share is nominative or to bearer, are legally paid to the holder of the title.

Art. 14.—The shareholders are only liable to the full amount of the capital of each share; beyond that all calls upon the stock are forbidden.

Art. 15.—Every share is indivisible; the society only recognizes one proprietor of each share.

Art. 16.—The rights and obligations attached to the share follow the title into whatever hands it passes. The possession of a share entails entire observance of the by-laws of the society and the decisions of the general assembly.

Art. 17.—The heirs or creditors of a shareholder may not, under any pretext whatever, demand the affixing of the seals to the property and goods of the society, require the division or licitation thereof, nor mix themselves up in any way with its management. They must, for the exercise of their rights, have recourse to the corporate inventories and the resolutions of the general assembly.

TITLE III.

DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIETY.

SECTION I.—OF THE GOVERNOR AND SUB-GOVERNORS.

Art. 18.—In conformity with the *décret* of 6th July, 1854, the affairs of the society are managed by a governor. Two sub-governors perform the duties delegated to them by the governor and, in the order of their appointment those of the governor, in case of absence, vacancy, or illness.

Art. 19.—Before assuming office the governor must qualify in the amount of 200 shares of the *Crédit Foncier de France*, and each of the sub-governors in 100 shares. These shares remain, by privilege, as security for their management. They are inalienable during their continuance in office.

Art. 20.—The governor receives from the society an annual salary of 40,000 francs. The two sub-governors receive a salary of 20,000 francs.

Art. 21.—The governor appoints and dismisses agents, and provides for the organization of the duties at Paris and in the departments.

He signs the correspondence, recovers sums due to the society, signs all discharges, with or without *main levée*, endorsements and discharge of securities, orders on the treasury, the bank, the *caisse des consignations*, and all other *caisses* in which the moneys of the society are deposited.

He puts into execution all the resolutions set forth in article 34, and alone signs the acts which result therefrom.

He institutes all *actes conservatoires*, represents the society to third parties, and in all legal proceedings, either as plaintiff or defendant.

He signs the share titles, and authenticates the bonds or debentures.

Art. 22.—The governor may exercise all the powers which are delegated to him for one or more fixed purposes.

SEC. II.—OF THE COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT.

Art. 23.—The council of management is composed of the governor, the sub-governors, the managers and the censors.

Art. 24.—The managers are twenty in number.

They are appointed at the general meeting of shareholders; three of them must be selected from among the *receveurs-généraux des finances*.

One-fifth of them are renewed each year. The outgoing members are selected by lot for the first four years, and subsequently by seniority.

They may always be re-elected.

Art. 25.—The managers who form part of the present council and who have been appointed, some by the original by-laws and by derogation from the preceding article, and others by the general assembly, in conformity with articles 24 and 25, are :

Messrs.

Banès, ancien directeur de la compagnie du chemin de fer d'Orléans ;

F. Bartholony, président de la compagnie du chemin de fer d'Orléans ;

Vicomte Benoist d'Azy, ancien représentant ;

Comte Xavier Branicki ;

Adolphe Dailly, maître de poste de Paris ;

Darblay aîné, ancien député ;

Dumas, sénateur, membre de l'Institut, ancien ministre de l'agriculture et du commerce ;

Firino, ancien receveur-général des Bouches-du-Rhône ;

Fontenilliat, receveur-général de la Gironde, régent de la Banque de France ;

Hailig, ancien président de la chambre des notaires de Paris ;

Hély d'Oïssel, ancien conseiller d'Etat ;

Latimier du Clesieux, receveur-général des Côtes-du-Nord ;

A. Magne, receveur-général du Loiret ;

Emile Percire, président de la compagnie des chemins de fer du Midi ;

Baron Pérignon, ancien conseiller d'Etat ;

De Rainneville, ancien conseiller d'Etat ;

Prince Sapieha ;

Thibault, ancien notaire à Paris ;

West, ancien président de la compagnie du chemin de fer de Strasbourg à Bâle ;

Wolowski, ancien représentant, membre de l'Institut.

Art. 26.—In case of a vacancy occurring, the council may fill it provisionally.

The general assembly, at its first session, proceeds to the definite election.

The manager so appointed to replace another only remains in office during his predecessor's term of office.

Art. 27.—The renewal of the first Council shall only commence from the sixth corporate year. It shall then be effected in the manner indicated by Article 24.

Art. 28.—Each manager must, within eight days after his appointment, deposit in the treasury of the Society fifty shares, which shall remain inalienable during his continuance in office.

Art. 29.—The services of the managers are gratuitous ; they receive attendance certificates (*jetons de présence*), the value of which is fixed by the general meeting.

Art. 30.—The Governor presides over the Council. In case of an equality of votes, he gives the casting vote. The sub-governors take part in the meetings of the council and are entitled to vote.

Art. 31.—The council of management meets at the corporate seat of operations, as often as the interests of the society require, and at least twice a month.

Art. 32.—The names of the members present are entered at the commencement of the minutes of each meeting.

No resolution can be agreed to without the concurrence of at least nine voters.

No one may vote by proxy.

The council may, however, delegate the whole or a part of its powers to one or more of its members, by a special order, for specified purposes, or for a limited time.

Art. 33.—The proceedings are proved by minutes entered in a register kept at the office of the society, and signed by the governor and a manager.

Copies and extracts of these proceedings to be produced for judicial or other purposes, are certified by the governor.

Art. 34.—The council decides upon the affairs of the society, other than those exclusively reserved to the governor, especially upon all agreements, transactions, compromises, application of funds, transfers and State *rentes* or other assets, purchases of claims and other incorporeal rights belonging to its debtors, cessions of the same rights with or without guarantee, relinquishing of hypothecs, abandonment of all real and personal rights, *main levée* in opposition or hypothecary registrations without payment, and judicial actions, either as plaintiff or defendant.

It authorises the purchase, if need be, of real property on which to erect the society's office.

It further authorises the acquisition, by adjudication, of real property to ensure the recovery of the claims of the society.

If, however, the selling price exceeds ten thousand francs in amount, the society may not become the purchaser thereof for a sum exceeding by more than one-fourth the amount of its claim in principal, interest in arrear and accessory costs.

It authorises, lastly, the sale or exchange of the same property by private contract or by auction, provided, that in case of exchange, the difference to be paid by the company does not exceed the fourth of the value of the real property exchanged.

The council further decides upon the regulations for its intended management, the general conditions of contracts, the admission of applications for loans, the creation, issue, purchase and sale of the bonds of the society, the advances upon deposits of bonds or debentures, the loans to be effected with or without hypothec, the expenses of management, the agreements to be made with insurance companies to facilitate the liberation of debtors on any other system having the same object in the cases set forth in article 2 of these by-laws, and the establishment or suppression of branches or agencies in the departments.

It also decides on the annual accounts to be submitted to the general assembly, as well as the amount of the dividend ; and lastly, on the proposition to be made to that assembly

respecting the increase of the corporate stock, modifications of the by-laws, and, if need be the anticipatory dissolution of the society.

No resolution can be carried out unless it is approved by the governor and bears his signature.

Art. 35.—The members of the council of management incur no personal responsibility in consequence of the performance of their duties. They only answer for the execution of their special functions.

SECTION III.—OF THE CENSORS.

Art. 36.—The censors are three in number; they are appointed by the general assembly.

Their duties extend over three years; they are renewed by one-third at a time; they are always eligible for re-election.

The members going out in the two first years are selected by lot.

In case of the death or resignation of one of the censors, his place is immediately filled provisionally by the censors remaining in office.

The provisions of articles 27, 28 and 29 of these by-laws are applicable to the censors in the same degree as to managers.

Art. 37.—The censors are charged to see to the strict execution of the by-laws.

They take part in the meetings and discussions of the council.

They superintend the preparation of the bonds and their issue.

They examine the inventories and annual accounts, and report their observations thereon to the general assembly whenever they see fit.

The books, accounts and all writings generally must be submitted to them whenever they require it.

They may, at any time whatever, inspect the condition of the cash and paper securities.

They have the right, when their decision to that effect is unanimous, to require an extraordinary convocation of the general assembly.

SECTION IV.—OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Art. 38.—The general assembly, regularly constituted, represents the whole of the shareholders.

It is composed of the two hundred largest shareholders, the list of whom is determined by the council of management twenty days before the ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the assembly.

Shareholders entered on the registers of the society subsequent to the deposit of their shares in the corporate treasury, three months before the preparation of the list, may alone take part therest.

The receipt in this case is delivered gratuitously.

In case of competition, for admission to the list, between two shareholders holding the same number of shares, the preference is given to the one longest registered.

The list of depositors and of the members called to form part of the assembly, are open to the inspection of all the shareholders who may choose to examine them; these lists show, opposite the name of each shareholder, the number of shares deposited by him.

On the day of the meeting the second of these lists is laid on the table.

Art. 39.—No one can be represented in the assembly by a proxy who is not a member thereof.

Art. 40.—The general assembly meet regularly every year, at the office of the society, in the course of the month of April.

It meets, moreover, extraordinarily whenever a resolution of the council, approved by the governor, recognizes the utility of such meeting.

Art. 41.—The convocation is made fifteen days before the meeting by a notice inserted in two of the Paris journals used for the publication of the proceedings of the society and, by letters addressed, under the governor's superintendence, to the shareholders entitled to be present at the assembly.

Art. 42.—The assembly is regularly constituted when the members present are forty in number and are holders of one-tenth of the shares issued.

Art. 43.—If this double condition is not fulfilled at the first convocation, a second shall be made at an interval of at least fifteen days.

In this case the interval between the convocation and the day of the meeting is reduced to ten days.

The members present at the second meeting proceed legally, whatever their number and the amount of their shares may be, but only upon business upon the orders of the day of the first meeting.

Art. 44.—The assembly is presided over by the governor.

The duties of scrutineers are performed by the two largest shareholders present, and, on their refusal to act, by those next in order on the list, and so on until the office is accepted.

Art. 45.—Resolutions are decided upon by the majority of the votes of the members present.

Each of them has one vote for every forty shares, but no person may have more than five in his own proper name, nor more than ten, both in his own proper name and as proxy.

Every member of the general assembly is entitled to one vote, even when the number of shares held by him does not amount to forty.

Art. 46.—The governor prepares the order of the day after having taken the advice of the council.

No other subject, except what is on the orders of the day, can be brought under consideration.

Art. 47.—The general assembly receives the report of the governor on the condition of the corporate affairs.

It also receives the observations, if any, of the censors.

It appoints the managers and censors whenever there is occasion for such appointment.

It decides, when the proposition is submitted to it, on the increase of the corporate stock, on the modifications to be made to the by-laws, on the prolongation or anticipation, dissolution of the society, and generally on all matters which have not been foreseen by the by-laws.

Art. 48.—The proceedings of the assembly, taken in conformity with the by-laws, are binding on all the shareholders, even if absent or dissentient.

Art. 49.—They are proved by minutes entered in a special register, and signed by a majority of the members composing the Board.

A list of those present, intended to show the number of members who took part at the assembly, and of their shares, remains attached to the minutes. It bears the same signature.

Art. 40.—Proof is made to third parties of the resolutions of the Assembly, by copies or extracts certified to be correct by the governor.

TITLE IV.

OF THE CONDITIONS OF LOANS.

Art. 51.—In conformity with article 1 of these by-laws, the society makes hypothecary loans of two kinds:

Some repayable in a long term by annuities regulated so as to extinguish the debt within ten years at least, and sixty years at most.

Others payable in a short term with or without sinking fund.

These loans may be made either in coin, or in *obligations foncières* or debentures.*

* At present the *Crédit Foncier* makes its loans for a long term in *obligations foncières* only.

The bonds placed at the disposal of the borrowers are of two kinds:

1st. Bonds for 500 francs at 4 per cent. interest, sharing each year in four drainage of lots, amounting together to 800,000 francs.

2nd. Bonds for 500 francs at 5 per cent. interest, without lots.

The borrower receives these bonds at par, which he then negotiates, either in person or through the agency of the management.

Art. 52.—The society lends to proprietors of real estate on the first hypothec only, except in the cases provided for in the by-laws, the laws and existing *décrets*.†

Loans, by means of which claims already registered are to be repaid, are considered as made upon the first hypothec, whenever by such repayment or by the subrogation effected to the profit of the society, its hypothec becomes first and incontestable.‡

In this case the society retains in its possession a sufficient amount to effect such repayment.

Art. 53.—When the society considers it necessary to fulfil the formalities of purgation, it is proceeded to in conformity with article 1 of the law of 10th June, 1853.‖

Art. 54.—The following are not admitted to the benefit of loans from the society :

1. Theatres.
2. Mines and quarries.
3. Real property held jointly, unless the hypothec is charged on the whole of the property with the consent of all the co-proprietors.
4. Real property in which the usufruct and the bare property are not conjoined, unless with consent of all concerned to the creation of the hypothec.

Art. 55.—The society accepts as security only such property as possesses a lasting and certain revenue.

Art. 56.—The amount of the loan must not exceed one-half the value of the real property hypothecated.

It is moreover fixed at one-third of the value for vineyards, woods and other property the revenue of which results from plantations.

Factories and workshops are estimated only as to their value, independent of their industrial application.

Art. 57.—In any case the annuity, to pay which the proprietor binds himself, must not be greater than the whole revenue of the property.

Art. 58.—The rate of interest on the sums loaned is fixed by the council of management; it must not exceed the legal rate.

Art. 59.—The annuity is payable in coin.

It comprises :

1. The interest ;
2. The sinking fund fixed by the rate of interest and the duration of the loan ;
3. An annual allowance for commission and cost of management, which must not exceed 60 centimes per cent, except in virtue of an Imperial *décret* passed in Council of State and on the requisition of the council of management.

Art. 60.—The annuities are payable half-yearly at periods fixed by the council of Management. *

Art. 61.—In conformity with article 28 of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, each half-yearly payment not made at the time of its falling due, bears its interest legally and without *mise en demeure* to the profit of the society, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The same is the case with the paid or taxed costs incurred by the society in order to recover their claims, and this from the day when they were advanced.

Art. 62.—Default in the payment of a half-yearly annuity, moreover, renders the whole of the debt exigible one month after the *mise en demeure*.

† If the real property is charged with registered hypothecs entered into as a guarantee against evictions or *rentes viagères*, the loan may be effected, provided that the amount of such loan, together with the principal registered, does not exceed the half or the third, as the case may be, of the value of such real property. (L. 10th, June 1853, art. 3.)

‡ The *Crédit Foncier* may employ against a borrower the privileges and means of execution assigned to it by the *décrets* of 28th February, 1852, and the law of the 10th June, 1853, even for the recovery of sums which it has repaid to a registered creditor, in order to be subrogated to his hypothec. (L. 10th June, 1853, Art. 4.)

‖ This purgation, which was made, by article 8 of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, an indispensable condition of the loan, was made entirely optional by the law of 10th June, 1853, Art. 2.

When the legal hypothec is registered, the loan can only be after *main-levée* given either by the unmarried woman in respect of her portion or by the *subrogé* tutor of the minor or interdicted person in virtue of the resolution of a meeting of relations and friends. [*Décret* of 28th February, 1852, Art 9.]

* The periods for the payment of the annuities are the 31st January and the 31st July, of each year.

Art. 63.—The debtors have the right of freeing themselves by anticipation, in whole or in part.

Anticipatory repayments are made, at the choice of the debtors, either in coin or in *obligations foncières* or debentures belonging to the issue indicated by the deed of loan.

These bonds or debentures are received at par, whatever their current value may be.

Anticipatory repayments entail, to the profit of the society, an indemnity which must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the principal repaid by anticipation. †

The funds resulting from anticipatory repayments, made in coin, shall be employed either in redeeming or buying up *obligations foncières* or debentures, or in effecting new loans.

Art. 64.—The borrower is bound to notify the society within one month of any total or partial alienations he may have effected.

In default of such notice within such period, the society may require of him payment in full. It is entitled, however, to the indemnity fixed by the last paragraph but one of article 63.

Art. 65.—The borrower must also, under penalty of paying the same indemnity in case of exigibility, notify the society, within the period above stated, of any deteriorations to which the real property hypothecated may have been subjected, and of all circumstances of a nature either to diminish the value thereof or to disturb his possession, or to raise a question as to his right of ownership.

In default of notification, or in all cases if the above circumstances affect the interests of the society, it may, in conformity with article 32 of the *décret* of 28th February, 1852, demand repayment.

Art. 66.—The debt becomes likewise exigible, and the indemnity fixed by the last paragraph but one of article 63 accrues to the society, in case of concealment, on the part of the borrower, of any grounds of legal hypothecs, or cancellation or nullification which might independently encumber the property hypothecated to the society.

Art. 67.—Property liable to be destroyed by fire must be insured against burning, at the cost of the borrower, unless the society has for security for its claim, together with the property liable to be destroyed by fire, other property of double the value of the amount loaned, and which is not liable to be destroyed by fire.

The deed of loan contains transfer of the indemnity, in case of disaster.

The insurance must be maintained during the whole continuance of the loan.

The society may require the insurance to be made in its name, and the amount of the annual charges to be paid through its agency.

In this case, the amount of the annuities is increased in proportion.

Art. 68.—In case of disaster, possession of the indemnity is assumed directly by the society.

The debtor has the right, within one year from the settlement for the disaster, to replace the property in its former condition.

During that time the society retains the indemnity as security, up to the amount of its claims, calculated to the end of the year.

After the reconstruction of the real property, it returns the indemnity to the debtor, deducting what is exigible.

If, at the end of the year, the debtor has not availed himself of his right to reconstruct the burned property, and if before that period he has notified his intention not to avail himself of it, the indemnity is definitely acquired by the society, and is applied to the settlement of its claim as a payment made by anticipation.

Art. 69.—Anticipatory repayments, resulting from disasters, are not subject to the indemnity authorized by the last paragraph but one of Article 63.

If the society is of opinion that its securities are compromised, in consequence of the disaster, it may require the payment of what remains due to it.

Art. 70.—The estimation of the property offered as security is regulated by the titles, leases, and other information furnished by the proprietor who is applying for the loan.

The society has the right, moreover, to proceed to an estimation by experts.

† Notwithstanding article 63, this indemnity is fixed at 50 centimes per 100 francs or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the principal repaid (L. 6th July, 1860, art. 6.)

In all cases, the estimation is made upon the double basis of the net revenue and the selling price.

Art. 71.—When the property is found to be regular and the security sufficient, the council of management fix the amount of the loan to be made, and the signature of the provisional contract is proceeded to.*

Art. 72.—After the delivery of the supplementary statement of registration, including that of the society, if there is no occasion for legal purgation, or after the accomplishment of the formalities of purgation, a deed establishes the nullification of the conditional contract† or its definite realization, according as a registration or legal claim, charged upon the real property hypothecated, has or has not been revealed.

In the first case, the deed may be signed by the governor only; it contains *main levée* of the registration effected for the benefit of the society.

In the second case, the deed is signed by the governor and the borrower; it sets forth the accomplishment of the formalities, the delivery of the assets forming the amount of the loan, and the time of the commencement of the interest.

Art. 73.—All expenses and disbursements entailed by the application for a loan are at the cost of the proprietor applying for such loan, even in case the loan is not effected.‡

TITLE V.

OF "OBLIGATIONS FONCIÈRES," OR DEBENTURES.

Art. 74.—The debentures (*obligations foncières*) created by the society are nominative or to bearer. ||

* As it is important to ascertain positively, before paying over the funds, that no registration precedes that of the *Crédit Foncier*, the law requires, before the execution of the deed effecting the loan, the execution of a conditional contract, that is to say, an agreement of loan, subject to the result of the hypothecary formalities, and the purgation, should the latter be necessary.

† This contract is only subject to a fixed duty of registration of 2 francs. The proportional duty is collected only at the time of effecting the loan.

‡ *Décret* of 28th February, 1852, Art. 4.

|| These expenses comprise those entailed by the estimation of the security, and, if the loan is authorized, the costs of purgation, those of the deeds relating to the realization of the loan, and the costs of registration.

|| The bonds issued by the *Crédit Foncier de France* constitute the equivalent of its loans. They have for guarantee: 1st, the real property hypothecated, which always represents a value at least double that of the bonds in circulation; 2nd, the corporate stock of the company; 3rd, the reserve fund.

No opposition to the payment of the principal and interest of *obligations foncières* is allowed, except in case of loss of title. (*Décret* of 28th February, 1852, Art. 3.)

They may be used for the investment of the property of persons incapable of managing their own affairs, and of *communes*, as well as the disposable capital belonging to public institutions, in all cases in which such institutions are authorized to convert it into State *rentes*. (Same *decret* Art. 46.)

They are admitted to the benefit of advances on deposit, allowed by the Bank of France at Paris or its branches, (Law of June, 1856), and of those made by the *Crédit Foncier* itself.

They are exempt from the duty to which the shares and bonds of financial and industrial companies are subjected by the law of 25th June, 1857.

The registration of these debentures is effected at the fixed rate of ten centimes. Lastly, the stamp duty—to which they are subject in virtue of the law of 5th June June, 1858—has been reduced to an annual commutation duty of two centimes per 1000 francs. (Law of 8th July, 1852.)

Apart from the *obligations foncières*, the society is authorized to create bonds in representation of the loans made by it to the departments, *communes* and municipal associations, up to an equal amount, conforming to the rules established by Title V. of their by-laws.

These bonds enjoy all the rights attached to the *obligations foncières*, or debentures, by the laws and *décrets* respecting the *Crédit Foncier*. (Law of 6th July, 1860, Art. 5.)

The claims arising from loans to *communes*, departments and trusts (*associations syndicales*) are applied, by privilege, to the payment of the bonds created in representation of such loans. The claims arising from hypothecary loans are applied by privilege to the payment of the bonds created in representation of such loans. (Art. 6.)

The *Crédit Foncier* is moreover authorized, in order to enable it to provide for loans which it makes for drainage purposes, to contract successive loans, with the Government guarantee, in the form of bonds denominated "drainage bonds," which may even be issued below par. (Agreement of 28th April, 1858, between the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and the *Crédit Foncier de France*, approved by the *decret* of 27th September following.)

Art. 75.—The nominative debentures are transmissible either by endorsement, without any other guarantee than that which results from Article 1793 of the Code Napoleon, or in any other manner which may be fixed by the council of management.

The society is legally exonerated by payment made to a third holder. It is in no case responsible for the regularity of the endorsements.

Debentures to bearer are transmissible by simple transfer.

Art. 76.—The debentures must not exceed the amount for which the borrowers are bound.

Art. 77.—No debenture shall be issued for less than 100 francs.

Art. 78.—The holders of debentures have no other action for the recovery of the principal and interest due than that which they may exercise directly against the society.

Art. 79.—The debentures bear interest, the rate and the time and manner of payment of which are fixed by the council of management.

The interval between the payment of the annuities by the borrowers and the payment of interest to the holders of debentures is at least three months.

Whatever may be the form of the debenture, the interest is legally paid to the holder of the title.

Art. 80.—The debentures are represented by titles taken from a counterfoil register.

These titles are signed by a manager, bear the stamp of the society, and are authenticated by the governor.

Art. 81.—The council of management may authorize the depositing and preserving of the titles in the corporate chest.

They are replaced, until retired, by a nominative certificate of deposit.

The council of management fixes the conditions, the manner of delivery, and the costs of certificates and of exchange of titles.

Art. 82.—The debentures are issued without any term being fixed at which the principal shall be exigible.

They are called in for repayment by lot.

Each repayment includes the number of debentures necessary to effect redemption to such an extent that the debentures remaining in circulation shall never exceed the principal remaining due on the hypothecary loans.

Art. 83.—Prizes and premiums payable at the time of redemption may, with the sanction of the Government, be attached to the debentures.

The council of management fixes the importance and distribution of these.

Art. 84.—The drawing by lot of the debentures which are to be called in for redemption is effected by the council of management in presence of the censors.

Art. 85.—Within eight days after the drawing, the numbers drawn are posted up in the office of the society, and inserted in two of the journals designated to be used for the publication of the proceedings of the society.

Art. 86.—The debentures indicated in the drawing are redeemed on the day set forth in the notice published.

From that day, the interest on the redeemable debentures entirely ceases.

Art. 87.—Debentures redeemed in consequence of a drawing by lot are at once stamped with a stamp of nullification.

They are destroyed in the presence of the governor, a member of the council and a censor.

Minutes of this proceeding are prepared.

Debentures returned to the society in consequence of anticipatory repayments, are immediately stamped with a special stamp, and cannot be again put into circulation without a fresh authentication by the governor.

In all cases they participate in the drawing by lot.

TITLE VI.

INVENTORY AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

Art. 88.—The corporate year begins on the 1st January and ends on the 31st December.

At the end of each corporate year an inventory of the liabilities and assets is prepared under the superintendence of the governor.

They are submitted to the general assembly of shareholders, who approve or reject them, and fix the dividend after having heard the report of the governor and the observations of the censors.

If the accounts are not approved during the meeting, the assembly may appoint commissioners charged to examine them and report upon them at the next meeting.

TITLE VII.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Art. 89.—From the net profits realized, the following deductions are made :

1. 5 per cent. on the capital paid in on the shares, to be divided among all the shareholders.

2. A sum which must not exceed 20 per cent. of the remainder, applied to the reserve fund in the proportion fixed by the council of management.

What remains composes the dividend to be divided among all the shares issued.

The payment of dividends takes place annually at a period fixed by the council of management. The council, may, however, at the expiration of each year, authorise the provisional distribution of 2 francs 50 centimes for each 100 francs of the amount paid up on each share.

Art. 90.—Every dividend which remains unclaimed for five years after the time of its falling due, is forfeited for the benefit of the society.

TITLE VIII.

R E S E R V E F U N D .

Art. 91.—The reserve fund is composed of the accumulation of the sums resulting from the annual deduction from the profits, in pursuance of Article 89.

When the reserve fund attains one-half the amount of the corporate stock subscribed, the deduction applied to its creation ceases to profit it. It is resumed if the reserve is encroached upon.

The reserve fund is intended to provide for unforeseen emergencies.

In case the results of one year do not suffice to furnish a dividend of 5 per cent. on each share, the difference may be drawn from the reserve fund.

The employment of the capital belonging to the reserve fund is regulated by the council of management.

TITLE IX.

M O D I F I C A T I O N O F T H E B Y - L A W S .

Art. 92.—The general assembly may, at the instance of the governor and subject to the approval of the Government, make to the by-laws modifications resolved upon by the council.

It may especially authorise :

1. The increase of the corporate stock.
2. The extension of the operations of the Society.
3. The prolongation of its continuance.

In these several cases the convocation must contain a summary mention of the object of the meeting.

The resolution is not legal unless carried by two-thirds of the votes.

In virtue of such resolution the governor is fully authorised to apply to the Government for its approval of the modifications adopted, to arrange, together with the council, the changes which may be required, and to execute the deeds necessary to give them force.

TITLE X.

DISSOLUTION—LIQUIDATION.

Art. 93.—In case of loss of half the corporate stock subscribed, the dissolution of the society may be decided upon before the expiration of the term fixed for duration, by a vote of the general assembly.

The council of management, in the case of the loss above anticipated, is bound to submit to the general assembly the question whether there is occasion to decide upon the dissolution.

The manner of convocation and of resolution set forth by Article 92 for modifications of the by-laws is applicable to this case.

Art. 94.—Upon the expiration of the society, or in case of anticipated dissolution, the general assembly, at the instance of the governor, regulates the manner of liquidation, and appoints one or more liquidators, with power to sell, by auction or at private sale, the movable and real property of the society.

The manner of liquidation, and the selection of liquidators is submitted for the approval of the Minister of Finance.

The general assembly is of necessity convoked to settle the manner of liquidation, to make selection of liquidators, and to fix their powers. In default by it of having, on the day fixed for its meeting, or at a second meeting called in the case provided for by Article 43, decided upon these measures, or if its resolution not having been approved by the minister, a new meeting does not modify it as required by the Government, the manner of liquidation and the selection of liquidators are decided upon in conformity with the provisions of the *règlement de l'administration publique* of 18th October, 1862.

The liquidators, in virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly, approved by the Minister of Finance, may transfer to another society the rights and engagements of the society.

During the liquidation the power of the general assembly continues, as during the existence of the society.

Art. 95.—All contestations which may arise among the persons associated respecting the execution of these by-laws, are submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of Paris.

Contestations respecting the general and collective interests of the society cannot be deducted either against the council of management or one of its members, or against the governor, except in the name of the whole body of shareholders, and in virtue of a resolution of the general assembly.

Any shareholder who is desirous of inducing a contestation of this nature, must make it, at least fifteen days before the next meeting of the general assembly, the subject of a communication to the governor, who is bound to place the proposition on the orders of the day of such meeting.

If the proposition is rejected by the meeting, no shareholder can bring it before a court of justice in his private capacity; if it is received, the general assembly appoint one or more commissioners to follow up the contestation.

The notifications to which the proceedings give rise are addressed to the commissioners only.

No individual notification can be made to the shareholders.

TITLE XI.

PUBLICATION.

Art. 96.—For the publication of these by-laws, all powers are conferred upon the holder of a copy.

APPENDIX.

Hereto is appended, after mention, a duplicate of the *décret* above cited, of the 16th August instant,

Dont acte ;

Done and passed at Paris, at the office of the Society, rue Neuve-des-Capucines, No. 10, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on the thirty-first day of August.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

REPORT OF THE CREDIT FONCIER,

By Count Gy. de Germiny.

1855.



The issues of the society date from December, 1852.

At that period 200,000 shares of 1000 fr. 3 per cent. were created under the denomination of *promesses d'obligations foncières*.

The 200,000 numbers of these 200,000 shares, on a very large number of which, 200 francs had been at once paid up, were enclosed in a wheel which was opened four times per annum, and which will continue so to be opened for fifty years, dating from the 22nd March, 1853.

It is proposed that lotteries (*tirages au sort*) should be effected by means of this proceeding.

At each *tirage* the first numbers drawn gain prize lots which, on *tirages* already effected, amount to 2,570,000 fr. The following are what have been, and will be, the quarterly prize lots for 1855, and for the ensuing years :

At the <i>tirages</i> of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters, 22nd March, 22nd June and 22nd September.	At the <i>tirage</i> of the 4th quarter, 22nd December.
The first No. gained and will gain. 100,000 fr.	The first No. will gain..... 100,000 fr.
The second..... 50,000	The second..... 50,000
The third..... 20,000	The third..... 40,000
And so on for each of the three	The fourth..... 30,000
first quarters..... 170,000	The fifth 20,000
Total of the three quarters..... 510,000	The sixth..... 10,000
	And the eight following numbers
	each, 5,000 fr..... 40,000
	Total of the prize lots per annum..... 800,000

Two of these *tirages*, that of the 22nd March and that of the 22nd September, destined more especially for the repayment of the obligations, include the number of obligations requisite to secure the redemption of the obligations, within the period fixed for the complete repayment of the capital loaned.

In other words, as we lend the money received by us; as the contracts of loan are the security of our shares; as we ought not to have and do not have in circulation, in debentures, a debt exceeding in amount our hypothecary claims, so, as by means of the sinking fund our claims are extinguished, to the same extent our obligations are repaid.

Such is the mechanism of our credit. We believe we may, with justice, assert that none more simple or more secure exists. The diversity of our existing share capital is equally intelligible.

The society, which, at the outset, was only to issue shares of 1000 francs at 3 per cent. has been induced to subdivide them and issue them at various rates of interest.

The first have been allowed to continue at the rate of 3 per cent.; others have been issued at 4 per cent.; *coupures* of 500 francs and 100 francs, at 3 per cent., have been created, and also *coupures* of 500 and 100 francs at 4 per cent. Each of these *coupures*, in respect of the number it bears, being only a fraction of the original share, has retained the number of the share of which it is a fraction, so that as regards the chance of gaining prizes, and of being repaid with or without premiums, they have—to the extent of one-half when they are for 500 francs, and to the extent of one-tenth when they are for 100 francs—the same chance as the *promesses* of 1,000 francs which they represent.

There are still in circulation a few *promesses* of 1,000 francs at 3 per cent, wholly paid up, and some on which only 200 francs have been paid.

The stock list of the *Bourse*, as prepared in accordance with the requisition of the *Chambre Syndicale*, includes :

3 per cent.	{	<i>Promesses</i> of 1,000 francs, 200 francs paid up;
	{	<i>Coupures</i> of 500 francs, wholly paid up;
	{	<i>Coupures</i> of 100 francs, do.
4 per cent.	{	<i>Coupures</i> of 500 francs, wholly paid up :
	{	<i>Coupures</i> of 100 francs, do.

The *promesses* of 1,000 francs, with 200 francs paid up, produce 6 per cent annual interest, and form part of a series, are the object of lotteries whenever the administration have increased by 10,000,000 the amount of their loans; those which are drawn in the lottery have to be at once paid up. Does this circumstance depreciate their value? It might be supposed that it would, and yet, independent of the 6 francs annual interest paid by the administration, they have a chance of gaining a prize of 100,000 francs, and when, at the time of the quarterly lottery, they are drawn from the wheel, the administration pays them off at par.

Those which are wholly paid up are no longer quoted on the *Bourse*; the administration has given to their holders the option of substituting for them two obligations of 500 francs, entirely paid up.

In the case of these two obligations of 500 francs, *coupures* of the obligation of 1,000 francs being held by one and the same person, they may also each win 50,000 francs, or together, 100,000 francs; if they are not held by the same proprietor, the prize of 100,000 francs is divided. The obligations of 500 francs, 3 per cent., are repaid with a premium of 20 per cent., or with a sum of 600 francs.

As regards the *coupures* of 100 francs, 3 per cent., the tenth parts of the obligation of 1,000, or fifth parts of obligations of 500 francs, they are entitled to an annual interest of 3 francs; they may win a prize of 10,000 francs, and are repayable with a premium of 20 per cent., or 120 francs.

The obligations of 600 francs, wholly paid up, 4 per cent., are repayable without premium, are entitled to the half of the prize of 100,000 francs: two bearing the same number may thus gain 100,000 francs.

The obligation 100 francs, 4 per cent., is entitled to one-tenth of a prize; it obtains no premium on repayment.

If there is any security in the world, of undoubted value, it is the obligation of the *Crédit Foncier de France*: its value rises and falls in the market only in accordance with the comparison between its value and that of money in other terms, 1 franc of revenue in *obligations foncières* cannot and ought not be worth less than 1 franc of revenue in any other property. The security which is answerable for it enables us to assert that this franc of revenue ought to rank on the market in the very first rank of similar securities.

If, by the permanent character of the distribution, the number of its shares is increased, not only do they never exceed in amount the value of the security which serves to guarantee them, but this security is itself developed and enlarged in proportion as the amount of the shares increases. We ought, perhaps, to explain the difference between the quotations of small coupons of 100 francs and those of 500 francs and 1,000 francs, by the difference between wholesale and retail, and from the fact that there are more small stock markets than large ones. It is possible, also, that the vendor at any price of a very small number of obligations, may cause a decline in the quotations. But on the whole, for those who wish to make permanent investments, it is not on the market that a just appreciation of our securities can be obtained, but by an examination of their intrinsic value so exempt, both as regards returns and capital, from deterioration by the most adverse circumstances.

We have arrived at the conclusion, that to enable our institution to work successfully, two elements are indispensable: unity in its direction, unity in its credit; that its contracts of loan should be of uniform regularity, securing obligations issued by one sole society, and all enjoying in consequence the same credit. It would not be possible that the power which brings together capital should not have the most direct influence on the purpose to which it is applied, that is to say, on the contracts of loan. Our temporary connection with two societies to which we supplied capital to be employed in loans, has demonstrated to us how illogical any other result would be, and how dangerous it would be to guarantee obligations and to be responsible for their credit when we have not been allowed to judge for ourselves of the value of the security given for them. And again what good would result from a distribution of the powers of a machinery so simple as ours. We have already, on a previous occasion, defined the system of loans effected by the *Crédit Foncier*: permit me to repeat this definition.

Under the auspices of the special legislation which controls it, the *Crédit Foncier de France* offers to borrowers conditions which they cannot obtain elsewhere. The principal advantage of loans for a long term of years and repayable by annuities, which constitute the system which they have the privilege of putting into operation, is the relief of the borrower from the obligation of repayment in one entire sum, and at a certain fixed period. By the annuity which he pays, and which barely exceeds the ordinary interest of moneys the borrower, by means of the sinking fund and the efficacy of compound interest, repay, every half year a fraction of the capital and insensibly liberates himself in a period of from twenty to fifty years, at his own option, retaining always the right to hasten his complete discharge by anticipatory and even partial payments.

Can there be found a theory that can be more easily reduced to practice; one more secure in its operations; one that would be more universally beneficial under the guidance of a central power? Give us credit, gentlemen, plenty of credit: that is the whole secret of the *Crédit Foncier*; for the business of loaning judiciously has its difficulties, but then we have privileges and means of execution, which, centred in one power, leave us no anxiety whatever on that ground.

As to the money, it will come if it be ascertained that the loans are carefully considered. Now, who can discharge these duties independently? In our opinion—and experience shews that we are correct—this can only be done by a central society. If there are any doubts on this point, we will remove them, by a glance at our documents, those of the old *Caisse Hypothécaire*, and by the most ample information at our disposal: they will make apparent how compromising to the interests in question are the *laissez-faire* and *laissez-passer* of local influences. It will be urged that we are harsh; but we deem it a point of duty and honor to be so, for perils of all kinds surround us; over estimates and defects of titles. On all these points we ought to be constantly on guard; we can and we ought to defend ourselves. A district society would not enjoy this power; it would be useless to investigate the causes. Any one who knows the tendencies of human nature knows the general disposition to extend indulgence in the hope of obtaining similar treatment, should the occasion present itself. We are frequently urged to be more lenient as regards titles; but what would this tend to? perhaps to our eviction; for it is quite possible, that having been induced to speak too highly of a security, we might be compelled to prove that the person who gave us the security was not the owner of it. This has been proved. If I mistake not, it was by so doing that the *Caisse Hypothécaire* lost 17 millions.

There cannot be two ways of working the *Crédit Foncier*. In order to lend money on land, capitalists must be convinced, not only of the value of the security, but that a uniform system is followed in effecting the loans. District societies would offer no securer guarantee in this respect than independent agencies. What is required is a control and sole controlling power, and a corresponding power in each department, for the transaction of business, and enabling us to apply to it an unvarying theory.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE;

Balance sheet on 31st December, 1855 :

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stockholders.....	16,827,750 00	Capital stock.....	30,000,000 00
Money in the chest.....	478,788 52	Reserve fund.....	143,121 60
Securities, Treasury Bonds, Bills Receivable, &c.....	4,843,423 71	<i>Fonds de Prévoyance</i>	1,280,594 98
Bills not yet due.....	41,553 87	Obligations, 3 per cent, 4 per cent.	200,000,000 00
<i>Rentes sur l'Etat</i>	263,125 00	Obligations to be redeemed.....	11,744,750 00
<i>Trésor</i>	898,884 57	Repayments on loans.....	381,018 35
<i>Receveurs Généraux</i>	3,381,225 30	Loans deferred.....	4,684,618 35
L'Etat. Subsidy.....	297,470 00	Dividends payable.....	1,495,756 39
Société de Crédit foncier de Mar- seille.....	1,156,136 73	Interest payable on obligations.....	795,951 55
do do de Nevers.....	1,650,062 00	Obligations repayable after <i>tirage</i> .	364,255 75
Holders of obligations.....	11,627,700 00	Premiums payable.....	393,235 00
Obligations to be realized.....	134,088,200 00	Prize lots payable.....	15,800 00
Obligations redeemed, sums em- ployed in the redemption of loans.....	4,803,600 00		1,300 00
Funds arising from the redemption of loans, not yet dis- posed of.....	381,018 35		70,000 00
On obligations drawn in the <i>tirages</i> , amount not paid up.....	577,000 00	Redemption of loans, 1855 to 1906.	62,218,931 65
Loans realized.....	66,903,550 00	Interest do do	82,303,257 38
Annuities of loans, 1855 to 1906....	160,355,362 60	Costs of administration, do	16,133,175 57
Divers.....	1,319,572 30	Provision for difference of sale of interest or obligations.....	23,960 00
Company's Office.....	1,626,175 57		
Furniture.....	70,754 92		
Costs of establishment.....	1,406,058 85		
Provisional interest, at 5 per cent to stockholders.....	658,612 50	Amount at credit of profit and loss account.....	1,366,319 75
Fr.....	413,426,022 57	Fr.....	413,426,022 57

Of all these items we will only recall two to your remembrance: the Reserve Fund and *Fonds de Prévoyance*.

The first, the *Fonds de Réserve*, originated in a statutory enactment. It is formed by an annual payment not exceeding 20 per cent, made out of the profits of the society, if any there are, after payment of the costs of administration, and of the interest on obligations, and payment of their capital, premium and prizes, when prescribed by lot. In this manner this account, which, up to the present time, amounts to 143,121,60fr., will again be increased to-day, and will increase in each successive year until it amounts to one-half the capital stock subscribed, destined as it is to meet eventualities now unforeseen, and in the event of the profits of the year not being sufficient to pay a dividend of five per cent make up the deficiency:

The *Fonds de Prévoyance* has not the same origin. On the 25th April, 1854, you decided that you would impose on the future some of the charges of the present, and that you would carry to an account to be called *Frais de premier établissement*, which should be opened in 1857, a certain proportion of the general charges of the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856, with the view of providing for their redemption in twenty years.

Four-fifths for 1852 and 1853,

Three-fifths for 1854,

Two-fifths for 1855,

One-fifth for 1856.

At the same time you instituted the *Fonds de prévoyance*, which you credited, in 1854 and 1865, with sums corresponding to those which you carried to the account of *Frais de premier établissement*.

As the first results of this decision, the *Fonds de prévoyance*

amounted, on the 31st December, to..... 1,289,594fr. 98c.

But the sum carried to "General Management" being

only..... 1,126,268fr. 73c.

The difference..... 163,326fr. 78c.

Constitutes with the..... 143,121fr. 60c.

Carried to the *Fonds de Réserve*, independently of the

amount arising out of the profits of 1855, a saving of 306,447fr. 85c.

Every prudent society likes to know that a saving of this nature is ready to meet any crisis in its affairs.

Your financial condition is good, very good; you are enable, to perceive, from a very rapid audit of the accounts, that it leaves nothing to be desired.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF 1858, BY MR. L. FREMI, GOUVERNEUR.

GENTLEMEN,—Five years have elapsed since you inaugurated in France a system of Credit which has been for years in successful operation in neighboring countries. During these five years in which such great events have occurred, during which, in both hemispheres, financial crises have overwhelmed the oldest and most solid establishments, your society, then hardly formed, has not escaped the difficulties which all institutions of credit have to encounter. Accused of rashness by those whose principles it set at naught, whose theories it clashed with, and whose interests it interfered with—it was at an early period accused of want of power by those whose wants it had not met, and whose expectations had not been realized in a single day; and by turns sought for and then abandoned by capitalists, its conditions have varied, and its proceedings have appeared uncertain.

These vicissitudes and struggles during which the constant favor of the government has followed and sustained your efforts, may have retarded the development, but they have not compromised the existence of the *Crédit Foncier*. This is due to the fact that the vitality of an institution of credit depends less on the rapid transaction of its business than on the security of its operations, and the permanency of the interests to meet whose wants it has been formed. Now, in both these respects, the *Crédit Foncier* is superior to any other institution. We may assert that it has no comparison to fear. What operation offers better security than a loan or hypothec, as we grant it, subject to conditions and enjoying the privileges conferred by special legislation? What interests present that character of permanence in the same degree as those in real estate?

Territorial credit undoubtedly existed before your institution was founded, and the sum of 8 milliards of debts proves sufficiently that the land participated in the advantages enjoyed by the State for its loans, and by commerce for its transactions. But that credit which does not facilitate the means of ultimate payment, only leads to ruin the individual who obtains it, without offering any security to the person who grants it. This is the history of ordinary loans on hypothec, with their burthensome renewals, and not unfrequent expropriations. Short credit may in effect suffice for commerce, which, by its numerous transactions, constantly renews its capital. Such is not the condition of real property. The operations which it admits of are effected for a lengthened term; they

are generally works occupying a lengthened period of time for their execution, which, adding a certain value to the soil, do not admit of the capital engaged being rapidly liberated. It is only by degrees and as it produces, year by year, that land can repay the advances it has received. What it requires is time. Credit for a long term of years which diminishes the burthen of repayment by distributing it over a great number of years, adapting as it were to the annual productions of the real property, the annual price to be paid by the proprietor to obtain its freedom from incumbrance.

Credit for a term of years and repayment by annuities form the basis of the system inaugurated under your auspices. Such is the benefit conferred by you on landed estate.

Your system, if it be advantageous as regards property, is not the less profitable to prudent capitalists who prefer the security of the soil to the risk of speculation. For a condition of solvency often but little known or appreciated, and for the limited responsibility of an individual, your society substitutes the collective guarantee of an institution which undertakes at its own risk to estimate the value of the real property offered as security, fixes the amount of credit that will attach to such property, and retains in its hands the security; the contract of loan delivers to the borrower the sign of that security, the *lettre de gage*, the negociation of which will provide him with the capital he seeks for. Thus this institution unites in itself the double character of creditor and debtor, collecting the annuities on the property pledged, securing the regular payment of the interest, and unchangeable as the contract which it holds, immovable as the soil which serves as its security, it effects, by a double operation, the redemption, the force of which it centralizes, and the regularity of which it only can secure.

These advantages are now well understood, and no one now disputes its reality and its importance, as regards the interests of real property and capital, which its object has been to conciliate by affording equal advantages to both.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1857.

LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

	fr. c.	fr. o.
1 Stockholders	15,251,750 ..	30,000,000 ..
2 Cash and Securities	7,524,573 70	359,799 25
3 Securities not matured	29,974 73	
4 <i>T-réor</i>	9,592,704 91	
5 Stock in part paid up	2,902,938 05	2,169,770 27
6 Holders of obligations	9,476,700 ..	
7 Advances on deposits and obligations	518,542 90	
8 Borrowers, realized loans	75,308,418 12	
9 Annuities due	75,152 40	82,049,700 ..
10 Officers of the Company	1,626,058 57	849,383 90
11 Furniture	67,037 58	8,046,636 87
12 <i>Récomptes</i>	1,237,556 35	927,685 ..
13 Costs of establishment	1,446,723 15	140,100 ..
14 Provisional interest 5 per cent. to Stockholders	730,075 ..	419,705 88
15 Miscellaneous	521,924 97	124,962,781 17
		1,353,461 26
	126,316,242 43	126,316,242 43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1857.

DR.

CR.

	fr. c.	fr. c.
1 Interest, premiums and lots on Obligations in circulation	2,886,238 98	3,536,313 82
2 Reduction of costs of first establishment	76,143 95	696,408 21
3 <i>Services des receveurs généraux</i>	151,645 44	402,839 ..
4 General charges	485,379 04	287,307 03
	3,569,406 81	
	1,353,461 26	
	4,922,868 07	4,922,868 07
1 Interest and grants for costs of administration of loans		
2 Interest on capital invested temporarily		
3 Subvention from the State		
4 Income from various sources		

EXTRACT FROM THE OBSERVATIONS OFFERED IN THE NAME OF THE
CENSORS, BY M. PARAVEY, ONE OF THEM, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—The position of our affairs, and the explanations which you have just heard, render it necessary that we should offer but a few brief observations.

A position which presents as the results of last year's transactions, 30,041,200 francs of loans paid up, shewing an increase of more than 21,000,000 francs over the results of the two last years, and which has naturally produced a proportionate increase in the amount of the government subvention.

34,460,400 francs received on obligations, instead of 11,127,700 francs the receipts of last year, making for the year an increase of more than 23,000,000, on the amount of obligations in circulation.

111,956,975 fr. 78c. paid during the year into the *caisse de service*, and reduced by successive drafts to a balance, on 31st December of 38,937,454 fr. 64c., instead of 36,158,892 fr. 52c. paid in 1857 and leaving on 31st December of that year, a balance of 8,031,534 fr. 28c.; 7,594,514 fr. 38c. advanced on deposits of obligations, instead of 1,258,191 fr. 65c. in 1857.

General cash circulation, 241,385,504 fr. 24c., instead of 73,254,053 fr. 26c. in 1857. And lastly as a consequence of these operations, to the most important of which only we now refer, an account of profits and losses which enables you to add one per cent to the amount of the dividend of last year, that is to say, to raise to 9 per cent on the amount of capital paid up, the dividend on the year's profits, after having increased by 310,966 fr. 25c. the amount of the statutory reserve fund, which now amounts to 794,242 fr. 75c., and by 649,685 fr. 07c. the amount of the *fonds de prévoyance* and *de provision*, the object and importance of which have been explained in the reports of previous years, and which have now attained the sum of 3,014,831 fr. 12c.

Such a position of affairs, gentlemen, speaks for itself and requires no comment.

We have examined it with care, we may say with severity. The importance of the results made it incumbent upon us to assure ourselves of their reality. We are convinced that there is no deception in the figures which exhibit it, that suitable, indeed, liberal provision has been made for events in the future, by the appropriations to which we have just referred for the *fonds de réserve* and *de prévoyance*, and that you may safely concur in the proposition now submitted to you, to fix at 22 fr. 50c. per share the total dividend for 1858.



CREDIT FONCIER

No. 1.—POSITION ON

ASSETS.

	FR	C.
Stockholders.....	15,000,000	00
Cash and Securities.....	36,685,342	23
Treasury.....	26,366,920	39
Advances on titres.....	22,774,057	95
Receveurs Généraux.....	2,625,764	68
Holders of obligations libérées partly paid up.....	5,715,600	00
Holders of obligations communales partly paid up.....	10,383,450	00
Borrower's loans paid up.....	306,035,084	04
{ hypothecary for a term of years 253,810,115fr. 20c.		
{ hypothecary for a short time..... 3,115,000 00		
{ to the communes..... 48,776,265 74		
{ drainage works 333,703 10		
Loans to be realized.....	4,127,269	90
Half-year's annuities due.....	477,660	00
Offices of the Company.....	2,729,003	29
Furniture.....	181,788	26
Claims disputed.....	52,381	73
Premiums to be redeemed of the communal loan, 3 per cent.....	9,773,772	49
Discounts renewed.....	3,445,830	36
Miscellaneous.....	2,954,097	07
	449,328,022	39

No. 2.—EXTRACT FROM THE ACCOUNTS

DR.

	FR.	C.
Expenses of Management.....	673,154	55
{ Personal.....		
{ Printing and Miscellaneous.....	329,935	74
Payment of Receveurs Généraux.....	86,000	00
Interest, Premiums, and Prizes on obligations in circulation.....	11,487,502	90
Bank Commissions, &c.....	364,311	70
Registration and Stamps.....	38,338	72
Care of real Property, payments for Furniture, &c.....	66,199	74
Grant of the Society to the Caisse de retraites.....	19,949	15
	13,065,392	50
Net Profit.....	3,049,904	76
	16,115,297	26

DE FRANCE.

31st DECEMBER, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

	FR.	C.
Capital stock.....	30,000,000	00
{ Paid up..... 15,000,000fr. 00c.		
{ To be paid up..... 15,000,000 00		
Statutory Reserve.....	1,821,311	61
Réserve immobilière.....	2,388,587	49
Fonds de prévoyance and provision for the payment of obligations.....	1,954,962	21
Obligations foncières in circulation.....	259,148,200	00
Obligations communales in circulation.....	35,833,577	51
Premiums of the communal loan, 3 per cent.....	9,773,772	49
Titres partially paid up.....	16,099,050	00
Loans deferred.....	23,086,744	48
Funds deposited.....	57,061,275	70
Sous-Comptoir des Entrepreneurs.....	3,767,906	63
Crédit Agricole.....	465,273	74
Obligations drawn in the tirages to be repaid.....	765,100	00
Interest, premiums, prizes, and dividends to be paid.....	2,040,896	25
Miscellaneous.....	2,071,459	52
	446,278,117	63
Excess of Assets over Liabilities.....	3,049,904	76
	449,328,022	39

OF PROFITS AND LOSSES FOR 1861.

CR.

	FR.	C.
Interest on loans realised.....	11,688,776	52
Grant for expenses of management.....	1,296,893	26
Miscellaneous.....	623,223	74
Interest on capital stock and reserve funds.....	987,096	39
Profits on deposits of funds.....	771,204	00
Subvention from the State (balance).....	601,103	50
Cost of original Establishment repaid by the Crédit Agricole..... 50,000fr. 00c.		
Subscription by Crédit Agricole for management for eleven months.... 96,999 85		
	146,999	85
	16,115,297	26

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS

OF THE

CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE IN 1859, 1860, AND 1861.

No. 3.—LOANS, ADVANCES, OR CREDITS.

NATURE OF THE OPERATIONS.	1859.		1860.		1861.		
	FR.	C.	FR.	C.	FR.	C.	
Hypothecary loans for terms of years.....	26,386,300	00	48,054,300	00	87,307,584	00	
Hypothecary loans for short terms.....	7,551,000	00	1,856,000	00	2,500,000	00	
Loans for drainage works.....	36,000	00	131,800	00	172,950	00	
Hypothecary loans in Algeria					294,800	00	
Communal Loans			19,178,145	00	24,892,985	12	
Advances on <i>obligations foncières</i>	8,164,468	46	11,111,655	80	32,227,011	33	
Advances on <i>obligations communales</i>					4,944,370	25	
Advances on various securities.....	10,327,706	25	62,656,778	54	7,789,520	77	
<i>Crédits du Sous-Comptoir des Entrepreneurs ap- proves by the Crédit Foncier de France</i>			on hypothec.....	12,580,168	00	15,185,200	00
			on other securities,	554,749	00	4,056,508	00
Total	52,465,474	71	156,123 595	34	179,367,929	47	

No. 4.

STATEMENT OF THE MONTHLY LOANS

OF THE

CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE IN 1859, 1860 AND 1861.

MONTH.	1859.	1860.			1861.		
	Hypothecary Loans.	Loans.		TOTAL.	Loans.		TOTAL.
		Hypothecary.	Communal.		Hypothecary.	Communal.	
January.....	Fr. 943,500	Fr. 2,826,500	...	Fr. 2,826,500	Fr. 20,189,884	Fr. 1,521,783	Fr. 21,711,667
February	4,563,700	2,548,500	...	2,548,500	3,885,400	2,403,000	6,288,400
March.....	2,524,500	4,150,000	...	4,150,000	5,009,000	...	5,009,000
April.....	1,491,000	3,695,000	...	3,665,000	6,469,000	1,850,000	8,119,000
May.....	2,090,500	3,107,000	...	3,107,000	3,933,500	251,375	4,184,875
June.....	3,330,500	5,979,000	...	5,979,000	6,179,000	2,173,375	8,352,375
July.....	1,730,500	4,648,000	...	4,648,000	7,407,200	15,835,306	23,242,506
August.....	2,102,000	3,065,000	...	3,065,000	7,844,600	...	7,844,600
September.....	2,450,500	7,013,300	...	7,013,300	5,440,100	1,007,946	6,448,046
October	1,703,000	3,560,000	...	3,560,000	9,300,900	33,000	9,333,900
November.....	1,447,800	2,747,000	18,648,645	21,395,645	6,794,700	4,700	6,799,400
December.....	2,003,000	4,740,000	529,500	5,269,500	5,146,100	12,500	5,158,600
Total.....	26,386,300	48,054,300	19,178,145	67,232,445	87,599,384	24,892,935	112,492,369

CLASSIFICATION OF

No. 5.—ACCORDING TO

YEARS.	Above 1,000,000.		500,000 to 1,000,000.		100,000 to 500,000.	
	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
1853 to 1858.....	2	Fr. 12,400,000	26	Fr. 17,990,000	263	Fr. 47,193,000
1859.....	1	3,600,000	1	600,000	71	13,706,000
1860.....	2	5,500,000	6	4,002,000	99	20,909,000
1861.....	3	20,000,000	8	5,970,000	162	32,784,000
Total.....	8	41,500,000	41	23,562,000	595	114,592,000

No. 6.—ACCORDING TO

YEARS.	10 to 19 years.		20 years.		21 to 30 years.	
	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
1853 to 1858.....	"	Fr. "	165	Fr. 6,739,780	75	Fr. 2,498,050
1859.....	9	289,000	14	429,000	10	317,000
1860.....	39	1,494,500	33	659,043	32	1,804,000
1861.....	57	1,401,100	47	1,254,200	71	2,250,500
Total.....	105	3,184,600	259	9,082,023	188	6,869,550

No. 7.—ACCORDING TO THE

YEARS.	DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE.	
	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
1853 to 1858.....	835	Fr. 76,062,800
1859.....	233	20,415,400
1860.....	510	35,437,000
1861.....	826	60,380,700
Total.....	2,404	201,295,900

HYPOTHECARY LOANS.

THEIR IMPORTANCE.

50,000 to 100,000.		10,000 to 50,000.		Above 10,000.		TOTAL.	
NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
	Fr.		Fr.		Fr.		Fr.
264	17,085,850	713	16,726,480	463	2,142,000	1,731	113,537,330
56	4,241,000	158	3,965,900	56	273,400	343	26,386,300
111	8,517,000	314	8,121,500	177	1,004,800	709	48,054,300
168	13,827,384	472	13,037,700	345	1,980,300	1,158	87,599,384
599	43,671,234	1,657	41,851,580	1,041	5,400,500	3,941	275,577,314

THEIR DURATION.

31 to 40 years.		40 to 49 years.		50 years.		60 years.		TOTAL.	
No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.
	Fr.		Fr.		Fr.		Fr.		Fr.
29	2,463,600	283	35,161,424	1,179	66,674,476	...	...	1,731	113,537,330
9	295,000	300	25,050,300	...	..	1	6,000	343	26,386,300
15	270,000	552	24,848,311	37	9,008,416	...	...	709	48,054,300
20	1,111,500	426	25,373,884	537	56,208,200	...	...	1,158	87,599,384
74	4,140,100	1,561	120,403,949	1,753	131,891,092	1	6,000	3,941	275,577,314

SITUATION OF THE REAL ESTATES.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.		TOTAL.	
NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
	Fr.		Fr.
896	37,474,530	1,731	113,537,330
110	5,970,900	343	26,386,300
199	12,617,300	709	48,054,300
332	18,218,684	1,158	87,599,384
1,537	74,281,414	3,941	275,577,314

GENERAL MOVEMENT—CASH STATEMENT.
No. 8.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

YEARS.	SPECIE.		SECURITIES.				COUPONS.				TOTAL.			
	DEBIT.		RECEIVED.		PAID OUT.		RECEIVED.		PAID OUT.					
	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.				
1859.....	605,228,024	03	604,660,372	44	60,301,819	84	60,301,819	84	.....	.....	.....	1,333,595,879	13	
1860.....	1,017,689,986	25	1,016,201,473	75	76,112,755	16	76,112,755	16	3,243,145	91	2,884,042	55	2,215,293,847	42
1861.....	1,150,878,063	54	1,156,314,108	62	179,686,226	13	179,686,226	13	11,968,383	40	11,179,438	65	2,720,816,305	70

GENERAL STATEMENT OF TITLES.
No. 9.—OBLIGATIONS FONCIERES,

Promesses in circulation, 31st Dec.	OBLIGATIONS OF						TOTAL.	
	500 fr. 5 %.		100 fr. 4 %.		500 fr. 3 %.			100 fr. 3 %.
	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.		
1859.....	32,568,000	50,826,300	17,683,200	23,255,500	3,773,000	Fr.	Fr.	
1860.....	63,030,000	61,132,500	20,946,800	25,515,000	4,284,200	1,555,800	129,665,400	
1861.....	118,604,000	85,521,000	18,902,800	28,473,000	6,299,500	1,475,700	176,384,200	
1859.....	406,500	1,105,000	438,000	819,400	182,500	1,347,900	259,148,200	
1860.....	709,500	1,537,000	578,400	1,003,000	209,700	126,000	3,077,500	
1861.....	1,208,500	2,120,500	709,700	1,224,600	242,600	136,100	4,173,700	
Promesses, &c., redeemed, 31st Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,500	5,710,500

PAYMENT OF DEPOSITS.

“OBLIGATIONS FONCIERES” AND “OBLIGATIONS COMMUNALES.”

No. 10.—DÉPOTS LIBRES.

(CERTIFICATS NOMINATIFS).

YEARS.	OBLIGATIONS FONCIERES.			OBLIGATIONS COMMUNALES.		
	RECEIVED.	WITHDRAWN.	BALANCE.	RECEIVED.	WITHDRAWN.	BALANCE.
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
1859.....	14,756,500	9,739,300	23,694,700	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	24,021,500	9,809,000	37,907,200	2,266,500	23,000	2,243,500
1861.....	31,156,300	8,203,100	60,860,400	1,424,500	977,000	2,694,000

No. 11.—DEPOSITS ENGAGED.

(ADVANCES.)

YEARS.	OBLIGATIONS FONCIERES.			OBLIGATIONS COMMUNALES.		
	RECEIVED.	WITHDRAWN.	BALANCE.	RECEIVED.	WITHDRAWN.	BALANCE.
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
1859.....	12,885,700	9,542,600	7,232,600	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	15,911,000	12,216,500	10,927,200	.....	.....	.....
1861.....	41,640,400	7,000,600	24,639,700	7,292,700	4,244 800	3,047,900

No. 12.

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF STOCK

OF THE

CRÉDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.	NUMBER OF SHARES TRANSFERRED.
1852.....	501	14,073
1853.....	2,994	96,463
1854.....	1,922	69,525
1855.....	1,497	35,479
1856.....	2,708	93,332
1857.....	1,125	38,475
1858.....	1,118	24,254
1859.....	801	16,068
1860.....	1,196	20,880
1861.....	1,101	21,474

STATUTES

OF THE

HYPOTHECARY AND DISCOUNT BANK

OF

BAVARIA.

CHAPTER I.

ESTABLISHMENT AND DIRECTION.

1. The Hypothecary and Discount Bank is established by a private society under the protection and constant supervision of the Government. Its profits are the property of the society.

2. This establishment is divided according to its functions, and in conformity with the Law of 1st July, 1854—

A. into a Hypothecary Bank.

B. and a Bank of Discount.

3. The Hypothecary Bank is based on the special system of credit, and on the provisions of the law which relate thereto.

4. The chief place of business of the bank is at Munich, but a branch will shortly be established at Augsburg, which will have the same powers and duties as regards loans, deposits, discounts, &c. If necessary, other branches will be established in other cities in Bavaria.

5. The bank may increase its original capital of 10 millions of florins up to 20 millions, if the extent of its operations demands such increase. Under any circumstances, it undertakes to increase it to 12 millions of florins, without delay, to satisfy all applications that may be made upon it in conformity with the by-laws.

In the event of any further issue of stock by the bank, the subscribers of the first 10 millions will be entitled to one-half the new stock in proportion to their previous subscriptions; one-fourth is placed at the disposal of the Government; so much of that fourth as is not taken up by the Government, and the remaining fourth, are left to the direction of the bank.

In case the bank possesses a reserve fund before such further issue of stock, those parties who take up the new stock shall, in addition to the amount of the stock, pay in a proportionate contribution to the reserve fund.

6. For the formation of the original capital, nominative shares of 500 florins are issued, transmissible by simple endorsement, without legal intervention. These shares are regis-

tered in the order of their numbers, under the name of the proprietor, in a counterfoil register. To effect a transfer in this book, the original share must be returned; until its presentation, the party in whose name it stands is deemed the proprietor.

7. The instalments are payable in cash at the office of the bank, and at the periods fixed by the directors, one month's previous notice being given to the shareholders. So soon as the by-laws are adopted, and upon notice by the board of directors of the bank, the stockholders shall pay 50 florins per share, or 10 per cent., for which they will receive nominative share certificates. In no case shall more than 500 florins be paid on each share.

8. Each share will be entitled to an equal share in the reserve fund and in the profits of the bank. During the whole period of its operations, only interest and dividends shall be divided.

9. Inhabitants of the country, foreigners and public monetary institutions may hold stock.

10. To each share certificate are attached dividend coupons for 10 years, or 20 half-yearly coupons. The annual rate of interest is fixed at 3 per cent; each coupon is of the value of $7\frac{1}{2}$ florins, not including the dividend which will be declared at the same time in the *pro rata* of the profits, which shall be made public by the Board of Directors.

11. The duration of the bank is fixed at 99 years. Its privileges will expire at the end of that period, if not previously renewed.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE BANK.

12. The bank and its branches,

1st. Will enjoy all the commercial and discount privileges of Augsburg, and in all contestations between the bank and persons amenable to the tribunal of commerce, in relation to commercial matters, judgment will be given in accordance with the provisions of the commercial law of Augsburg, unless express stipulations to the contrary exist between the bank and the parties interested.

2nd. All the Acts shall be signed "*Banque bavaroise d'hypothèque et d'escompte*"; this signature shall have the same effect as that of a public authority.

3rd. Each establishment shall have its own seal.

4th. They may receive deposits of money belonging to minors, paying a fixed rate of interest thereon.

13. The bank shall enjoy the exclusive right of putting into circulation, notes payable to bearer, the value of any of which shall not be less than ten florins. The total amount of these notes shall not exceed four-tenths of the capital, and the maximum amount shall not exceed eight millions of florins.

Three-fourths of each issue shall be guaranteed by hypothecary loans, on property double in value of the amount loaned, and the remaining fourth at the least by disposable specie in the coffers of the bank.

The Directors shall, moreover, take care that the three-fourths guaranteed by hypothec shall have their repayment secured by bonds and other securities in hand, easy of negotiation, if required.

These notes will be received in payment at the public treasury, for their nominal value.

14. The bank undertakes to issue notes payable on demand, and to receive back these notes on payment of their value, at any of its branches specially authorized.

15. Their value to be paid in the local currency.

16. The bank shall not accept *saisie-arret* on notes issued by it, nor on money received by it on deposit.

17. The share certificates and other nominative documents issued by the bank, may be judicially annulled, when they shall have been lost, in accordance with the laws of the country respecting obligations, but notice thereof must be immediately given to the Board of Directors.

18. At the expiration of its privileges, or in case of its dissolution, the bank shall deposit in the royal treasury the exact amount of its notes in circulation.

The amount of the notes not exchanged at the expiration of three years, in conformity with the purport of the notes, shall become the property of the bank after public advertisement. It shall be the same thing when the Directors of the bank shall exchange the notes in circulation, on account of their deterioration or otherwise.

19. Counterfeiting and alteration of the notes shall be punished in conformity with article 2 of the law of 1st July, 1834.

20. As regards sums deposited in the bank, the bank shall have the right of paying itself out of the deposit without judicial intervention.

CHAPTER III.

CONNECTION OF THE BANK WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

21. A royal commissioner, appointed by the government, shall exercise a constant supervision over the execution of the statutes of the bank.

1st. He may be present at meetings of the committee, and of the Board of Direction, and at the elections.

2nd. He is entitled to have communications at any time of the books and accounts of the bank.

3rd. He shall supervise, upon his own responsibility, the execution of the provisions of section 13 in relation to notes, and shall affix his signature and seal to the said notes, before their issue.

22. When the royal commissioner is of opinion that the directors or the committee of the bank are acting in excess of their powers, are desirous of proceeding in contravention of the statutes, and that they do not allow of his thorough supervision, he refers at once to the government, and the matter at issue is suspended until its decision is obtained.

23. The bank may, on its own affairs, make direct applications to the Royal Ministers.

24. When the Government enters into negotiations with the bank, in respect of any financial operation, all the provisions of the statutes and by-laws apply to it as they do to private individuals.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BANK.

25. The affairs of the bank are managed by a Board of Directors, and by the administrative officers of the bank, the latter being paid employés. The Board of Directors appoint a judicial council. The society of stockholders is represented before the Board of Directors by a committee of the bank, composed of the sixty largest stockholders.

26. The committee appoints from among the shareholders residing at Munich, seven persons who constitute the Board of Directors. Their members retire by lot, one the first year, two the second, and four the third. Their places are filled by election. The Board appoints its president.

27. The administration of the Board elects annually such auditors as they may deem necessary, from among the skilled merchants residing at Munich, who can set a just value on the *raisons de commerce* and on the signatures for discounts. To make a decision, three auditors are necessary.

28. The election of each administrator is made by ballot, and only after the first is declared elected, is the election of the second proceeded with, and so with the others.

29. All national shareholders who enjoy the unrestricted management of their affairs may be members of the administration or of the committee. Women, foreigners, corporations and public bodies, are excluded. Insolvents, so long as their prior obligations are unfulfilled, cannot be members either of the committee or of the administration.

No shareholder may be represented by a proxy, excepting only members of the royal family.

30. The directors appoint annually a certain number of censors for the business of discounts.

31. The directors meet once a week. Three directors must be present to pass a resolution.

32. The services of the directors and censors are gratuitous.

33. The administration of the bank is composed of a managing director and of the officers.

34. The officers must not be engaged in commerce.

35. The administration manage the current business of the bank.

36. The official proceedings of the bank are signed by the acting director and an administrator.

37. The bank committee meets once a year. It is composed of sixty shareholders.

38. The functions of the committee are the auditing of the accounts, the confirmation of appointments, and the proposition and amendment of the statutes.

CHAPTER V.

PROVISIONS RESPECTING THE DIVIDENDS AND RESERVE FUND.

39. The books are to be closed by the administration twice a year, at the end of Jun and the end of December, to calculate the profits on the operations, and to divide them as dividends in the proportion of the shares, after deducting the amount to be carried to the reserve fund.

40. In the first place, before any distribution, 3 per cent. interest on the capital of each share of 500 florins, or for six months $7\frac{1}{2}$ florins is set apart.

Three-fourths of the balance of profits, after deducting all expenses, losses and doubtful debts, constitute the dividend to be distributed in the *pro rata* of the shares.

The result of the half-yearly balance is made public, and after its publication, the dividend is payable in exchange for the coupons.

41. The one-fourth remaining of the property constitutes a reserve fund, which must be raised to the amount of one-tenth of the capital. This fund must always be kept at that amount, without ever exceeding it. So soon as the reserve fund reaches the amount indicated, the fourth part of the profits is to be added to the dividend divided.

42. The reserve fund shall be the subject of a separate account; it shall be invested by the corporation in public securities or in private obligations, so as to produce interest. This interest will be entered as receipts in the December balance-sheet, and will be added to the dividend.

CHAPTER VI.

SEC. I.—OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE BANK IN GENERAL.

43.—Three-fifths of the capital of the Bank will be employed in hypothecary loans, and two-fifths only for the other operations of the society.

44.—In case the Bank shall not receive a sufficient number of satisfactory applications for the investment of the three-fifths of its capital, it may employ the funds at its disposal for its other operations, but subject to the express condition that they are to be loaned at short dates only, so that they always be in a position to restore the three-fifths to their original destination.

45.—The Bank shall never speculate on its own account, either generally or on special occasions, in the securities of foreign powers.

46.—The business of the Bank includes the following operations:

1st. Hypothecary loans.

2nd. Discount transactions.

- A. Simple discount.
 B. The discounting of bills of exchange which do not offer the securities indicated in § 62, No. 2.
 3. Loans on paper securities.
 4. The *opération d'endossement*.
 5. Deposits.
 6. Life assurances, life rents, and other analagous operations.
 7. Receiving deposits of moneys both by the State and individuals, and paying a stipulated interest.
 47.—Of the operations referred to in the preceding paragraph, those of simple discount are to be specially favored by the administration.

SEC. II.—OF THE PARTICULAR BRANCHES OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE BANK.

1st.—Of *Hypothecary Loans*.

48.—The Bank only lends one-half of the estimated value of the property hypothecated, and generally only on first hypothec—that is to say:

1st. On all real estate situated in Bavaria.

2nd. On the houses in the towns or boroughs which produce a certain revenue, excepting chateaux and buildings which cannot be leased, in so far as the latter are to be reckoned as security without the addition of other property.

In the matter of fiefs or trusts, the bank reserves to itself the right of making special conditions for its own security.

Bavarian subjects may obtain loans on all their property situated within the States of the Confederation, when the laws of the country in which they lie afford adequate certainty of ensuring prompt and summary proceedings and execution.

In conformity with title 7 of the law respecting Banks, of 1st July, 1834, the subjects of the other States of the Confederation can only obtain loans out of the two-fifths of the capital reserved for discount transactions.

49.—Loans of this description are effected in cash only, in round sums of not less than five hundred florins.

The legal and all other costs are payable by the borrower.

50.—Applicants for loans may address the bank verbally or in writing, either directly or by proxy, or by sworn brokers. They shall annex to their application a description of the real estate security, an estimate of its value in accordance with sec. 60, and a legal extract from the register of hypothecs, and a declaration of acquiescence in the statutes.

51.—The borrower shall submit to the Bavarian Hypothecary Bank a writing containing all the conditions stipulated by the bank, for guaranteeing the loan and the payment of the stipulated interest, and moreover a declaration in the form of *procès-verbal*:

1st. That he recognises and acknowledges the statutes of the bank as the rules by which he is bound exclusively for the decision and interpretation of his agreement of loan with the bank.

2nd. That in case payment shall not have been made within the 14 days next following the day fixed therefor,

A. He submits himself to the decision of the competent tribunal, in which the bank shall take proceedings based on the hypothec, or on an authentic extract from the register of hypothecs, and that he will not offer any exception or other proceeding prior to the liquidation of the arrears.

B. That he extends to the bank the choice of property to be seized, without compelling the bank to follow the order prescribed by the provisions of the Ordinance, chapter 18, sec. 3.

C. That he will make no opposition which cannot be proved on the spot, by authentic documents, to the mode of *saisie* employed against him.

D. That he renounces to all dilatory proceedings at law, and to all the *bénéfices de droit, réglemens d'indulgence, &c., compétence, cession de biens* and *suspension provisoire (moratorium)*.

3rd. That in case of the deterioration in value of any one of the subjects of the hypothec, which may endanger the security of the debt, the bank may not only proceed to a

new valuation, but also, in exceptional cases, to demand the repayment of the loan after six months' notice, and without regard to the conditions entered into as regards annuities.

4th. That in case the debtor shall subsequently apply for another loan, he binds himself to permit the inscription, for arrears of interest and costs, of the tenth part of the capital loaned, as a second hypothec, producing no interest.

5th. That he will pay all the costs and damages resulting from the non-fulfilment of his engagements. This declaration is to be inscribed on the margin of the deed of hypothec and of the register of hypothecs, in the form of an observation.

52. The redemption of a hypothecary debt shall only be effected by annuities. The debtor, however, may always free himself by voluntary payments on account, or by complete repayment. Each of the payments on account shall not be less than the amount of an annuity.

53. The ordinary amount of an annuity is fixed at one per cent. *Amortissements inférieurs* at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or *supérieurs* at one per cent are the subjects of express agreements previously entered into by the borrower.

The annuities are payable half yearly, at periods fixed by the Bank.

54. Debtors who pay their annuities without interruption redeem the whole of their debt, in conformity with tables 1 to 4, on payment of

4 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.	of the amount borrowed,	in 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	years.
5	do	do	do	43 do
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do	do	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
6	do	do	do	20 do

For those who are desirous of making larger yearly payments, separate calculations are made, in which the annual costs of management are entered as though the loan had been contracted for forty-three years.

But when the debtor makes payments in account, or pays off the entire debt, the costs of management to be paid by him are calculated in proportion to the annuities paid by him for the years during which he was in partial possession of the capital.

55. On the application of the debtor, the account for the gradual repayment of the debt may not only be stopped by deducting the payments already made, but the balance remaining due may be considered as a new loan.

56. In certain cases funded securities, offering an adequate guarantee, may be transferred to the Bank. In such case the Bank gives the debtor a receipt which acknowledges his right to the security upon payment of the loan for which they are deposited, at the expiration of forty-three years, provided, however, that the half-yearly interest has been regularly paid.

If the possessor or his successor offer repayment, he is allowed the annuities already paid in deduction of the capital amount due, in accordance with sec. 54. In case of irregularity in the payment, the ordinary proceedings upon funded securities are employed against the proprietor, and after the sale by auction, the purchaser enjoys all the rights and advantages of the former debtor.

57. Upon complete payment of the debt the debtor receives the obligation discharged, and upon presenting it at the registry office, he obtains the cancellation of the hypothec in the register.

58. The Bank accepts only its own discharges in proof of payment.

59. The administration of the Bank, after previous enquiry into the circumstances and the state of affairs of any proprietor who has suffered unexpected losses, may grant him a long or short delay for the payment of his annuities, and also a new loan upon such terms of payment as are suited to his case. The proprietor who desires to obtain this favor must prove his losses to the satisfaction of the Bank, within fourteen days at most after their occurrence.

60. Valuation shall be made with a due regard to all the circumstances tending to establish the real value of the property hypothecated, all the rules prescribed by law being observed, and,

1st. Ground rents shall be deducted at the rate of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent when they are perpetual and at the rate of 5 per cent. when they are only temporary.

2nd. Buildings erected on the property shall only be included under the following circumstances:

A. When they add to the value of the property, or have a money value which can be easily realized.

B. Chateaux in the country parts, with other properties, are only to be estimated at their value as residences.

Ornamental buildings are not to be included in the valuation.

C. The total value of the buildings necessary for the agricultural or manufacturing processes is to be taken into consideration.

D. All buildings must be insured against fire.

3rd. Buildings in cities and towns must be worth at least double the amount of the loans, the production of a fixed and certain rent being authentically established.

4th. Enclosed forests are to be valued by sworn foresters, regard being had to the amount of the contributions and the permanent revenue, according to the rules of forestry and capitalizing at 3½ per cent. the net amount ascertained.

For the valuation of other rural property, the assessed value shall serve as the basis; the proprietor, however, is at liberty to prove a higher value, and the Bank reserves the right of re-valuation, if they have reason to fear that a loan based on the assessed value exposes it to loss.

61. The administration of the Bank may also ascribe a higher value to the property hypothecated, upon conforming with the laws.

II. DISCOUNT FEES 62 TO 70.

70. Public funds are discounted by the bank at 80 per cent of their current value on change.

III. OPERATIONS ON PAPER OR MONEY.

71. The bank lends 90 per cent of their current value on change of the public securities of the country and of its own shares.

74. Loans on deposits are only granted for ninety days at furthest.

IV., V., VI. RELATIVE TO THE INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS OF THE BANK.

VII. DISSOLUTION OF THE BANK.

81. The dissolution can only take place before the expiration of the privileges of the Bank (sec. 2), upon the requisition of three fourths of the stockholders, holding not less than three-fourths of the stock.

In such case ten members elected in the committee are added to the administration of the Bank, to proceed conjointly to the liquidation of, and also to deliberate upon and discharge all the engagements of the establishment.

82. Any modification of these statutes must, before becoming executory, be sanctioned by the government.

6th January, 1850.

STATUTES
OF THE
CREDIT FONCIER.
OF
GALLICIA.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The institution of credit is a free association of proprietors, under the guarantee of the States of Galicia.

All properties registered as independent, and on which at least 1000 florins may be loaned by agreement in conformity with Section 36, may be admitted into the association.

The property of the State, of *communes*, and of corporations under the control of the government, are excluded from the association so long as they retain this quality. Property forming part of an undivided estate is also excluded, but several independent parcels of one and the same domain may be united to form one joint property, on which the *minimum* amount of 1000 florins may be loaned.

3. Loans may be effected at all times of the year.

4. The association may be joined in the following manner:

A. By contracting a loan.

B. By becoming proprietor of land on which a loan exists, and declaring the desire of continuing it.

If the new proprietor takes no formal proceeding after having received the *autorisation d'accession*, the latter takes place tacitly. In case he refuses within that period, he must repay the amount as provided by Sec. 19.

5. Withdrawal from the association is effected by the repayment of the debt, or by the sale of the property registered.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE "LETTRES DE GAGE."

The association effects its loans by the issue of *lettres de gage*.

7. The *lettres de gage* are public acts securing to their holder the regular payment of interest and the repayment of their nominal value, at the will of the association, six months after notice to that effect; the holders not being entitled to demand payment.

8. The *lettres de gage* shall be drawn up in conformity with the form annexed hereto. They shall only be issued of the amounts of 100, 500, 1000, 5000 and 10,000 florins, at 4 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. They are made payable to order or to bearer, at the will of the borrower. Their repayment is governed either by *tirage au sort* or the will of the association.

9. Obligations payable to order alone require any formal transfer.

10. Obligations payable to bearer may be made payable to order; those of a large amount may be exchanged for others of smaller value, and those which have been damaged may be replaced.

11. With each obligation, twenty coupons for the half-yearly interest are delivered.

These coupons are always paid, even though the *lettres de gage* have been redeemed or repaid before they become due. On presentation of the *talon* the coupons are renewed in the tenth year, the obligations are not extinguished by repayment. If the owner of the *lettres de gage* does not bring back the coupons, the amount of the coupons in circulation is withheld from him when repayment is made. Interest may only be prescribed after thirty years.

CHAPTER III.

OBLIGATION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

12. Any proprietor who desires to contract a loan is bound to execute an obligation containing a statement of the amount of the loan, a detailed description of the property hypothecated, a statement of the payments to be made annually to the association, and an undertaking: 1st., to conform to the statutes; 2nd., to pay three per cent. in addition to the amount of the loan, to provide for the requirements of section 64; 3rd., to pay all the other costs of proceedings, &c. This obligation must be signed by the debtor and two witnesses.

13. The debt must be inscribed in the registers of hypothecs before the *lettres de gage* are issued.

14. Before the *lettres de gage* are issued, they are submitted to the Board of Supervision, who authorize their issue after indicating on each the number and total value of all those which have been issued.

16. Payment must be made into the treasury of the administration,—of A, the interest; B, the contribution to the sinking fund, the first half-yearly payment to be made in advance on receiving the *lettre de gage*; C, the costs of management.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE REDEMPTION.

17. The redemption is effected by means of an annual payment of one per cent. of the capital of the loan.

18. The association can only enact repayment in full in the cases provided for in section 63, but the debtor is always at liberty to make payments on account or to pay off the entire loan. In the case of final payment, the whole amount which he has previously redeemed is placed to his credit, but he must pay one-half year's interest on his debt, on the occasion of each payment on account.

20. Payments on account may be made in *lettres de gage* or in money, but the interest must always be paid in specie.

21. The sinking fund, and the payments on account, are appropriated to the redemption of the *lettres de gage* designated by the *tirage au sort*.

24. All the profits of the association are added to the sinking fund.

25. The drawing of the *lettres de gage* to be redeemed, takes place twice a year: in June and in December; the numbers drawn are published in the Gazettes of Vienna and Lemberg. They are redeemed six months after the *tirage*; no more interest is allowed on them after that period, and after 30 years, if they are not presented, their value is added to the reserve fund. The association may discount *lettres de gage* repayable within six months.

27. Whenever a debtor redeems 100 florins of his debt, he may demand the radiation of that amount on the registers of hypothecs, but round sums of 100 florins only, or their multiples may be radiated, and the interest payable after each radiation always remains the same.

28. When a proprietor has repaid at least one-fourth of his debt, he may also demand that the three-fourths remaining due shall only be redeemed within the period of years stipulated for the extinction of the entire debt, to be computed from the day of the payment of the first fourth.

In the case of several loans being made on one and the same property, the payments on account of any one of these loans may not be imputed to the others.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE HYPOTHEC.

29. The association only lends the first half of the value of the property, so that taxes etc., alone rank prior to its hypothec.

30. It may, however, grant a loan on property already hypothecated, but on condition that the registered creditors yield their right of priority.

33. The association decides as to the expediency of loans on lands already hypothecated for less than one-twentieth part of their value, in cases where the privilege of first hypothec is not yielded.

35. The borrower must prove that he has paid all arrears of taxes. If the amount of taxes in arrears does not exceed one-twentieth of the value of the property, the half of that value is loaned, but the amount due is withheld in *lettres de gage*, and these being sold the arrears are paid with the proceeds.

CHAPTER VI.

RIGHTS OF THE ASSOCIATION AGAINST ITS DEBTORS.

37. The association, before the courts of justice, enjoys all the privileges appertaining to inscription *en première hypothèque*.

38. It has the right of satisfying its claims out of the real estate of the debtor in its possession, in accordance with Art. 43 of the *Code de Commerce*, and the privileges granted to the *Mont de Piété* of Lemberg.

40. The books of the association are sufficient legal evidence against the members of the association, and even against subsequent holders of the *lettres de gage*.

41. The *Comité des États* has a right of arbitration.

43. Appeals against its decisions are made first to the Court of Appeal of Lemberg, and thence to the Supreme Court of Justice at Vienna.

43. All these tribunals may order provisional execution of their judgments, notwithstanding the appeal.

44. The director of the association has the right of choosing for the recovery of the rights, between execution *par voie administrative* or *par voie judiciaire*.

47. At the adjudication if no one will agree to the upset price, the sale takes place at the highest bid below.

48. When the officers of the association are compelled to resort to sequestration, they may reserve the whole or any part of the revenues of the immovables sequestered.

50. The proprietor is allowed 14 days within which to make opposition and defend himself against the judgment ordering the sequestration of his property.

51. Every member of the association is bound to discharge the functions of commissioner of the association in case of sequestration, or in the case of seizure of property lying within the limits of his *cercle*.

52. Out of the proceeds of a sequestration, the amount of taxes due is first reserved, then the amount due to the association, and the surplus, if any there be, is deposited with the judge.

54. Any contestation respecting the correctness of the accounts of any such course between the administration and the debtor is submitted to the decision of arbitrators.

61. In cases of insolvency of the debtor, the association is compelled to rank in its order with other creditors, but after two biddings, without a sale, the association may demand a third auction without any reserve, and to be the first paid out of the proceeds.

63. The demand for repayment of the loan by the association can only be made in the following cases :

1st. When the proprietor neglects his property to such an extent as to endanger the safety of the debt.

2nd. When within a period of two years the debtor has been thrice threatened with seizure.

3rd. When the seizure of the property is authorized for a private debt, and the proprietor neglects to pay regularly his half-yearly *rentes*.

In these three cases only the association may exact complete repayment six months after a sequestration made therefor, and after three successive advertisements in the *Gazette de Lemberg*.

The interest on the debt is payable in cash. The capital may be repaid in *lettres de gage* or in money.

64. Whenever a payment is in arrear, the debtor is bound to pay six months interest on the sum in arrears.

65. The members of the association shall also pay an extraordinary contribution to cover the cost resulting from delays of payments, the association being sometimes obliged to borrow money at a higher rate to cover the amount. Debtors, moreover, pay all the other expenses occasioned by them.

CHAPTER VII.

RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF "LETTRES DE GAGE."

68. The association offers to its creditors as guarantee for the fulfilment of its engagements :

1st. The vigor with which they can cause execution to issue against their own debtors.

2nd. The resources placed at its disposal by the sinking fund.

3rd. The rigid punctuality with which they always exact their payments.

69. In the event of the association not fulfilling, with all desirable punctuality, its obligations to a holder of a *lettre de gage*, the latter may make application to the tribunal of Lemberg—

A. For proceedings against the association directly.

B. Or for the seizure of any one of the properties affected.

C. Or, lastly, he may apply for payment out of the property of the States, in virtue of the guarantee extended by these States.

73. A commission of enquiry appointed for that purpose is bound to make known, within three days, its opinion as to the merits of the demand by the holders of the *lettres de gage*.

CHAPTER VIII.

CAPITAL OF THE ASSOCIATION.

74. The capital at the disposal of the association is composed :

A. Of the disposable balance of the appropriation for the formation of a regiment of lancers, called The Emperor's.

B. Of the share coming to the States out of the fund voted for the erection of public commercial guarantee, a project since abandoned.

The two sums are given to the association by the States of Galicia, to meet the first cost of establishment, and for the formation of a reserve fund.

75. His Majesty the Emperor has further been pleased to permit :

A. The property and savings of towns, communes and corporations, religious establishments and other public bodies, and also the funds arising from *tutelles* and *consignations* should be invested in *lettres de gage*, always with the sanction of the parties interested, and the authorization of the competent authorities.

B. That the States of Galicia should guarantee the fulfilment of the engagements of the association, and that for this purpose they should affect all their revenues, and all debts due to them.

It is understood, however, that the debtors shall repay to the States all their advances, with interest and costs.

76. The reserve fund is further increased :

1st. By the interest accruing on the discounting of *lettres de gage* and on interest coupons.

2nd. By the interest on the half yearly rents paid in advance by the debtors.

3rd, and lastly. By all extraordinary and unforeseen receipts.

77. The reserve fund of the association is destined :

1st. To meet unforeseen advances occasioned by debtors in arrears and by losses.

2nd. To make advances to borrowers, who are victims of disaster ; no person, however, being entitled to claim such advance as a right.

3rd. To pay the costs of management, in part, or to extend to the debtors of the association equivalent advantages, so soon as the reserve fund shall have attained to an adequate amount.

In case of dissolution of the establishment, the reserve fund will be returned to the States, who will decide to what purpose of public utility it shall be appropriated.

78. All the disposable funds forming the reserve fund shall be invested in *lettres de gage*, either by advancing to the holders of *lettres de gage* three-fourths of their nominal value for periods of three months at most, or by the purchase of *lettres de gage*.

In case of necessity, the *lettres de gage* belonging to the reserve fund may be utilised either by selling them or depositing them as security for funds that may be required.

CHAPTER IX.

PRIVILEGES OF THE INSTITUT DE CREDIT.

79. His Majesty the Emperor has been graciously pleased to extend the following privileges to the association :

A. Immunity from the costs of stamps upon all documents, quittances, *lettres de gage* and their transfers, mentioned in sec. 9, but interest coupons presented by the bearers must have the regular stamp.

B. *Lettres de gage* may be negotiated on the Vienna Bourse, and quoted in its stock list.

C. The penalty for the alteration of *lettres de gage* is the same as that for the alteration of public acts and bank notes.

CHAPTER X.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

80.—The Credit Institution is subject to the authority of the Provincial Government. It is managed by a Board, having its place of business at Lemberg, and which represents it for all purposes.

The Board is composed of a president, four directors, a syndic, a secretary, a book-keeper, a cashier, and the necessary employées.

The president and vice-president are elected by the Provincial Diet, His Majesty reserving the right of confirming the nominations. The Diet also appoints two directors from the *Comité des Etats* and a sub-director.

The two other directors and sub-directors are appointed by the Diet, and the members of the association jointly from among the latter, without distinction, and whether they are or are not members of the *Comité des Etats*.

In order to this election the Diet holds a special sitting, at which all the members of the association who are not members of the diet are present. They are officially summoned.

In extraordinary cases, when the absence of the directors and sub-directors would interfere with the proceedings of the administration, the Provincial Government appoints temporary directors until the obstacle shall have disappeared.

The Board of Directors appoints the syndic, secretary, accountant, cashier and the employées in the office.

82. The president, the director, and all the other employées shall be sworn.

83. The Board is alone charged with the management of the sinking and reserve funds, and with the adoption of the most economical means for meeting the costs of management.

Every year, at the end of the months of June and December, a balance-sheet is prepared, a copy of which, in detail, is transmitted to the Commission of Management, to be laid before the next general meeting.

The directors, when the institution commences operations, are charged with the negotiation of the *lettres de gage*.

84. Before authorizing a loan, the director shall verify the value of the hypothecs.—The syndic has only a right to express an opinion at meetings of the association.

85. In case of an equal division of votes on the expediency of granting a loan, the negative prevails. The president may suspend the execution of any measure which appears to him to be contrary to the laws or statutes, and to refer the matter to the Commission of Management, who shall proceed in accordance with section 88.

86. To constitute the association, fifty proprietors must unite, engaged to effect a loan of not less than one million of florins.

87. The commission of management is composed of the *Comité des Etats*, excluding those of its members who are directors.

88. It is the duty of this commission to see to the execution of the statutes, to manage the *caisse* and issue of *lettres de gage*. It has power to suspend, until the decision of the general meeting; but it cannot compel the association either to grant or refuse loans.

89. Every modification of the statutes must be sanctioned by the Diet and approved by His Majesty the Emperor.

These modifications shall not have a retroactive effect.

91. The local affairs shall be administered by a District Committee appointed by the *Comité des Etats*. These committees are subject to the general direction. Every proprietor, a member of the association, is bound to accept any of the above mentioned offices, unless a dispensation be granted him for sufficient reason by the committee of the association.

92. A Government Commissioner will be added to the Direction and to the *Commission de surveillance* appointed by the Provincial Government. This commissioner will be present at the meetings, but will not have a vote, but entrusted with the power of suspending their proceedings whenever they act contrary to the statutes. In the District Committees there will also be a Royal Commissioner appointed by the Government of the *cercle*.

93. The decisions of the District Committees must be submitted to the General Committee.

95. The salaries of the employées will be at the discretion of the *Chancellerie Aulique*, who alone can authorise any increase to salaries exceeding 500 florins. Salaries under 500 florins are regulated by the Provincial Government.



SECOND REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
AND COLONIZATION.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
April 20, 1863.

The Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization beg leave to Report :

That your Committee, on commencing their duties, thought it advisable to review the proceedings of the previous Committees on Immigration and Settlement, appointed by your Honorable House in the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862 :

On a careful examination of the Reports and Evidence, published and unpublished, in the custody of the officer of your Honorable House, your Committee find, that the first of their predecessors, appointed at a late period of the Session of 1859, examined witnesses in relation to the machinery existing, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, for giving information to Emigrants, arriving either by way of the Suspension Bridge or by the St. Lawrence route. They called attention to the fact that the arrivals by the Bridge were steadily advancing in number, convincing the Committee that the City of Hamilton ought to be the chief Emigration station for Canada West instead of Toronto, as under present arrangements.

This increase of Immigration *via* the Suspension Bridge, was partially accounted for by the greater activity and success of the American shipping agents in European ports, over those employed by Canadian shippers, and by the fact that the American Government, through its Consular agents abroad, have attended to Emigration, as one of their first national interests.

The Committee at that date recommended that an Emigrant's Map of Canada, showing the settled, the partially settled, or wholly unsettled portions of the country, should be at once prepared, and every means taken to ensure its being generally circulated throughout the British Isles, Germany, and the Northern Countries of Europe. A member of the Committee has, during the present session, deposited a copy of a map prepared by the Government of Victoria, Australia, as a specimen of the kind of map recommended for Canada in 1859.

The Committee of 1860 went more fully into the enquiry, and obtained much valuable evidence on the following subjects :

The quantity of land held by absentee proprietors in the several counties of Upper Canada, and the opinion of influential persons as to the effect of such lands on improvements calculated to develop the material resources of the country.

The quantity of land surveyed—ungranted—and the price thereon.

They also, both by examination and correspondence, received the opinions of many persons as to the question of free grants, whether beneficial or otherwise,—the cause of the decrease in the number of Emigrants arriving in this Province—and various plans suggested to augment the annual immigration,—the accommodation for passengers on board the Canadian Ocean steamers and sailing vessels, as likewise the fares charged on the several American, as compared with the Canadian lines, both ocean and inland.

The Emigration Department engaged their special attention from the first establishment, under Imperial sanction in 1823, to the date of the enquiry; including the establishment at Grosse Isle and the arrangements made by the Grand Trunk Railway and the several steamboat companies, for the speedy and safe conveyance of emigrants to the interior.

An extensive correspondence was received in reply to questions sent, respecting the character of the land in those districts recommended for free grants. Also respecting the effect of absentee lands, then amounting to 3½ millions of acres, for 34 Counties of Upper Canada; an abstract of which correspondence was returned in the following form :

A.

ABSTRACT of Answers to questions sent to the Clerks and Treasurers of County Councils' and the Wardens of Counties.

Answers to Question 1.—How many Acres of Absentee Lands are there in your County?

County.	Number of Acres.	Authority.	County.	Number of Acres.	Authority.
Addington		See Frontenac	<i>Brought up</i>	2148851	
Brant	8000	(about) Treasurer	Northumberland & }	56385	Clerk.
Bruce		See Huron.	Durham		(about) Warden.
Carleton	68707	Treasurer.	Norfolk	50000	Treasurer.
Dundas		No Return.	Ontario	98416	Clerk.
Durham		See Northumberland.	Oxford	37700	Treasurer.
Elgin	42300	Treasurer.	Peel	9517	Treasurer.
Essex		No Return.	Perth	106500	Treasurer.
Frontenac, Lennox, }	328186	Clerk.	Peterboro & Victoria..	259572	Clerk.
and Addington.... }			Prescott		No Return.
Glengary		No Return.	Prince Edward.....	1180	Treasurer.
Grenville.....		See Leeds.	Renfrew.....		See Lanark.
Grey	600000	Clerk.	Russell.....		No Return
Haldimand		No Return.	Simcoe	456259	Clerk.
Halton	9800	Clerk.	Stormont.....		No Return.
Hastings.....	104000	Treasurer.	Victoria		See Peterboro.
Huron and Bruce.....	300000	(about) Clerk.	Waterloo	10599	Clerk.
Kent	169337	Clerk.	Wellington.....	109000	Warden.
Lambton.....	342594	Clerk.	Welland.....	11093	Treasurer.
Lanark and Renfrew..	118044	Treasurer.	Wentworth	10000	Clerk.
Leeds and Grenville...	67792	Clerk.	York.....	48728	Treasurer.
Lennox		See Frontenac.			
Lincoln.....		No Return.			
Middlesex.....	90091	Clerk.			
<i>Carried up</i>	2148851		Acres.....	3413800	{ Absentee Lands in 34 Counties.

Ans. to Ques. No. 4.—What effect have the Absentee Lands on the opening of roads, the establishing of schools, and such other improvements as are calculated to develop the material resources of the country?

COUNTY.	ABSTRACT OF ANSWERS.	Authority.
BRANT.....	An injurious effect.....	Treasurer.
CARLETON.....	They are a drawback to all improvement—the more Absentee Lands, the less improvement, is an ascertained fact.....	Clerk.
ELGIN.....	A bad effect generally.....	Treasurer.
FRONTENAC.....	There exists a very great apathy in reference to the collection of Taxes from Absentee Lands, consequently a great loss is sustained.....	Clerk.
LENNOX, and.....		
ADDINGTON.....		
GREY.....		
HALDIMAND.....	The most prejudicial.....	Clerk.
	Prevents improvements generally.....	Treasurer.
	Greatest possible hinderance to good roads—the establishment of schools and every other improvement.....	Warden.
	No injurious effect—being widely scattered.....	Treasurer.
HALTON.....	They affect the opening of roads—the establishing of schools—closing of schools in winter.....	Clerk.
HASTINGS.....	I am not aware that they have any very bad effect.....	Treasurer.
HURON and BRUCE.....	Decidedly of retarding the opening of Roads, Schools, and general improvements.....	Clerk.
KENT.....	They completely retard all improvement in the localities in which they occur in large blocks.....	Treasurer.
	A nuisance that ought to be abated by all lawful means.....	Warden.
	The opening and improvement of roads is greatly retarded, as is also the opening of Schools.....	Treasurer.
LAMBTON.....	A great preventative to improvement in every way.....	Clerk.
LANARK and RENFREW.....	I don't think the Absentee Lands stand in the way of improvements, although if these lands were all occupied by actual settlers, no doubt it would increase the revenues of the Counties.....	Clerk.
LEEDS and GRENVILLE.....	Of retarding if held in large blocks—not the case in these Counties.....	Clerk.
MIDDLESEX.....	Injurious.....	Clerk.
NORFOLK.....	They affect the efficiency of Schools more than roads as they furnish no Scholars.....	Warden.
NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM.....	So few and scattered that they do not interfere much with Schools and other improvements.....	Clerk.
ONTARIO.....	Commuted into money, which is better than labor; furnish less children for schools, and do not foster manufactures at all.....	Treasurer.
OXFORD.....	Must have to some extent an injurious effect on the opening of roads, establishing of Schools, &c., although in this County it is not much felt.....	Clerk.
PEEL.....	Unfavorable—particularly where such lands lie in blocks of any size, which is not the case in this County, with a few exceptions in the township of Caledon.....	Clerk.
PERTH.....	Retarding improvements of every description, and in many respects of forcing industrious settlers to leave the County.....	Treasurer.
PETERBOROUGH and VICTORIA.....	They retard the improvement of roads and the establishing of Schools by reason of the high price put upon them by the proprietors—therefore, actual settlers are obliged to locate themselves in remote places.....	Clerk.
PRINCE EDWARD.....	The effect in this County is very trifling.....	Treasurer.
SIMCOE.....	Retarding the developement of the resources of the County generally, prevent the opening of roads, and establishment of Schools.....	Warden.
WATERLOO.....	A very bad effect.....	Clerk.
WELLAND.....	They are an obstacle in the way.....	Treasurer.
WELLINGTON.....	A bad effect in every respect.....	Clerk.
WENTWORTH.....	Large blocks are unfavorable to opening of roads, and also to the establishment of Schools or other improvements.....	Clerk.
YORK and PEEL.....	I believe the opinion generally is, detrimental.....	Clerk.

Ans. to Ques. No. 5.—If Absentee Lands stand in the way of improvement, what would you suggest to remove the evil?

COUNTY.	ABSTRACT OF ANSWERS.	Authority.
BRANT.....	Make them resident lands.....	Treasurer.
CARLETON.....	Put on more for Statute Labor.....	Treasurer.
	Rented to Emigrants.....	Clerk.
ELGIN.....	Selling lands in 2 years, instead of 5, for taxes.....	Treasurer.
	Payment of taxes enforced every year.....	Warden.
GREY.....	Payment of taxes enforced every year,—each lot assessed separately.....	Clerk.
	Forfeited if conditions of sale not complied with.....	Treasurer.
HALDIMAND.....	Impose a yearly tax—limited quantity only to be held—actual settlement or forfeiture.....	Warden.
FRONTENAC.....		
LENNOX, and.....	Rates unpaid to be doubled each year, or sell the lands.....	Clerk.
ADDINGTON.....		
HASTINGS.....	Taxes paid annually—by sale.....	Treasurer.
HURON and BRUCE.....	Taxes paid annually.....	Clerk.
	Sale every 2 years.....	Treasurer.
KENT.....	Sales should be final.....	Warden.
	An additional rate.....	Treasurer.
LAMBTON.....	Annual sales, and 6 months to redeem.....	Clerk.
LANARK and RENFREW.....	Owners to sell at a fair price, as many as are willing to do so.....	Clerk.
LEEDS and GRENVILLE.....	The present system amply sufficient.....	Clerk.
NORFOLK.....	Power to tax for all purposes.....	Warden.
ONTARIO.....	Confiscate them.....	Treasurer.
	Compulsory sales—less than 5 years—increase amount for Statute Labor.....	Warden.
PEEL.....	Immediate sale or cultivation.....	Treasurer.
PERTH.....	Immediate occupation by settlers—annual improvement of a portion, or special tax for general improvements.....	Treasurer.
PETERBOROUGH and.....		
VICTORIA.....	Government to sell to none but actual settlers.....	Clerk.
SIMCOE.....	Absentee Tax Rate.....	Warden.
WATERLOO.....	Taxes Collected yearly.....	Clerk.
WELLAND.....	An honest Government in theory and practice.....	Treasurer.
WELLINGTON.....	Taxes paid yearly, and 10 per cent. extra.....	Clerk.
WENTWORTH.....	Sell them at a reasonable value to settlers.....	Clerk.
YORK.....	Portion cleared annually, or brought into the market.....	Clerk.

The Committee of 1860, having reported at length on the whole subject, concluded by recommending the following reforms:

I. As to the Agencies within the Province, Your Committee, desirous to interest the various classes of our present population on the general subject, and to engage the cooperation of the various nationalities, respectfully recommend the establishment, by law, of a Board of Emigrant Commissioners at Quebec, to be composed of the Presidents, for the time being, of the St. George's, St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Societies, the Mayor of Quebec, and the Chief Agent. That the duties and privileges of this Board should be defined by law, but that none of its members, except of course the Chief Agent, should receive compensation for his services.

Considering that an equal number of emigrants now arrive by way of New York and the Suspension Bridge in Upper Canada, the formation of a similar Board at Toronto, is also recommended.

II. That a suitable landing place for emigrants, with convenient sheds and wash-houses, should be established in the Port of Quebec, say on the Island of Orleans, on the same general plan as the establishment at Castle Garden, New York.

III. That the Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle, should be dispensed with. That the Capitation Tax should be abolished; and the discretionary expenditure made by agents under the head of "Relief" be strictly limited to certain extreme cases.

IV. That the Agencies within the Province should be supplied with all the latest information in relation to the Public Lands, as it comes into the possession of the Crown Lands Office, and that the limits of the several Districts, of which they would be thus

obliged to have official information, should be defined by instructions from the Quebec Board of Emigrant Commissioners.

V. That the Crown Lands Department should place at the disposal of the Commissioners an adequate number of Lithographed Maps of every new survey as soon as received, on the plan of the new Field Book adopted in that Department, shewing the physical features and natural production of the land.

VI. That Resident Provincial Agents should be appointed at Christiana, and Hamburg, (the latter Agency to include Bremen), at Liverpool, at whatever Irish Port the Canadian Line of Steamships may make a port of call, and at New York, (where 2,000 emigrants were last year "booked for Canada.")

VII. That these five agencies should be filled in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, and that a gradation of salaries should be made according to their relative importance.

VIII. That an untransferable land scrip, "Good for 50 Acres of Public Land in any part of the Province of Canada," should be issued, through these Provincial agents abroad, to intending actual settlers, on certain conditions to be fulfilled within a specified time, and that similar precautions to those taken by Savings Banks, be taken by the Agents to protect the Province and the individual from imposition and loss. The adjoining 50 acres to those which the scrip would cover, to be also reserved for a limited time, that the settler may have a fair opportunity of acquiring it by purchase.

IX. Some modification of the Naturalization Law, which would enable the foreign-born settler, on testifying his allegiance, to obtain the full and complete control of his property without awaiting the expiration of the three years now required by law, for the naturalization of aliens in this Province.

In the year 1861 a select committee was appointed, as the former were on motion of T. D. McGee, Esq., early in the session, and in their first report they recommended the establishment of a new arrangement in the Emigration service. Under the feeling that the Emigration Department was one of great importance in the progress of the Province, and deserving the undivided attention of one department, they recommended that a department to be styled the "Department of Agriculture and Emigration" be established, having entire management of the Emigrant Service.

That the supervision of the Colonization Roads of Lower Canada, as well as those of Upper Canada, should, with the exception of the necessary surveys and explorations which must inevitably remain with the Crown Land Department, be placed in charge of the proposed "Department of Agriculture and Emigration."

They also reported the recommendation of the preceding committee as to the abolition of the Capitation Tax as regards emigrants who intend to settle in Canada.

They called attention to the urgent necessity of districting the Province between the inland offices, and giving the agents district duties extending over portions of the country, instead of confining them as at present to specified points. That both before and after the close of navigation, the agent, whose ordinary work is then closed, should be instructed to visit his District and "make himself personally familiar both with what has been done, and with what may be further undertaken with advantage." That the Provincial Agents abroad should be required in the intervals, between the seasons of shipment, to make themselves acquainted with the interior of the Countries to which they may be commissioned, and to devote a special table in their annual Returns to an itinerary of such surveys, giving the distances, population, time occupied in examination, &c., -with such general observations as may be of advantage to the Department in this country.

In their second report they dealt with the subject of Colonization Roads in Upper and Lower Canada, and after hearing the testimony of Mr. Hayes, Agent for Hastings Road; A. Drapeau, Agent for the Elgin and Tache Roads; Mr. G. W. Roche, Crown Land Agent; Mr. Hutton, Secretary of Bureau of Agriculture; P. M. French, Agent for the Opeongo Road; J. Bouchette, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General; John Dennis, Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor; and the Honorable P. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the subject, they earnestly urged the necessity of immediate steps being taken to open up large tracts of country in the Peninsula of Gaspé, the territory on the St. Francis and Madawaska Rivers towards the sources of the Chaudière and St. John's

Rivers, the immense territory on the St. Maurice, and hence to the tributaries of the Ottawa, and they closed their report with the following recommendations and suggestions :

1. That the supervision of the colonization roads of Lower Canada, as well as those of Upper Canada, should, with the exception of the necessary surveys and explorations, which must inevitably remain with the Crown Land Department, be placed in charge of the proposed "Department of Agriculture and Emigration."

2. That the expenditure of the Colonization Fund should hereafter be concentrated on the lines of road leading into the new territory, of most immediate and urgent necessity in settling the country.

3. That the making of roads should, as far as possible, proceed *pari passu* with the location of the settlers, so that the poorer class might find work and wages at road-making in the immediate vicinity of "the Free Grants."

4. That the aid and co-operation of the Municipalities adjoining the new townships should, in the diffusion of information and otherwise be invoked to aid and assist in the settlement thereof.

5. That Township or District Maps be distributed gratuitously, or at a nominal price to immigrants or native settlers; thus teaching them through the eye the situation and boundaries of their future property; and for this purpose that copies of such maps should be placed on board the Canadian line of steamers and other emigrant passenger vessels; also in possession of the local clergy, Crown Land Agents, Colonization Road Agents, and Emigration Agents.

6. The construction of cross-roads through new townships, to be paid for by a small additional per centage on the price of lands sold, the maximum whereof should rest on the lots fronting on such roads.

7. That the making of such roads should be, wherever practicable, let out by contract, and that a systematic inspection of the work done should take place at such seasons of the year, and at such stages of the work, as would enable the Inspectors to do their whole duty by the Contractors and the country.

A Select Committee was again appointed in 1862, for like purpose.

In order that no time might be lost in preparing to receive the emigrants of the fast approaching season, they reported at an early date on the pressing necessity of establishing a suitable landing place in Quebec, in the following terms :

1. That the emigrant offices and sheds should be as speedily as possible established in one place, adjoining, or in the same building.

2. That the precincts of such offices and refuge should be isolated from the ordinary commercial landing places in this port, and carefully protected from "the runners" and others, who are always found infesting such landing places.

3. That a regulation should be established obliging all masters of passenger ships entering at the Port of Quebec, to land their passengers at one and the same landing place—the place thus provided, isolated and protected—in order to the classification, direction, and proper forwarding, free of imposition, of said passengers.

Your Committee, though quite prepared to sustain their recommendations in detail, or to place the particular reasons on which they have arrived at these conclusions before the proper department to be charged, with carrying them out, if adopted, must ask the indulgence of your Honorable House, if, for the interests of the service, they omit such detailed and particular explanations and reasons from the present Report.

They then examined carefully the working of the Provincial Agencies abroad—the instructions given to, and the correspondence received from the several agents—the expenditure incurred, and the benefits received, or likely to arise from their efforts—and, after a careful analysis of all that passed under their notice, they closed the Report, by the following series of recommendations and suggestions :

1. That all the present agents should return at the expiration of their temporary appointments, say the present year.

2. That such of them as had satisfied the expectations of the Department may be re-appointed under new and more stringent instructions, to be renewed or added to from time to time.

3. That the rule of compelling "a fortnightly report" from the Agents, should

be strictly enforced, and that the correspondence on both sides should be kept free of all extraneous matter.

4. That official instructions should be given to the Agents abroad, and that the Colonial Office should be requested to procure their official introductions to the British Ministers and Consuls on the Continent.

5. That in order to consolidate the system, and to exercise a proper supervision over the subordinate agents, it may be necessary to appoint a Chief Agent, resident in England, with large powers and corresponding rank, who might in other respects also, be found useful as a representative of the Province abroad.

6. Your Committee are of opinion that no person whatever should be appointed to represent this province abroad, in this capacity, unless he had undergone a satisfactory examination by the proper Department as to his knowledge of this country, and the country to which he was to be sent, as to his character and acquirements, and that a record of such examination, with the testimonials as to character, should be filed in the proper Department.

Your Committee having thus brought under review the deliberations and recommendations of former Committees, feel it their duty to express their regret that, after the time spent by the Committees in the examination of witnesses and deliberation on the important subjects referred to them, and the adoption of their Reports by your Honorable House, a few only of the recommendations and suggestions made by the several committees, have hitherto been carried into effect. Of those which have been carried out or acted upon, they notice :

I. In relation to the recommendations of the Committee of 1861—"That a department to be styled 'The Department of Agriculture and Emigration' be established, having entire management of the Emigrant Service," and "That the supervision of the Colonization Roads of Lower Canada, as well as those of Upper Canada, should, with the exception of the necessary surveys and explorations, which must inevitably remain with the Crown Lands Department, be placed in charge of the proposed Department of Agriculture and Emigration.

"An Act (25 Vic. Ch. 7) was passed in 1862, enacting "That the Bureau of Agriculture shall be held to have been from the commencement of the present session of the Provincial Legislature a separate Public Department under the direction and management of the Minister of Agriculture;" and that "The official superintendence and management of all matters relative to Immigration into this Province from Europe or any other country, shall belong to the Minister of Agriculture;" and that "The official superintendence and management of all matters relative to colonization or the settlement of the unsettled portions of the Province, by persons removing to them from the more settled portions thereof, or coming into the Province from other countries shall belong to the Minister of Agriculture; but the Governor in Council may, from time to time assign the official superintendence and management of all matters relative to such colonization as aforesaid to any other minister, or may assign the official management and superintendence of Colonization in Lower Canada to one minister and of Colonization in Upper Canada to another—either of whom may, but need not, be the Minister of Agriculture. Thus attaching Departmental responsibility for all measures connected with Immigration and Colonization to the Bureau of Agriculture.

II. That in partial accordance with the recommendation, "That Resident provincial Agents should be appointed at Christiana and Hamburg (the latter agency to include Bremen), at Liverpool, at whatever Irish Ports the Canadian Line of Steamships may make a Port of Call, and at New York, (where 2,000 Emigrants were last year 'booked for Canada.'"

They find, That two agents have been sent to Ireland and Scotland, one to France, Switzerland and Belgium, and one to Germany; that an office has been opened at Liverpool, where information respecting Canada may be obtained; and, that during the winter of the last two years, the chief Emigration Agent has spent four or five months at Liverpool, explaining to all enquirers the advantages of Canada as an Emigrant Receiving Country.

As regards Christiana, Hamburg and New York, they presume that circumstances have prevented satisfactory arrangements being made.

They notice likewise that although the recommendation, "That the Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle be dispensed with," has not been acted upon, wisely perhaps, yet a considerable reduction in the staff and expenditure has been effected in that establishment. The Committee also learn, that through E. Ryan, Esq., the Consul for Hamburg, at Quebec, the authorities at that port have been notified, that in future clean Bills of Health will be required for ships arriving thence in our waters.

III. Respecting the recommendation. "That an Emigrant Map of Canada, shewing the settled, the partially settled, or wholly unsettled portions of the country, ought to be at once prepared," and that "Lithographed Maps of every new survey, as soon as received, on the plan of the New Field Book, adopted in that Department, shewing the physical features and natural productions of the country,—that Township or District Maps be distributed gratuitously, or at a nominal price, to immigrants or native settlers," thus teaching them through the eye the situation and boundaries of their future property—and for this purpose that copies of such maps should be placed on board the Canadian line of steamers, and the emigrant passenger vessels; also in possession of the local Clergy, Crown Land Agents, and Emigration Agents.

They find their suggestions have not yet been carried out, although several new and valuable maps, highly instructive subjects of immigration and colonization have been published by the Crown Land Department.

Your Committee content themselves in the present Report with recapitulating the foregoing recommendations, some of which, they are happy to perceive, have been already adopted by Government, such as the reduction of the exorbitant expenditure of Quarantine made in 1861, and the establishment of a properly protected landing place at Quebec, during the present season. The following suggestions they beg to renew with their fullest approval:

I. That an Emigrant Map of Canada, showing the settled, partially settled, or wholly unsettled portions of the country, ought to be at once prepared, under the supervision of the proper Department, and every means taken to ensure its being generally circulated throughout the British Islands, Germany, and the Northern countries of Europe.

II. That Township or District Maps be distributed gratuitously, or at a nominal price to immigrants or native settlers, thus teaching them, through the eye, the situation and boundaries of their future property; and for this purpose that copies of such Maps should be placed on board the Canadian line of steamers, and other emigrant passenger vessels; also in possession of the local clergy, Crown Land Agents, Colonization Road Agents, and Emigration Agents.

III. That an Agent be appointed for New York and Portland, during the emigration season.

IV. That an Agent be appointed to reside in England, with large powers, and corresponding rank, who might in other respects also be found useful as a Representative of the Province.

But while some of these recommendations may require time to carry them into effect, the Committee cannot omit urging that the appointment of a suitable Agent in England, and an Agent at New York—to serve at Portland during the winter season—should be made without delay, as the season of 1863 is already upon us.

In conclusion, the respective Committees, commenced in 1859, have resumed their labors in each successive year, and as they find the work increasing and annually assuming more important features, they consider that the public interests could not be better promoted than by adopting this recommendation:

That the Committee on Immigration and Colonization should be made, hereafter, one of the Standing Committees of your Honorable House.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,

Chairman.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

AND COLONIZATION.

The Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization, beg leave to present the following as their

THIRD REPORT.

That having, on the twelfth day of March last, addressed a letter to A. C. Buchanan, Esquire, Chief Emigration Agent, at Liverpool, they beg to submit at this, the earliest possible moment, the annexed official correspondence as to the expected immigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

ARCH. MCKELLAR,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
28th April, 1863. }

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, March 12, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that a Select Committee has been organized on Immigration and Colonization, and they are anxious to receive from you, by return of post, a statement of your views as to emigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the ensuing season, shewing what you expect will be the number of emigrants, and their respective classes or positions in society, together with any further information you may deem it useful to transmit, in order that the same may be embodied in the final report of the Committee before the end of April, and thus obtain the earliest and widest circulation.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ARCH. MCKELLAR,
Chairman.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Emigration Agent of Canada,
Liverpool, England.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION OFFICE,
19, Drury Buildings, Water Street,
Liverpool, 12th April, 1863.

SIR,—In obedience to the request contained in your letter of 12th ult., receipt whereof I acknowledged on the 9th instant, I have now the honor to report for the information of the Special Committee of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, as follows :

It is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy an approximation to the numbers who are likely to go out to Canada, as emigrants, this year ; but from the immense interest excited through the country, I anticipate that there will be a very large increase over those of late years. Since the opening of this office, I have already received up to this date, 557 letters from persons who propose to go out. Among these, seventeen are from parties who have capital amounting, according to their respective statements, in the aggregate to £6,200, sterling, besides others who have stated, verbally, that they have more or less capital to invest in the purchase of land. But the greatest proportion is from persons seeking information about the country, and who, judging from their letters, are evidently of the more intelligent class. Committees have been formed in several of the manufacturing districts throughout England and Scotland, as well as some exclusively agricultural sections of the country, to send out free, or give assistance to poor, industrious families. I have been in communication with several of the Committees, and have impressed on them the necessity of selecting only such persons as are likely to become good agricultural laborers or household servants. It is quite certain in any case that the great majority of those who go out will be persons seeking employment, and it is, therefore, of the greatest importance that timely and efficient measures should be taken in Canada to collect information where they can be most advantageously placed so as to have employment ready for them, as far as is possible on their arrival.

The question of emigration is exciting more general attention in this country than it has done for many years past, I have forwarded, from time to time, several newspapers containing leading articles, reports of meetings, and indicating the state of public opinion at the present time ; and the whole question is to be considered by the Imperial Parliament in a few days hence. The proposition of the honorable J. A. McDonald, to place 500,000 acres of land at the disposal of the Imperial Government, has been very favorably noticed by the press generally, and, if accepted, will lead to a practical and most advantageous disposal of so much of our waste lands, and in a way likely to lead to future settlements in the locality selected.

The number of steerage passengers carried by the steamers to Portland from the 1st January to the 2nd instant were 2258, of whom 1583 went to the States and 674 to Canada. Those who went to Canada were generally of the better class, many of whom are going out to join their friends, and others with the intention of purchasing improved farms. The steamer "United Kingdom," from Glasgow, cleared yesterday with 430 passengers—all respectable farmers and agricultural laborers ; the applications for this vessel were so numerous, that Messrs. Handyside informed me that they could have filled her twice over. The "Waverly" sailed on the 5th instant for Quebec, with 287 passengers from the neighborhood of Coventry—all accustomed to agricultural labor, and the majority of them go out to join friends or relations who preceded them a year or two ago. The "Anglesea" will sail about the 15th instant with about 300, who all go out on their own account ; and at Plymouth, Glasgow, Londonderry, and New Ross, vessels are on the berth with every prospect of being filled with passengers direct to Quebec. Vessels also sail direct to Quebec from various ports which carry only a limited number of passengers, being termed "short ships," from not being fitted out in conformity to the requirements of the act of the Imperial Parliament regulating passenger ships. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring ships to take full loads of passengers to Quebec, the owners objecting to the stringent provisions of the law, which are better understood or perhaps more easily accommodated by the ships regularly engaged in the trade between Liverpool and the United States. Owing to this difficulty in procuring direct conveyance to Quebec, considerable numbers are now daily proceeding to Canada *via* New York, to which port the sea passage is £3 10s., steerage, while the passage charged to Quebec by sailing ships is £4 5s. sterling, and the re-paid passages, secured at New York, are put down as low as \$18, equivalent to only

£2 10s. to £2 15s. sterling at the current rates of exchange lately. There were over 100 persons booked for Canada on board of one ship—the “Monarch of the Sea,”—which sailed last week from this port for New York.

The emigration from all parts of the United Kingdom, but especially from Ireland, to the United States is assuming large proportions this year. From the 1st January to the 9th instant 22,409 persons, equal to 20,069 adults, cleared from this port alone against 6124 persons—5646 adults—during a corresponding period of last year. They are classified as follows:—

	1863.	1862.
English.....	4,080	1,410
Scotch.....	529	1,147
Irish.....	17,321	3,285
Foreign.....	479	282
Total.....	22,409	6,124

Of the single adults in 1863, 9208 are returned as male and 4862 female.

In addition to the above numbers, the most material item is in the considerable numbers shipped every week at Cork, by the Inman line of steamers for New York, a very large proportion, probably three-fourths of the whole, as well as of those who come from Ireland to ship here for New York.—being prepaid for in America.

A large edition of the Government pamphlet, a copy of which I enclose you, has been printed here, and arrangements have been made to circulate it as extensively as possible. A copy of it has also been sent in addition to a written acknowledgment, to each letter which has been addressed to this office, and every exertion will be used during the limited time allowed to me here, to bring the wants and advantages which Canada offers as a field for emigration before the people of the United Kingdom.

I beg to submit a letter from Mr. Alexander of Edinburgh, formerly of Toronto, who I have authorized to act as agent for the distribution of information on Canada in that section of the Kingdom, and who from his practical knowledge of both Countries cannot fail to render efficient service, Mr. Alexander has submitted some suggestions which the Committee may, possibly, feel disposed to recommend, and which, I think, would be found advantageous to the cause.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Emgt. Agent for the Govt. of Canada.

EDINBURGH, 8th April, 1863.

A. C. Buchanan, Esquire,
Chief Emigration Agent of Canada.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your request that I would state my views as to the amount and kind of emigration that may be expected this season from Scotland to Canada, I have to state that, from various symptoms, I look for its being considerably greater than in previous years. I have more difficulty, however, in estimating the class or position in society from which it will be supplied. It is now becoming a conviction with our philanthropists that emigration, on a considerable scale, is the only effectual remedy for the periodically recurring distress of certain of the laboring classes in this country—distress possibly aggravated by, but in many cases altogether irrespective of, the cotton crisis, which is at present the *most pre-eminent* cause of distress. From the Western Islands, especially from Skye and Harris, a considerable emigration of persons and families, accustomed to outdoor labor may be expected—many of them may be classed as “small farmers,” but as their farming has not resulted in the acquisition of capital, they will be aided in their emigration, by the wealthier and more prosperous portion of the community, in the form of a loan, to defray the expense of passage and outfit, and enable them to place themselves in such a position of remunerated labor and industry, in the new country, as will not only be

beneficial to themselves and families, but it is hoped will soon admit of their repaying the amounts loaned to them, which when received back, will be immediately applied to promote the emigration of others, in a like position.

In the South of Scotland the *hand-loom* weavers of Selkirk and Roxburghshire, whose means of livelihood is gradually slipping from their grasp, from the extension of steam-power weaving, are organizing a society among themselves, with what extraneous aid they can obtain, to effect as speedily as possible, the emigration of certain of their numbers who are willing to go, on the same principle of a loan and repayment of the assistance afforded them from the fund. These men, although classed as "weavers," are of an entirely different class from the cotton operatives of Glasgow, Paisley or Manchester. From living in Ireland country towns, they have all, more or less, been accustomed *in dull seasons* to out-door or field labor, to which they have had to resort for the support of their families, and in now proposing to emigrate to Canada, they look to taking up in continuance and with a will, that occupation which pressure has occasionally forced upon them in the dearth of employment in their trade proper, which is not only subject to great fluctuations, but now threatens to be altogether extinguished in the course of a year or two. I have no doubt that many of these men will turn out valuable immigrants to the Province. I would respectfully desire to point out that if the Executive of Canada could, without *in any way becoming* responsible for the repayment of advances made on this side, to assisted emigrants, organize some system of registration of such, when entering the Province, and keep record of such engagements as they may enter into in the field of labor; a *very slight supervision* might have a most beneficial effect—a simple occasional enquiry, by an official party, if they have yet remitted back the sum loaned them in the old country, or a *hint* from the same quarter, that they *ought now* to be in a position to do so, might sooner lead to so desirable a result—the parties, many of them of the highest standing, who are furthering this species of emigration, are desirous that the stream should go on *flowing*. The Edinburgh Female Emigration Society expended last year upwards of £500 on the emigration of some fifty young women, unfitted to go at once into service. The directors have been advised that they all got good situations immediately on landing in the Province, and fair wages, yet *not a single dollar* has as yet been returned to the coffers of the Society; this the Directors feel as a heavy discouragement to their operations, and these will, I fear, be this season much limited. I cannot at present give any idea as to what may be the prospects of emigration to Canada from the *purely agricultural classes*, or such as might be in a position to go upon lots of land.

A small tradesman here or there who has, in his early days, been acquainted with farming operations, may relinquish business in town, at the ensuing Whitsunday term, and transfer himself and his means to the Province; but the purely agricultural classes are not easily moved, the land being all let in Scotland on long leases, and ploughmen, shepherds and other agricultural laborers being engaged from year to year or half-yearly, they do not make up their minds to a change of country for themselves and families without long and serious consideration; but, by diffusing extensively the valuable information afforded by your recently published pamphlet, and otherwise, I have no doubt but many of this class will soon see it for their advantage to make a change, and one induces another. There is not a man who leaves this country but may, by his report of the Province and his own experience, induce one or more friends left behind to join him. Although the Government cannot entertain the idea of pecuniary assistance being indiscriminately given from this side, yet I would suggest that passage warrants, at a *reduced rate of charge*, might, with advantage, be given to persons *already* settled in the country, who may be desirous of getting out relatives or friends, whose settlement they would undertake to promote—the names of such nominees to be inserted in the warrant, which should not be transferable. I do not think such a concession could be abused; and it would be advantageous to the Province in obtaining emigrants with a fixed destination on landing. I shall use my best endeavors to circulate the pamphlet and other information extensively,—the great object is to get the advantages of Canada, as a new field of agricultural labour, to become a subject of discussion among the rural population. I have before stated (indeed I did so in a letter to the late Mr. Hutton, in July, 1860, before leaving Canada) that the best means of diffusing information among the *best* class of emigrants, from the outlying and secluded pastoral districts of this country, was for some authorized party to visit the larger markets, which are held in the Fall, and place a pamphlet in the

hands of all the agricultural servants who come there in charge of stock. The exhibition field of the Highland and Agricultural Society also presents an excellent opportunity; men are there from every quarter of the country, and many who are never near a town on any other occasion would have the information given to them direct, and after they had perused it themselves it would be certain to be handed over to others of a like class. It is not the men affording information "during the season of emigration" that will do in Scotland. Unlike the Irish, no Scotchman makes up his mind on the moment and gets ready to sail by the first ship. Another and most efficient mode of creating an interest in Canada, is by lectures during the winter season.

There is scarcely now a small town or village in Scotland, when a longer or shorter course of lectures is not delivered by amateur lecturers on a variety of subjects—and you have only to announce a lecture illustrated by experiments, or diagrams, or magic lantern pictures, to secure an overflowing audience—the vast progress made of late in the science of photography, now gives the means of placing before the people *scenery*, not by the hands of man, but delineated by nature herself—in fact, a faithful reflection of all the features. In this way, in this city, and neighbouring towns, Russia, Tiveriffe, Venice, Italy, Rome, Pompei, and other interesting localities, have been made familiar to large and delighted audiences, by lecturers of greater or lesser note, including Mr. William Chambers, who I feel assured would be very glad to *have the means* of illustrating a lecture on Canada, which he is well able to give. If the executive would procure quarter plate or stereoscopic *glass negatives* of Canadian scenery, they could be easily transferred here to transparencies for the oxy-hydrogen lantern, almost every photographer in the Province must have many such glass negatives laying past, which are of no further use for printing from on paper. I am assured it would yield a good return, were the Government to commission an experienced photographer to execute a series of negatives during this summer, of life in the bush and farming operations, from the building of the log cabin to the more pretentious farm house, with bars and other accommodation. The exhibition of such, would raise an interest in Canada, which could not in any other way be so easily or so cheaply attained. Photography is becoming so important that the laws of copyright are made applicable to its productions. I may state that I have many applications for "assisted passages," such as other colonies are holding out, but to such applicants, I have stated that if they wish to go to Canada, they must put *their own shoulders* to the wheel. I have also had many enquiries by persons who have no handicraft—who "cannot dig" in this country, and who would apparently wish to carry the "shame of begging" to a more distant scene. All such I have discouraged by every means, saying that unless they have near relations or friends already in the Province, on whose countenance they can rely, Canada is the last place they should go to. In addition to circulating the pamphlet, I shall endeavour to get occasional articles from the Press, and if the Government of Canada should see fit to accord to me the position of a commissioned officer, so far as regards Scotland, I should hope that my knowledge, both of my native country and of the Province, would enable me to fulfil the duties to the satisfaction of the executive.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES ALEXANDER.

CORK, March 14th, 1863.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Liverpool.

Dear Sir,—I am this evening in receipt of yours of yesterday, and shall get the article inserted in the *Cork Examiner*, (the most influential journal in the south of Ireland), and send you a copy on Monday. As to changing the Emigrant from the United States to Canada, the matter rests entirely with yourself. *Use your influence* to get the *promised Line* for Canada started "regularly" every fortnight from this port, and when you can assure the people, "officially," that employment can be obtained in Canada, I have no doubt whatever that in a very short time you will *halve* the Emigration with the United States. At present, there is no facility for passengers getting to *any port* but New York, and the people must leave this country.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

DENIS BRENNAN.

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

1. *Emigration to America.*—The rush of emigrants to the "United" States increases as the season advances, and as a possibility of the termination of the American war becomes greater. Yesterday about four hundred and seventy passengers had booked for the passage to New York, by the Luman steamer "Etna." Two hundred of that number, however, were left behind in the absence of sufficient accommodation on board. They are, as hitherto, for the most part of the laboring or farming class, and include an equal proportion of males and females, nearly all of whom are young and unmarried. The "Etna" arrived at Queenstown at eleven, a.m., on yesterday, and anchored off the Military Hospital, where, after having had a supply of coals placed on board by the local agents of the line, C. and W. D. Seymour & Co., she embarked passengers, mails and latest telegrams, and proceeded at 4.30. A Queen's messenger was amongst the passengers, having despatches from Her Majesty's Government to the English Ambassador at Washington.

2. *The Luman Line.—Exportation of Cotton.*—The Steamship "City of Baltimore," Capt. Gagan, left Liverpool on Wednesday at three o'clock, and arrived in Queenstown, yesterday, at one o'clock. She took on board at Liverpool 27 cabin and 147 steerage passengers. At Queenstown 4 cabin and 288 steerage passengers embarked, making in all 409. Nearly 100 who were booked were left behind, as there was not accommodation for them, but they will be better taken care of, as usual, by the local agents, Messrs. C. and W. D. Seymour and Company, until the sailing of the "Edinburgh," on Thursday next. The "Baltimore" has a large cargo for New York, principally composed of cotton. This is a very striking fact, and shows that not in Lancashire alone is the want of cotton felt, but even in the great commercial capital of North America. We understand that several cargoes of cotton are ordered by New York merchants from Liverpool, and the steamers of the Luman line will be fully freighted with the precious material on their future week y sailings to America. The "Baltimore" having received the mails and latest telegrams on board, left for New York at three o'clock.





FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

AND COLONIZATION.

The Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization, beg leave to present the following as their

FOURTH REPORT.

That in order to meet the wants of the Immigrants arriving at Quebec, the following additional arrangements be provided at the Old Custom House, now being prepared as a landing place for Immigrants:—

1. A Porter's Lodge at the entrance gate, with four rooms and accommodation for a married man and his family.
2. A second Shed, similar to the one now being erected, on the opposite side of the Wharf, for single women.
3. A Railing along the front of the Wharf, as a security against accident.
4. Separate Privies for the men and women.
5. Separate Lavatories for the men and women.
6. A Kitchen with Cooking Stove and supply of hot water.
7. An ample supply of water from the Quebec Water Works, with Hose, &c., in the yard, in case of fire, and for washing the premises.
8. The removal of all the Books, &c., belonging to the Legislative Assembly, now deposited on the premises, in order that the whole building may be available for the purposes of Immigration.

Your Committee respectfully urge the adoption of the above by Your Honorable House, in order that the Chief Immigration Officer may be prepared for the increased numbers of Immigrants expected this year.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

ARCH. MCKELLAR,
Chairman.

Committee Room, }
May 4th, 1863. }



REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the laws concerning the Judicature, and the Administration of Justice, in Lower Canada, Have the honor to report as follows:—

Your Committee, having given the questions referred to them a serious and mature consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that it would be highly desirable and conducive to the public interests that the following additions and amendments should be made to the Laws and Judicature Acts now in force in Lower Canada, to wit—

1. That whenever the Superior and Circuit Courts are held at the same place, all actions for the recovery of sums of twenty-five pounds currency and upwards, or in which, by law, an appeal is now allowed, be instituted in and taken cognizance of by the Superior Court, and that such cases now pending in the Circuit Court be removed into the Superior Court and be governed as to costs in the Superior Court and in the Queen's Bench, in appeal, as if they had been commenced or had remained in the Circuit Court.

2. That every law or portion of a law which requires that a certificate of any Registrar be procured and filed by Sheriffs, in cases of Sheriffs' Sales, and by applicants, in cases of confirmation of title and of forced licitation, be repealed.

3. That so much of Section 26 of the 36th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, as renders it unnecessary to file oppositions for the causes therein stated, be repealed; but all costs upon any opposition, "*afin de conserver*," which shall have to be made to the distribution of the moneys, and upon which no contestation shall arise, shall not exceed the amount of two dollars, which sum shall be paid to the Attorney of the party filing the same; and the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Court, where such opposition shall be filed, shall not be entitled to any fees whatsoever, either upon the filing or collocation of such opposition in the judgment of distribution, notwithstanding any law or rule of practice to the contrary.

4. That Section 15 of the 85th Chapter of said Statutes, be amended so as to permit any opposition, "*afin d'annuler et afin de distraire*," by third parties, other than the parties in the cause, being received and filed at any time within eight days before the sale, with the leave of the Court or of a Judge thereof.

5. That in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal the Superior Court be held in Sessions, wherein three Judges shall constitute the Court, two of whom shall be a quorum.

6. Your Committee adopt the suggestions of the Bar of Montreal as to an intermediate appeal, or the providing of a cheap and speedy rehearing in contested causes decided, in Districts other than Montreal and Quebec.

The expense attending appeals to the Queen's Bench some times deters suitors in the country parts from resorting to that tribunal, particularly in cases involving small amounts, as from £60 to £100, and failures of justice take place in consequence. Nevertheless, the Court of Queen's Bench is getting embarrassed by the numbers of cases put before it. The cause of this need not be specially dwelt upon.

Your Committee believe that additions to our present statute law, that would provide an intermediate appeal, would effect a great improvement, and be received throughout the country as a boon. Under such a system appeals to the Queen's Bench would diminish in number; suitors would doubtless resort first to the Court of Intermediate Appeal, and probably all would be perfectly satisfied with its decision. Your Committee respectfully submit the following project of law as containing what would be necessary to be enacted towards securing and providing such a Court of Intermediate Appeal as referred to.

"Any person aggrieved by a final judgment rendered in any appealable case, in any of the districts except Montreal and Quebec, may have a re-hearing before the Superior Court at Montreal or Quebec, constituted as aforesaid, and special days of term shall be named by the Superior Court for the hearing of such cases.

"In order to such re-hearing the party aggrieved must, within eight days from day of date of judgment complained of, make a deposit with the Prothonotary or Clerk, having the custody of the Records, of twenty dollars in cases under £100, and Forty dollars in cases over it, and on real actions (which shall be returned to Appellant if successful, otherwise shall be liable for Respondent's Attorney's costs.) and shall also deposit three dollars as Prothonotary costs of making up and transmitting the record and costs of transmission, upon which he may forthwith inscribe the case for re-hearing before such Superior Court at Montreal or Quebec, (as the case may be) serving such inscription or notice thereof on the adverse party or his Attorney, and no record shall be remitted without such deposit be made, and such costs paid, and such inscription and notice filed." "The making of such deposit shall have the effect of suspending execution, and it shall not within the eight days referred to in the last preceding section, nor pending the proceeding for such re-hearing, be competent to any party to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench.

"Upon receipt of such inscription with such notice, the Prothonotary or Clerk, having custody of the Record, shall at once transmit the record and notice, transcript of proceedings and copy of all judgments and orders in the case, to the Prothonotary at Montreal or Quebec, (as the case may be) who shall forthwith place the case upon the roll for hearing.

"It shall not be necessary for any day to be mentioned in such inscription or notice, but the case shall be heard in its order at the first day of term named as hereinafter enacted, provided not less than eight days shall have elapsed since the lodging of the notice of inscription with the Prothonotary, in the district where the judgment was rendered.

"The Superior Court, before whom the re-hearing or appeal is heard, of whom the Judge who rendered the judgment may be one, shall have power to reverse, alter or confirm the judgment either for reason of error in the same, or in any interlocutory judgment or order rendered or made in case, and may render such judgment as ought to have been rendered, and may award costs; and such judgment, together with the record, shall be forthwith returned to the Prothonotary of the district from which the record was received, and such judgment shall forthwith be registered in the Registry of the Court by such Prothonotary, and shall be considered as if originally rendered in such district.

"Appealable cases decided in the Districts of Ottawa, Terrebonne, Joliette, Richelieu, St. Francis, Bedford, St. Hyacinthe, Iberville, and Beauharnois, shall go for re-hearing to the Court at Montreal; and those in the Districts of Three Rivers, Saguenay, Gaspé, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Beauce, and Arthabaska, to Quebec."

The following costs shall be allowed:—

In all cases under £100, to Appellant's Attorney, £5, to Respondent, £4; if over £100, to Appellant, £7 10s., to Respondent, £6 5s.; to the Prothonotary of Court at Quebec or Montreal, for attendances, drawing judgment and remitting record, \$2, besides postage on remission. Sections 37 and 38 of Chapter 83. Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada to be repealed.

7. The system of hearing cases on the enquêtes and merits at the same time has not been found in practice to answer the ends expected from it, and is seldom carried out in the Courts of Montreal and Quebec, and under the proposed constitution of the Superior Court it should be abolished in those districts.

8. In the District of Quebec the public complain, and with good reason, that there is not a sufficient number of Judges to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law, and also of the absence, on Circuit duty, of some of the few Judges residing in Quebec, at times when their services are much required in the Courts held in the city, and your Committee respectfully submit that the Judges residing in Quebec should be relieved from the duty imposed upon them of taking charge of the District of Arthabaska—the more so that it is quite impossible for them to bestow upon the business of that important district the amount of time and attention to which it is justly entitled, without serious injury to the business before the Courts in the District of Quebec.

9. Your Committee find a general complaint against the present system in the Eastern Townships Districts, and that opinion is almost unanimous there in favor of the erection of County Courts, having an unlimited jurisdiction in civil causes. This want may be met, without any radical innovation, by the holding of the Superior Court and Circuit Court simultaneously at the *Chef-lieux* where the Circuit Court is now held in the several Counties of the Districts of St. Francis, Bedford, Richelieu, Joliette, and Arthabaska.

A popular grievance would be thus redressed without any material alterations of the present machinery, and the transaction of business might be greatly facilitated by giving suiters in one county the right to inscribe their causes by consent for enquête hearing and judgment before any term of the Superior Court to be held within the district, or by such other arrangement as would make the Court sitting in each county afford an increased number of terms, without adding material labor or inconvenience.

10. That the Superior and Circuit Courts, in and for the District of Quebec, should have concurrent jurisdiction with that part of the District of Montmagny, included in the County of Bellechasse, and with that part of the District of Beauce, included in the County of Dorchester, and that in civil cases.

11. That in order to discourage the growing evil of fraudulent assignments, your Committee would suggest that such provision should be made as would in all cases of debt permit any creditor, at the time of instituting proceedings against his debtor or during the pendency thereof, upon affidavit made in the manner and form required for a *Writ of Saisie Arrêt avant Jugement*, to obtain an order from the Judge or Prothonotary to the Registrar of the County in which any immovable property belonging to such debtor is situate, giving a description of the cause and the amount demanded thereby, and ordering that the same be recorded at full length by the said Registrar; and in virtue of such order so registered, the judgment to be rendered in such cause should have a retroactive effect as to the hypothec thereby created to the date of the filing thereof with the said Registrar, provided the said judgment be filed in the office of the said Registrar, in the manner and form required by law, within thirty days from the rendering thereof.

12. That Sub-section 4 of the 17th Section, Chapter 78 of said Statutes, be amended, so as to add at the end of said sub-section the following words, "to a further day or to a term of the Circuit Court held in the same place."

13. That Sub-section 2 of the 17th Section, Chapter 79 of said Statutes, be amended, so as to add at the end of said sub-section the following words, "or to such time as such term shall have been adjourned by the Order of the Court."

14. That Section 18 of the said Chapter 79 of the said Statutes be amended, so as to insert, after the words "before it," in the fifth line of said section, the following words, "to a term of the Superior Court held in the same place, or to any further day."

15. That Section 01, Chapter 82 of said Statutes, be amended, so that the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, or his deputy, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners, duly empowered to take and receive such affidavits therein mentioned.

16. That Section 72 of the 83rd Chapter of said Statutes be amended, so as to permit, upon cause shown, the parties to any suit to plead by answer, replication or other pleading, such facts as may be required to ascertain the matters in controversy, and thereby properly perfect the issue.

17. That Section 75 of the said chapter be amended to the effect that no party shall be entitled to foreclose another from filing answers or replies, without having previously demanded the same, according to the practice in force before the passing of said Act.

18. That Section 100 of said chapter be amended, so as to permit the summoning, in or out of term, by order signed by a Judge of the Superior Court, or by the Prothonotary thereof, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of any party required to answer interrogatories upon *faits et articles*.

19. That Section 147 of said chapter be amended to the effect that it shall not be necessary to call in the creditors of an insolvent person, unless the moneys to be distributed shall exceed one hundred dollars.

20. That all portions of said Chapter 83, or of any law now in force, which require the serving, filing and answering of articulations of facts, be repealed, so far as the Courts sitting at Montreal and Quebec are concerned, and your Committee respectfully suggest that the following amendment should be adopted as regards the Courts sitting in those cities, to wit:—That on the sixth day after the issue is properly joined in any cause, provided that three days notice thereof be given by one of the parties to the other, the parties to said cause, or their Attorneys on their behalf, shall be obliged to appear in Chambers before one of the Judges of the Court, before which such cause shall be afterwards tried and heard, in order to make respectively before such Judge a declaration containing the

facts specially admitted and denied, and for which proof can be adduced, and thereupon the said Judge shall enter up a judgment reciting all the facts so denied, and ordering them to be proved. All the facts not ordered so to be proved by said judgment, shall be considered as admitted and proved. The party, after having received notice to appear, and then failing to come before the Judge in order to make such declaration and admission of facts, shall have to pay the costs incurred in proving the facts, which were to his knowledge and which it has become necessary to prove, owing to his negligence in making up such declaration and admission, which said costs shall be taxed by the Judges of the said Superior Court, or by one of them.

21. That Section 2 of the 85th Chapter of said Statutes be amended to the effect that no ship or vessel, of sixty tons and upwards, shall be sold under execution, unless notice of the intended sale be posted up at the nearest custom house, and advertised as hereinafter mentioned; and that no judicial sale shall take place in any city, in obedience to a writ issued in any appealable cases, unless, in addition to the publication now required at the church door, notice of such intended sale be given in one newspaper published in the English language, and in one newspaper published in the French language, in such city, if there be such newspapers therein published, provided that the costs of the publication of such advertisement in such newspapers do not exceed, in any case, the sum of two dollars.

22. That Section 18, Chapter 85 of said Statutes, be amended so as to add after the word "Court," in the sixth line, the following words, "or any Judge thereof in term or in vacation."

23. That the 87th Chapter of said Statutes be amended so as that, in the form of bail bond given in Schedule No. 4, after the words "with twenty-five per centum added for interest and costs," be inserted the following words, "not exceeding in any case three hundred dollars."

24. That the inconvenient proceeding of inscription *en faux* against the Return of a Bailiff, should be superseded by the *exception à la forme*.

Before closing their Report, your Committee beg to acknowledge the valuable suggestions of the Bar of Quebec and of Montreal, which have greatly facilitated their labors.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

M. LAFRAMBOISE,
Chairman

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 21.

21st April, 1863.

ORDER OF REFERENCE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 12th March, 1863.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of

Mr. Bell, (Russell)
 " Dawson,
 " Daoust,
 " Morris,
 " Simard,

Mr. Kierzkowski,
 " D. A. Macdonald,
 " Mackenzie,
 " Haultain and
 " Morrison,

be appointed to investigate the subject of a navigable line of communication between Montreal and Lake Huron, by way of the Ottawa and Matawan Rivers, Lake Nipissing and French River; to report from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY, Jr.
 Clerk, L. A.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the subject of a navigable line of communication by way of the Ottawa and Matawan rivers, Lake Nipissing and French River between Montreal and Lake Huron, beg leave to make the following as their Report:

That in proceeding to investigate the subject of a navigable line of communication between Montreal and Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa and Matawan Rivers, Lake Nipissing and French River, your Committee agreed to direct attention to the following branches of enquiry:

1st. As to the character of the route and its adaptation to being made navigable, first, for steamers and propellers of large size, and second, for barges and other vessels of less draught of water, and the cost of opening the route in both points of view.

2nd. The advantages and disadvantages of this route as compared with other existing lines of communication.

3rd. The extent of the trade at present between the Western States, the Great Lakes, especially Lake Huron, and the ocean, and its increase and development, and the proportion of that trade that would probably be attracted to this line if opened.

4th. The character of the region through which the line passes.

5th. The probable effect upon the commerce and settlement of the country, of the opening of the line of inter-communication.

6th. Its advantages as a means of military defence.

7th. The means to be adopted for the execution of the work.

The evidence obtained on the several heads is herewith submitted.

As regards the character of the route, the facts presented are so well established, and the evidence so full and conclusive that your Committee do not feel called upon to take up much space on the subject, very superior facilities are shown to exist for opening a first class navigation on the line proposed. The surveys made under the direction of Messrs. H. Shanly, T. C. Clarke and H. B. Gallway, enabled them to give minute and accurate information respecting the whole line from St. Anne's near Montreal, through to Lake

Huron, and the information afforded by Captain Selater, respecting the section below St. Anne's Lock, made the evidence on that portion of the subject complete. From actual surveys the fact is established beyond any question that there are no engineering difficulties to overcome in opening the through navigation by this route for vessels of any class up to twelve feet draught of water, and that between Montreal and Chicago this line is more than three hundred and fifty miles shorter than the existing line of navigation.

The difference of cost between a deep water navigation, and one for vessels of light draught of water is very considerable. In 1857 Mr. Shanly estimated the cost of constructing the works and carrying out a scale of construction, allowing ten feet draught of water on the mitre sills, and with locks 250 × 50 feet chamber, at \$24,000,000. This estimate included the enlargement of Canal between Lachine and Montreal, and was made from the surveys then made of the westerly portion of the route, and a cursory examination of the eastern portion, between Ottawa and Montreal. On this lower or eastern section it was believed that there existed considerable engineering difficulties, and were duly considered in that estimate. For reasons stated in the evidence herewith submitted, Mr. Shanly says, "he never had an opportunity either of surveying or making a general examination of the Lower Ottawa from the City of Ottawa, to St. Anne's." Since that estimate was made it has been shewn by surveys that the Lake of Two Mountains affords a straight deep natural channel of 13 feet least depth, where it was believed a good deep channel could only be obtained by very expensive excavation, and for that expected obstruction a large amount forms part of this estimate. On this fact Mr. Shanly says in the evidence herewith submitted:—An important and highly favorable fact has been established by the surveys of Mr. T. C. Clarke, I was apprehensive that a natural channel of sufficient depth did not exist through the Lake of Two Mountains, pages 25 and 30 of report, and could only be obtained at very great expense. Mr. Shanly, for these reasons, in his evidence, reduces the estimate of cost to \$21,000,000, and by modifying the style of work in some cases the cost may be still further reduced very considerably. As shown in the evidence, Mr. Shanly left the survey before it was completed and as stated in his report, only estimated approximately from the examination then made. Mr. Clarke who succeeded Mr. Shanly and completed the survey and reported on the subject to the Government, is of opinion as stated in his evidence, that the cost of opening a barge navigation of say five or six feet water would be about five or six millions of dollars. His estimate of the cost for nine feet draught of water is \$12,057,680. In Mr. Shanly's report of 1857 the total length of canal is assumed to be 58 miles, but the surveys subsequently made show that the channels were greatly more favorable than was supposed, and that so great a distance of canal was not required. Twenty-two miles of "close canal" is the distance computed by Mr. Clarke, and this is based upon the complete surveys made between St. Anne's and Lake Huron and the information afforded him by Mr. Lane's survey of the section of 14 miles between St. Anne's and Lachine. Captain Selater's evidence shows that a moderate outlay will afford a good channel on this section if there be not a good natural channel existing. It is clear that the scale of navigation decided upon will determine the extent of outlay required and whether a barge navigation of six feet draught in the locks 250 in length by 50 feet in breadth be adopted, or ten feet water at least depth, with locks the same length and width as stated, determine whether the work will cost six millions or twenty millions dollars. Ten feet was regarded by Mr. Shanly as the extreme depth by reason of the harbors of the ports on Lake Michigan at that time allowing no greater draught of water. It was his opinion that the greatest depth of water in these harbors should be the extreme measure of the draught in this navigation, and when it is considered that vessels navigating these waters must receive their cargoes from those ports, it is clear that his reasoning is correct.

In any enquiry of the kind under consideration, distance must always be regarded as of importance. In this case assuming that Montreal and the entrance to Lake Michigan are points that are common, to better the existing and this proposed means of water communication between Montreal and Chicago, we find the distances to be,

From Montreal to Mackinaw by way of the St. Lawrence route.....	Miles 1018
From Montreal to Mackinaw by way of the Ottawa route.....	" 650

Difference in favor of Ottawa route is..... " 368

For estimating the time required to make the passages respectively we may take Mr. Shanly's Report on the subject as a fair mode of estimating. He says, "Allowing a vessel to make 8 miles an hour on the river or Lake, 3 on the Canal, and giving her 1½ minutes for each foot of lockage, we obtain :

1st. Welland voyage requires.....	196 hours.
2nd. Georgian Bay requires	176 hours.
3rd. Ottawa.....	149 hours.

This estimate is based, however, upon the assumed 58 miles of "close canal," which when reduced to 22 miles or less, makes the time required for canal passage proportionately less on the Ottawa route.

The difference in point of safety between lake and river navigation involves risk and consequently greater expense for insurance.—This proposed route by the Ottawa between Lake Huron and Montreal is entirely free from such risks and expense.

In all systems of inland navigation where vessels must be raised and lowered from one level to another, an abundant supply of water is an absolute necessity. However favorable the position of a route may be or however great or profitable the traffic offered or required to be moved upon it, a limited supply of water must accordingly limit the service which the works can perform. The engineers who have examined this proposed route, agree in opinion that Lake Nipissing and the lakes near the source of the Matawan River should be united and be made the summit feeder to supply both westward to Lake Huron fifty miles, and eastward to the Ottawa river thirty-three miles. This, we are informed by Mr. Clarke in his evidence, affords a supply many times greater than can ever possibly be used for lockages. On this point, it being of vital importance, it became the duty of your Committee to enquire specially, and the result of the enquiry is as stated.

Respecting the harborage that can be afforded at the mouth of French River, the evidence of the engineers is very favorable. A clear channel is found from the open lake, passing in deep water and free from any obstruction, into the mouth of French River, and the formation of the shore is such as to afford good harborage and protection for vessels. Several lights will be required at the harbor entrance to guide vessels coming in, but it does not appear that further outlay in respect to the harbor is required.

The trade between the Western States and the sea-board has now become so great that increased facilities for transport of produce are urgently asked for. We find from the information obtained from various sources with respect to that trade, that the quantity of wheat and other grain which requires movement may be set down at present as not less than one hundred and twenty millions bushels per annum. This fact, and the very great progressive increase during the past four years, are shown very fully by the accompanying tables which were obtained from the statistical branch of the Financial Department. Of that immense quantity over 18 millions bushels found its way to Montreal. The movement of this produce must always be greatly influenced by the relative cheapness and other advantages of the respective routes that would be available. Montreal is now only second to New York on this continent as a grain exporting port.

For 1862 the quantity of wheat shipped from Montreal in that year was according to the best information over 15 millions bushels. As is shown by the evidence herewith submitted, the St. Lawrence line of navigation suffers a disadvantage for want of return freights for the vessels which come with grain from the West. In consequence of this drawback the receipts and shipments of Montreal are not so large as they otherwise would have been. But whether the produce of the Western States that will be shipped from Huron and Michigan Lake ports be destined for market and consumption in the Eastern States, or in the Eastern Provinces of British America, or for shipment to Europe, the proper route will be the shortest and cheapest. In reaching New York from Ports on Lake Michigan, the Canals and Railways of the State of New York are the principal available means of transport between the great Lakes and New York City. With the Ottawa navigation opened, the proposed Champlain Canal constructed and the Northern Canal enlarged, this Northern line would be 150 miles shorter than any other, and by reason of its very superior capacity would afford the best possible line of transport between the Great West and New York, possessing as it does many advantages as regards distance, time and expense; when compared with existing routes, it seems clear that it would command a very large portion of the trade. In considering a subject of this magnitude and peculiar

character, your Committee are sensible of the necessity for exercising due caution in arriving at conclusions. On this point however, they feel that the evidence which is here with presented is full and convincing.

The character of the Country through which this proposed line of navigation passes is varied. The easterly portion, being rather more than half the total distance,—lies in a well settled populous country and is at present navigated by large class Steamers. The westerly portion is through a wilderness, which as yet is only frequented by the hunters, the voyagers, or the lumberer. But though a wilderness it is the very heart of the finest pine forest known in the world, and would yield immense amounts of lumber for export; at the present time the trade in lumber is the largest export trade of home products in Canada, and the supply in this quarter is, with judicious management, almost inexhaustible. The opening of this line of navigation would afford a market,—second to none in the world, for the sawed lumber of that immense region. The country is of the granitic formation, rather hilly, and perhaps from seventy to seventy-five per cent of the land is better adapted to timber growing than tillage. There are many extensive tracts of good arable land, beautifully situated and well watered, which will eventually, and perhaps at no very distant day support a large population. but the general character of the region is different. When it is considered that the tract of Country here spoken of exceeds in area the whole of the five New England States together, it will be apparent that there is room for varieties as regards quality of soil.

One uniform feature however prevails. The Country throughout is covered with heavy forest, and the largest portion of that forest would become marketable wood; only the superior qualities of pine are worth the cost of manufacture and transport at present, and even that is limited to the portion of the region where waters flow to the Ottawa.

With this navigation opened through to Lake Huron, the wood of all kinds would be marketable; even the coarsest qualities would furnish fuel for the Prairie Counties. The trade in wood for fuel at the port of Chicago alone in 1862, exceeded \$500,000 and the demand must increase and continue.

From these facts disclosed by the evidence before us, it is apparent that the traffic on the St. Lawrence route is as stated much less than it would be if vessels from Upper Lake ports were sure of return cargo. The uncertainty in that respect has a serious effect, and greatly influences the course of traffic. On the proposed Ottawa route no such disadvantage could arise; return cargo of lumber would always be certain. The supply of lumber is practically unlimited, and the demand and consumption in the Prairie States will always be immense. To supply the Chicago market at the present time would employ a large fleet of vessels.

The effect to the country generally of the opening of this navigation could not fail to be highly beneficial. With the increase of the carrying trade there would be of necessity increase of tonnage and of commerce generally in our sea ports. Along the line of the navigation, water-power is abundant, and most easily and cheaply available for manufacturing purposes. With the facilities of communication provided, no sites could be found more favorable for manufactories; it would thus induce settlement on the arable lands and at the favorably situated sites for manufactories, and afford opportunity for the profitable employment of productive industry and capital throughout the interior of the country. To the cities and towns along our southern frontier roads would be opened up to obtain communication with them, at all seasons, and the vast extent of wilderness now lying in rear of our narrow frontier strip of cultivated country would speedily be settled, (at least in all portions fit for settlement) and by this manner greatly increase the trade in that direction, and generally add to the prosperity of the country. The effects cannot possibly be regarded as local or sectional. From Quebec to Lake Huron, both on the frontier and in the remote interior, the effects would be sensibly felt, and could not be otherwise than beneficial. And as regards effects immediately on the line, the Ottawa belongs alike to Upper and Lower-Canada, the greatest portion of the route must be alike beneficial to both Provinces.

Your Committee feel that this proposed work is one of more than ordinary importance to the country by reason of the advantages it would afford as a means of military defence. Its position, far removed from the frontier and forming a communication between tide-water in the St. Lawrence and the Western Lakes by the very shortest and most direct

route, gives to it a high degree of value in that respect. Not wishing to discuss that part of the subject in this place, or to enter upon particulars in relation to its advantages in that line, they humbly submit merely, that this fact well deserves the best and most favorable consideration as well on the part of the Legislature and Government of Canada, as of the Imperial authorities. While the advantages of this route if opened would be great and general, as regards Canada, the benefits resulting to the Western States would also be very great commercially. Their commerce and the carrying trade between the West and the sea-board can only be secured to Canada by affording them facilities superior to those afforded elsewhere, and at more favorable rates as to outlay. But their products are only valuable commercially to them when means of transport are afforded, and as this work would present advantages superior to any other, it therefore would yield them benefits to that extent beyond what they enjoy at present.

As regards the best means by which to accomplish the execution of this work, your Committee humbly submit, that, under existing circumstances, they believe that a company incorporated for the purpose, appears to be the best course that can be adopted, but under provisions such as to fully secure the rights of the Crown on that important thoroughfare, and at the same time afford the company needful powers for the purpose in view, and afford aid in lands or otherwise as may be considered best to promote the success of the undertaking.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

ROBERT BELL,
Chairman.

Thursday, 30th April, 1862.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

(Reply of W. Shanly, to Questions put by Committee.)

In July, 1856, I received instructions from the Commissioner of Public Works to make a survey of the chain of waters from the mouth of the French River by way of Lake Nippissingue and the Ottawa to Montreal. The letter of Instructions will be found in the Journals of the Legislative Assembly for 1857. (Appendix No. 29, G.)

I proceeded at once to carry out my instructions, and in the following month, (August, 1856,) had organized and set to work three Surveying parties; allotting them their work as follows:—

1st Party.—From Portage du Fort to the foot of the “Deep River,” a distance of about 65 miles,—embracing the most intricate and “broken” portion of the Ottawa River.

2nd and 3rd Parties—On the Mattawan River, from its confluence with the Ottawa to its head-waters within five (5) miles of Lake Nippissingue. Distance, 42 miles. A Survey of the land barrier between the sources of the Mattawan and Lake Nippissingue was also embraced in the work allotted to Party No. 3.

I proceeded, myself, to make an examination of the entire chain of Waters, commencing at the mouth of the French River, ascending which I crossed Lake Nippissingue, entered the head-waters of the Mattawan, and proceeding down that river to its junction with the Ottawa; I also made a general examination of the latter River as far as the City of Ottawa.

The season was too far advanced, when I reached the last-named place, to allow of my proceeding to examine the River thence to Montreal, and owing to the Surveying operations having been restricted, and in fact to a great extent suspended, by order of the Commissioner of Public Works the following year, I never had an opportunity either of surveying or making a general examination of the Lower Ottawa, from the City of Ottawa to St.

Annex.

For details of the Surveys and Examinations made by me or under my directions, I would refer the Committee to my Report, dated 30th July, 1858, and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

The general result of the Survey, &c., may be stated as follows:—

1st. That a continuous navigation, by the route above designated, adapted to vessels drawing 10 feet of water, is perfectly feasible. That 12 feet depth is also perfectly within the scope of practicability, but that, for the reasons given on pages 23 to 30 of my report, I believe 10 feet to be the extreme depth that there is any occasion for attempting to obtain.

2nd. That the harbor and canal entrance afforded by the bay and mouth of the French River are all that could be desired for a navigation such as it is proposed to perfect. (Vide pages 13 and 14 of Report.)

3rd. That the extreme extent of canal to be constructed is fifty-eight miles, being about one-fifth less than on the Welland and St. Lawrence route, where the joint length of all the canals amounts to seventy-one miles. In the fifty-eight miles of canal on the Ottawa and French River route are included the enlargement of the Ordrance Canals, between Ottawa and St. Annes, and of the Lachine Canal, the combined length of which is 16½ miles.

4th. On page 9 of my Report will be found a tabular statement, exhibiting the differences in distance between Chicago and Montreal by the existing route, via the Welland Canal, and by the proposed Ottawa route, from which it will be seen that the opening of the latter would effect a saving in distance of 368 miles.

PAGE 9 OF REPORT.

Name of Route.	Distances—Chicago to Montreal.				Lockage.		
	Lake Miles.	River Miles.	Canal Miles.	Total Miles.	Up Feet.	Down Feet.	Total Feet.
1. Welland Canal.....	1145	132	71	1348	.....	535	535
2. Toronto and Georgian Bay.....	775	155	120	1050	130	675	805
3. French River and Ottawa.....	575	347	58	980	83	615	698

From these figures it appears that in point of distance No. 3, which may be termed, *par excellence*, the "Canadian route," hold a very wide advantage over No. 1, and, though possessing, in a lesser degree, a similar advantage over No. 2, is so far its superior in regard of lockage, as *cæteris paribus*, to entitle it to at least an equal share of attention.

5th. Enquiries instituted to ascertain the climatic differences between the regions through which the existing and proposed routes lie, respectively, as affecting the duration of the season of navigation, led me to conclude that the Ottawa route would be open for some twenty days less than the Welland route, (see pages 35 and 36 of Report,) 180 days in the year being assumed as the period of open water in the former, and 200 days in the latter case. The difference in distance in favor of the Ottawa route I considered as more than counterbalancing the difference against it in the number of days of open water, because a vessel could make at least three trips more in the season, between Chicago and Montreal, by way of the French River and Ottawa, than by way of the Lakes and the Welland Canal. For a calculation of the time required for the trip by each of the routes, I refer the Committee to page 11 of Report.

6th. I estimated the cost of such a navigation as is described in my Report, that is to say, locks 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, with 10 feet depth of water on the sills, at, in round numbers \$24,000,000, in which was embraced every contingency and difficulty likely to arise in the carrying out of so large a work, lying for the most part through a remote and unsettled region. I even allowed a considerable per centage for interest and discount, or loss, so often incurred in raising large sums of money for carrying on public works.

7th. Since writing my Report and making my estimate, an important and highly favorable fact has been established, by the survey of Mr. T. C. Clarke: I was apprehensive that a natural channel, of sufficient depth, did not exist through the Lake of the Two Mountains, (pages 25 and 30 of Report,) and could only be obtained at very great expense.

I have already stated that I made no survey of the Lower Ottawa; Mr. Clarke did so, however, two years subsequent to my examination of the upper portions of the river, and has established the fact of there being a channel throughout the Lake of the Two Mountains, from a mile above St. Annes Lock to the entrance of the Carillon Canal, with a least depth of 13 feet.

On reaching the mouth of the river, I landed, and looking back upon the Bay over which I had just passed, it certainly did seem to fulfil all the external conditions of a noble harbor. The Bustard Group completely protects it on the south and south-west; while a heavy sea, grinding angrily against a projecting headland of granite on the north-west, seemed to announce some shelter against the violent gales which so frequently assail the Lake from that quarter. The bay within was perfectly smooth and unruffled, while without the water was still heaving and swelling from the effects of a night of storm. The entrance to the harbor is studded across from the Bustards towards the main shore, on the north, by a few rocky islets, great broad channels between which give every indication of very deep soundings. Close under the Bustard Islands the chart marks sixty feet depth; in the mouth of the river I paid out twenty feet of line without touching bottom. The intermediate bay, doubtless, has some of those treacherous sunken rocks which beset the whole of that coast, but the general depth of water is great, and deep channels, of ample width, exist throughout the whole bay into the entrance of the river. The reefs and sunken rocks referred to are almost sure to be of the pinnacle form which characterizes the rocks and islands above water; and as they stand up like pyramids with deep soundings all around them, are therefore susceptible of being removed without extraordinary difficulty or cost, involving a description of work, in fact, which, as it would be permanent in its results, would prove of less ultimate cost than the endless dredging of some of the ever-silting harbors of Lakes Erie and Ontario. A vessel of whatever class, steamer or sailing-craft, once within the Georgian Bay, could in any weather at least as easily make the Bustard Islands as any of the more southerly ports,—Owen Sound, Collingwood, or Nottawasaga,—while, in the sweeping gales from the North-West, the scourge of Lake Huron, the run from Cape Hurd to the Bustards, having the shelter of the Great Manitoulin Island, would assuredly be far safer than that to any of the three lower harbors named. Under the lee of the Bustard Group vessels could anchor or moor in the most complete security, blow the wind from what quarter it might, and to drop thence into the river, the depth and directness of the channel being assumed as sufficient, would be practicable under almost any condition of weather short of actual storm. I consider the harbor formed by the Bay of the French River, described above, as capable of being rendered in every respect suitable for the entrance of a great ship canal. The ordinary adjuncts of light-houses and piers would, of course, be called for, and a careful survey required to determine the proper site for such erections. It was my intention to have made such a survey in the summer of 1857, had I been permitted to proceed with the work embraced in my first instructions.

Through the kindness of Captain Cumming, of Aylmer, on the Ottawa, a gentleman of long experience in the navigation of that river, I have obtained a reliable return of the dates at which, for 11 years past, steamer navigation has commenced and closed each year. The earliest opening was in 1848, when the boats commenced their trips on the 18th April. The latest closing was in 1854, on 1st December. The average for the 11 years referred to, 1847 to 1857 inclusive, is—

Commencement of navigation.....	27th April.
Closing of navigation.....	27th November.

And as a general thing the steamers might have continued to run during part of December, had the trade of the river warranted their owners in not laying them up. The season of water-borne traffic between Montreal and the western lakes is at present governed, as to duration, by the period at which the lower links in the St. Lawrence improvements—the Beauharnois andachine Canals; to wit—open and close. The former period is not often

earlier than the 1st May; the latter as seldom goes beyond the 30th November. It will be observed, then, from the dates already given, in reference to the assumed season of open water on the Ottawa and French River route,—say from 5th May to 27th November—that the balance against it in the actual number of days navigation in the year cannot be very great, while practically, and in point of available time, it can claim an advantage over the lake route, from the fact that, owing to the lesser distance to be travelled, a vessel could make at least three trips more in the season between Chicago and Montreal by the former than it could by the latter route. In Canada and the neighboring States, the season of canal navigation is commonly considered to be 200 days. From an average of eight years, I find the Welland Canal to be open 209 days in the year (Sunday being a *dies non*), and the Erie Canal, in the average of the same years—1850 to 1857 inclusive—for 195 days. I do not venture to calculate on more than 180 days for the navigation of the Ottawa line, but it should have on each trip a gain in point of time of 44 hours over the Welland, and 24 hours over the Toronto and Georgian Bay route.

Ottawa to Grenville, still-water navigation.....	54 miles.
Grenville to Carillon, do do	4 miles
do do Canal do	8 "
	12 "
Lake of the Two Mountains, Carillon to St. Anne.....	20 "
St. Anne Rapids.....	½ "
Lake St. Louis, St. Anne to Lachine.....	15 "
Lachine Canal, Lachine to Montreal.....	8½ "
	<u>110 miles</u>
Total distance, Ottawa to Montreal.....	
And the Lockage is—	
Grenville to Carillon, Long Sault, Chute au Blondeau, and Carillon Rapids	48 feet
St. Anne Rapid	3 "
Sault St. Louis, Lachine Canal.....	45 "
	<u>96 feet</u>
Total lockage.....	

The Lower Ottawa has long been in use as a channel of steam navigation; the rapids between Grenville and Carillon having been canalised for vessels of five and a half feet draft (at low water), and measuring 108 x 19 feet, as far back as thirty years ago, by the Imperial Government; and, until within the last twelve years, the interchange of commerce between Montreal and Upper Canada, was mainly carried on through the instrumentality of those works. During the season of navigation, propeller-steamers of the above dimensions were constantly ascending the Ottawa as far as Bytown, where they entered the Rideau Canal, and found their way by that route through the heart of the country, to the foot of Lake Ontario at Kingston. The downward trips of these vessels were made by way of the St. Lawrence, their light draft of water enabling them to run all the rapids with ease and safety, and thus to accomplish the journey with despatch.

CAPACITY

Of the route, as a continuous line of navigation between the Lower St. Lawrence and the Western Lakes; in other words, with a view to the recommendation of what class of vessels should "improvements" be designed.

It is as a steam navigation, and more especially for that denomination of steamer known as the "propeller," that I believe the Ottawa and French River route is destined to hold a first place as a channel of trade. For vessels of that description the character of the waters, and of the region on either side of them, is peculiarly fitted. Land-locked for the greater portion of the way, the route will not, in that respect, be as advantageous for sailing craft as that by the great lakes, but the inexhaustible supplies of wood at all points along it, and the facilities for taking their fuel on board at frequent intervals, will forever render the cost of working steam vessels lower on this than any equal length of navigation

on the Continent. Here, too, the propeller can keep "the even tenor of its way," heedless of the storms which, sweeping across the lakes in the autumn of each year, cause such immense destruction of life and property.

Mr. J. B. Jervis, in his report on the projected Caughnawaga Canal, furnishes much valuable information respecting the propeller-craft in use upon the lakes, and subscribing, as I do, in the main, to the soundness of his conclusions relating to the size of vessel best adapted to the trade of those waters, I cannot, in adopting, better convey his opinions than by quoting his words. He says:

"I have obtained a list of forty-eight propellers, with their dimensions. Only eleven of these propellers can pass the locks of the Welland Canal; most of them are employed in the navigation of the upper lakes. There are but two of them under 300 tons burden—the largest 850 tons. The greater portion range from a few tons under 400 to a few above 600. The greatest length is 234 feet, the Iowa, and her actual tonnage is 720; draws 11½ feet, loaded. The Oriental is 234 feet; actual tonnage, 850 (2½ feet more beam); draws, loaded, 10½ feet of water. The Plymouth is 225 feet in length (loaded draft not ascertained) and carries 700 tons. These vessels can only carry full cargoes when the lakes are at their greatest height. There are times, occurring every year, when vessels with over 9½ feet draft of water cannot pass the St. Clair Flats; consequently those of greater depth must load lighter than their capacity, or depend on lightening when they reach the Flats, or have occasion to enter harbors of similar depth of water. The two most important lake ports for outward bound tonnage are Chicago and Toledo. The entrance into the harbour of Chicago is kept open by excavation, so that vessels drawing ten feet of water can, for the greater portion of the season of navigation, enter the harbor. Toledo is on the Miami River, and 9 feet water is as much as can usually be depended on, though at times they can go in with 10½ feet. Detroit River affords better water, and vessels that can pass the St. Clair Flats easily make Detroit,

"In the enquires I have been able to make as to the draft of water that vessels could carry and make the harbor with safety on the upper lakes, I have found considerable diversity of opinion among navigators. The range of opinion has been 8½ to 11½ feet. It has been admitted by those that advocate 11½ feet that lightening will often be necessary, and this is considered to injuriously affect the profit of and cause delay in the voyage. It is an important fact that the most usual time for high water (not regarding those rises and falls that occur in a series of years) is in midsummer, and lowest in spring and autumn,—the latter are the seasons of greater pressure in freight. It is considered, generally, that the largest vessels can only make full loads when the lakes are most favorable, and then only to the port having the greatest depth of water. So far as I have been able to ascertain it appears the most prevalent opinion that the largest class of propeller, both in relation to length and draft of water, has not been so successful in economy of transport as those of less dimensions.

The greatest weight of opinion I have been able to obtain is that a draft of 9 or 9½ feet is as much as can profitably be adopted for general use, and that ten feet is the extreme draft that should in any case be adopted, and only for ports of best water.

In the opinion of several very experienced navigators the propeller "Portsmouth," in her main features, is the best pattern for general use and economy of transport; she is 175 feet long, and draws 9½ feet water: cargo 5000 barrels of flour. Some would add five feet, others 15 feet to her length,—this last addition would make her 190 feet long, and with a small increase of beam would enable her to carry 6000 barrels. Objections are made to greater length on account of the increase of weight that is required to give the requisite strength on a vessel of so small depth as must be adopted for lake navigation.

The beam of the largest of the propellers instanced by Mr. Jervis, (the "Oriental") is 34 feet; that of the medium size, such as the "Portsmouth," 28 feet; and as the result of his enquiries and observations, he recommends locks of two hundred feet in length by thirty-six feet in width, with depth of water to admit the passage of vessels of 9½ feet draft, as the most judicious size to be adopted for the Caughnawaga Canal.

When the Commissioners did me the honor to entrust to me the examination of the Ottawa chain of waters, I entered upon the task with the conviction, growing out of previous knowledge of the general capacity as to depths of the harbors of the lakes, that ten feet of water was as much as it was desirable to seek for in ascertaining the capabili-

ties of the route. It was my belief also, then as it is now, that if nine feet depth was found to be obtainable throughout, I might speak with favor of the project and predict its success. That the harbors of the lake ports are not, as a general thing, adapted for ten feet draught of water, I was well aware, and it must be obvious to any one who has at all studied the subject, that the vessel which can, at any stage of the lakes, obtain or deliver her cargo in the greatest number of principal ports, must be a more profitable one to employ in the trade than the larger craft, which, from her excessive draft, must limit her intercourse to one or two of the deeper harbors; or else, more unprofitable still, make her trips with light loads. I am not of those who believe that sea-going vessels will ever be freighted to any considerable extent in lake ports; and in that belief had an additional reason for ten feet as the available maximum depth that there was any reason for attempting to obtain. That depth (with a reservation as regards the lower Ottawa) I believe to be practicable throughout, and upon it I shall base my estimate of cost.

COST.

The cost of canalling or improving river navigation increases in rapid ratio as we seek for increased depth, and from a general estimate I have made, I would not venture to set down the difference in cost between the forming of a *ten* feet and a *twelve* feet navigation through the Ottawa, Mattawan and French River, at a less sum than five millions of dollars, a useless expenditure when the lesser draft is so obviously sufficient. I would recommend, then, that the mitre-sill of all locks henceforward to be constructed on the Ottawa and other waters in the chain, be calculated for a least depth of ten feet. Nine and a half or even nine feet would doubtless answer all purposes for a long time to come, but whenever the greater draft may become a necessity, let there be no pulling down of solid masonry or ripping up of costly foundation in order to obtain it

(Replies by W. Shanly, to Questions put, 16th April.)

No. 2

1st. The leading characteristic of the route is the depth and continuity of the chain of waters; some four miles of canal, only, being required to connect those flowing into Lake Huron with those flowing to the Ottawa. The extreme depth of cutting for such canal would not exceed 35 feet.

The facilities for adapting the route to the purposes of a *deep* navigation, say 10 feet, are very great, and of course still more favorable for a barge navigation of, say eight feet depth.

My original estimate of the cost of a ten feet navigation—with locks 250' x 50'—was \$24,000,000, which, however, was not wholly the result of actual survey, my instrumental examinations having been confined to a comparatively small portion of the route.

Mr. Clarke's Survey, made some two years subsequent to my examination of the route, shows the extent of deep water, *requiring no improvement*, to be much greater than I had supposed it to be. It also establishes the existence of certain other features more favorable than I had counted on. These facts led me to conclude that my estimate of cost, for a ten feet navigation, may be reduced by three millions of dollars—or to a total amount, allowing liberally for every contingency, of \$21,000,000. I believe that the route can be adapted to barges, or other vessels drawing eight feet of water, for about \$16,000,000. Still leaving the locks of the size originally contemplated—with a view to the greater depth being afterwards attainable throughout, without involving the reconstruction of the locks.

2nd. The advantages of the route are:—

1st. That it would reduce the distance between Lake Huron and tide-water by upwards of 350 miles, whether we compare it with the existing route by way of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence, reaching tide-water at Quebec, or with the Erie Canal route terminating at New York.

2nd. The extent of open lake—or in other words, *dangerous* navigation—being reduced more than one-half as compared with the two other routes, (taking Chicago as the point of departure from the West,) the rate of insurance upon all property passing over the route would be reduced thirty per cent below existing rates.

3rd. The extent of Canal on the Ottawa and French River route would be 20 per cent less than on the Welland and St. Lawrence, and would be but one-sixth of that on the New York route; the remainder of the first named route, once we leave Lake Huron, being sheltered river navigation. The difference in cost of transportation on *River* as compared with *Canal* navigation is as three to five.

4th. Were the Ottawa route perfected it would be the interest of the people of New York City, and of most of the New England States, to further the construction of the communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, known as the "Caughnawaga Canal," because that would give an unbroken water communication between Chicago and New York, (taking the Ottawa route,) shorter by 150 miles than that by Lake Erie and the Erie Canal, having 200 miles less *canal* navigation—and adapted to vessels of more than double the capacity of those passing or that ever can pass through the Erie Canal. The New England States, under the same condition of things, would have their broadstuffs laid down in Lake Champlain at a cheaper rate of transportation and in less time than they now receive them in the Hudson at Albany.

The disadvantage of the Ottawa route as compared with the existing ones, is confined to the more northerly latitude in which it lies, and which, I estimate, would reduce the season of navigation by twenty days below that obtained on the others; a disadvantage, however, which is fully counterbalanced by the shortening of distance and consequently of *time* consumed in the voyage.

3rd. I am not prepared to answer this section of Question No. 2 at present, but hope to be able to do so in a few days.

4th. The character of the region along the proposed line of navigation is not inviting to the agriculturist. The margin of all the waters in the chain, from about one hundred miles above the city of Ottawa to the mouth of French River, is rocky and barren. In the interior of both sides, however, good tracts of land are to be found.

5th. The effect of the opening of this route could not fail to be beneficial to Canada generally. The immense manufacturing power at frequent intervals along the waters would, when brought within such easy access of the granaries of the west, be certain to be taken advantage of. I believe that the valley of the Ottawa is destined to become one of the principal manufacturing districts of America, and that no other scheme of improvement can be devised that will be so certain to open up and develop the interior resources of Canada.

6th. As a means of military defence it appears to me that such a line of interval navigation—inaccessible to all enemies from without, and communicating by the shortest possible route, from the ocean with the upper lakes, would give to Canada complete command of those waters. In the event of war with the United States, the St. Lawrence Canals could be destroyed by the Americans without their having to land a single man on our soil. As a means of defence, therefore, they do not count for anything; while the Ottawa route would enable us to place gun-boats on Lake Huron in less time than it would take to reach Lake Erie by the St. Lawrence route.

7th. It appears to me that the best means to adopt for the execution of the work will be:—1st. To apply to Parliament to charter a company to undertake it. 2nd. To ask a grant of land in aid of it, with the right of selecting such lands from among any lands still vested in the Crown. 3rd. To ask a guarantee of a small rate of interest on the cost of the work; and 4th. To take measures for bringing it under the notice of the Imperial Government, as the project of all others, tending to strengthen the military defences of the North American Colonies; and as opening the most direct route to the head of Lake Superior, looking to connection with the Red River country and British Columbia.

Twenty millions bushels of grain passing from Lake Huron to Montreal or Quebec (a low estimate) would, at a toll of five cents per bushel, bring in a revenue of a million of dollars, independent of all other sources of revenue. The toll on a bushel of wheat passing through the Erie Canal, from Buffalo to Albany, is about eight cents.

(Reply, by W. Shanly, to Third Section of Resolution referred to in Question No. 2.)

Taking Chicago as the principal Lake port, and New York as the chief Seaport, and comparing the amount of cereals sent from the one and received at the other, respect-

ively, over a series of years, gives a fair index of the trade of the West, its past and probable future growth.

In 1854, Chicago sent out in grain of all kind (including flour reduced to grain).....	12,863,912 bushels.
In 1862, her exports had increased to.....	56,477,104 “

This increase is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, assuming half that rate of progression, 10 per cent. for the next ensuing eight years, Chicago should, in the year 1870, send out upwards of 120,000,000 bushels of grain.

I have not by me the documents necessary to enable me to compare the receipts of grain in New York, in the same years, but

In 1856, the quantity of Wheat, Flour and Corn, arriving at tide-water from the Western States, by way of Erie Canal amounted to	25,635,848 bushels.
In 1861 it amounted to.....	55,905,344 “

The toll per bushel through the Erie Canal in the latter year was 5 cents.

Adding the grain trade of Milwaukie last year, to that of Chicago, we have from those two ports a total quantity forwarded of 75,000,000 bushels, and adopting the same ratio of increase as is above used, 10 per cent. per annum for the next eight years, the joint exports of those two places in 1870, will be 160,000,000 bushels.

With the Ottawa route opened, there is no reason why one-third of the above quantity, or say 50,000,000, should not pass out to sea through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, taking ship at Montreal and Quebec; and assuming the Caughnawaga and Champlain Canals, to be also completed, New England and New York would certainly bring a large proportion of their grain our way. It is not estimating extravagantly, with the whole chain of communication completed, to assume that in 1870, eighty million (80,000,000) bushels of Western grain would come through the Ottawa route. To this would have to be added a certain proportion of the Provision trade, beef, pork, lard, &c., which, from Chicago and Milwaukie, amounted last year to upwards of 70,000 tons. The principal proportion of the provision trade, however, takes the rail, while nine-tenths of all the grain sent from Lake Michigan takes the water.

(Reply to Question No. 3.)

The difference in expense of transportation by vessels drawing ten feet water on the one hand, and vessels drawing eight feet on the other, the size of lock being the same in both cases (*i. e.*, 250 × 50 feet), would, I consider, be scarcely appreciable.

(Reply by W. Shanly to Question No. 4.)

My estimate of the cost of a 10 feet navigation, with locks 250 by 50 feet, was \$24,000,000, covering from the mouth of the French River (and the harbor at that point) to the Harbor of Montreal.

Mr. Clarke's estimate for a 12 feet navigation—locks same as mine, except of five feet less width—is a little over \$12,000,000; but he does not include the enlarging of the Lachine Canal, or any “improvements” below St. Anne Lock.

Mr. Clarke made no survey below the latter point, but assumes that there exists, in the narrows between Isle Perrot and the island of Montreal, a natural channel adapted to 12 feet draught of water, and, accordingly, provides only for one one-fifth mile of canal over the shallows *above* the lock. I, on the other hand, believe that there will be required, and in my estimate have allowed for, nearly two miles of canal *below* the lock, making altogether three miles of canal at St. Anne, against Mr. Clarke's one one-fifth mile.

I made no survey of the Lower Ottawa in connection with the project under examination; but many years ago I had opportunities for acquiring a great deal of knowledge in relation to the soundings of Lake St. Louis and the approaches to it, and am satisfied that in the narrows below St. Anne, for a distance of two miles or thereabouts, there does not exist an available channel such as Mr. Clarke has counted on, adapted to vessels drawing 12 feet. I am satisfied, also, that 10 feet depth cannot be depended on until resort has been had to artificial aid to obtain it.

Had Mr. Clarke taken into account the enlargement of the Lachine Canal and the "improvements" which, as I have stated, must be recognized below St. Anne his estimate, for the whole system of navigation, would I judge, instead of \$12,000,000 have reached to \$15,000,000.

I have stated, in my reply to question No. 2, that certain favorable features established by Mr. Clarke's survey, such as the existence of a deep channel through the Lake of the Two Mountains, &c., &c., warrant me in reducing my estimate from \$24,000,000 to \$21,000,000, thus narrowing the difference between Mr. Clarke's probable estimate for the whole work and mine, revised, to \$6,000,000.

The main difference, however, between Mr. Clarke and myself, lies in the *mode* of improvement on which our estimates are based, respectively. He leans to the plan of damming up the waters of the Ottawa and Mattawan rivers to a far greater extent than I do, thus reducing the length of canal to be cut. My letters of instructions from the Commissioners of Public Works (Journals of the Legislative Assembly, 1857, appendix G, No. 29) points strongly to "lateral" or artificial cuts as the most desirable mode of improvement to be adopted, in which I concurred at the time, and do still. In the carrying out of such a project as the one before us, I would not think four millions of dollars mis-expended in doing away with the dams across such waters as those of the Ottawa, by substituting "side cuts" where practicable.

Mr. Clarke's estimate contemplated 12 feet of depth; mine 10 feet.

He averaged his 21 miles of canal (Lachine not included) at a
cost, per mile, of\$579,000
My average, per mile, for 58 miles (including Lachine) was..... 370,000

The difference in depth will, of course, go a long way towards accounting for the above discrepancy in mileage cost; but it must be kept in view, also, that whatever length of canal be ultimately adopted, the lockage remains constant, and that its cost must tend to swell the mileage cost of the shorter length of canal very much above that of the longer.

I differ materially from Mr. Clarke in his *valuation* of the work to be done on the more distant portions of the Ottawa, and on the Mattawan and French Rivers. Rock excavation is an immense item all over those sections of the proposed navigation. The rock is of the hardest primitive formation.

Mr. Clarke's estimate of the cost of excavating it will not average (referring to the above-mentioned portions of the route) \$2 per yard. The greater portion of the excavation will be below water-level. I would not undertake to remove the same character of rock, if the work had to be done within 50 miles of Montreal, at a less estimate than Mr. Clarke has put upon it in the distant and desert region of the French River, where I would require, and in my estimate would have allowed, double his prices. I also consider that he has rated his lockwork on the same portions of the route at too low a figure, taking into account all the difficulties of the situation.

I do not perceive that Mr. Clarke has allowed anything for harbor improvements—such as piers, light-houses, &c., &c., in the Bay of the French River. The navigation would be incomplete, and to a certain extent useless, without such appendages—and for which a very considerable sum was included in my estimate of cost.

Finally, I observe that Mr. Clarke—making what looks to me like a very *bare* estimate in the first instance—has added to it for "engineering and superintendence" five per cent. I believe that such an immense work as is in contemplation cannot be carried to completion without many unforeseen contingencies arising to swell original estimates. I, accordingly, having made what I hoped would prove a full estimate for all that I could see to be done, added thereto 12½ per cent.

I do not think that the Ottawa and French River navigation project, on the scale laid down in my Report of 30th July, 1858, can be brought into existence for a less outlay than Twenty-one Millions of Dollars.

W. SHANLY.

21st April, 1863.

[By Mr. Bell.]

Ques. 1. Have you examined the proposed line of communication between Montreal and Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa and Mattawan rivers, Lake Nippissingue, and French river?—*Ans.* I have. I was appointed by Order in Council, in November, 1858, to survey the section of the Ottawa navigation extending over French river, Lake Nippissingue, and the Mattawan, a distance of 123 miles; and in the following spring I was appointed Chief Engineer of the whole survey from Lake Huron to Montreal, a distance of 431 miles. I have been over the whole route twice, once at high water and once at low water, and examined it carefully. I have made an instrumental survey from Lake Huron to the junction of the Ottawa and Mattawan rivers, 123 miles; and from that point to Saint Anne's Lock, a distance of 286 miles, I examined instrumentally all the obstructed portions of the river. The lengths and soundings of the unobstructed parts of the river were taken from plans furnished me by the Board of Works, and made by the engineers under Mr. Shanly, and subsequently by Messieurs Perry and Gallwey, C. E. Over these parts I took no soundings nor measurements, and assume no responsibility as to their correctness; but from the evident care and minuteness with which they were made, and from the reputation of these gentlemen, I have every reason to be accurate and trustworthy. Below St. Anne's lock I made no examination, as the Department of Public Works called for the Report before I had time to survey that part of the line.

[By Mr. Bell.]

Ques. 2. What is its character as regards facilities for opening a line of navigation between Montreal and Lake Huron? and what would be the cost of construction: first, on a scale for the passage of vessels drawing eleven feet; secondly, for lighter draughts, suited to barges such as are in use on the St. Lawrence river between Kingston and Montreal?—

Ans. 2. In answer to this question I beg to refer the Committee to my Report on the Ottawa Navigation, laid before Parliament, 19th March, 1860, and to the plans accompanying the same. I particularly specify the parts marked, from pages 1 to 10. I may say in addition that I still think, that if the system recommended by me be followed, the construction of a line of navigation for vessels of 1,000 tons presents no insuperable difficulties.

In regard to the cost of opening a barge navigation, with a depth of say five feet of water, I would say that I have never made any estimate of it. From my knowledge of the route, and keeping in view the fact that the present canals below Ottawa would answer with proper repairs, and that the Chute cuttings might be made available, I should suppose the engineering work could be done for five or six millions of dollars, particularly if the class of masonry was modified so as to admit of the use of the local stone.

[By Mr. Bell.]

Ques. 3. What is the relative expense of transport by means of vessels of light draught as compared with vessels of eleven feet draught?—*Ans. 3.* This question should with propriety be answered by a forwarding merchant, who has made the subject his study. If the navigation were free, and the question of tolls left out of the discussion, there can be no doubt but that the cost of transport, in propellers of eleven feet draught, would be made cheaper than in barges, and including the cost of transshipment. As a commercial speculation, requiring the imposition of tolls, sufficient to pay a fair percentage on the cost of the works, it might be a question whether the difference between the tolls on a barge canal, costing five or six millions of dollars, and on a twelve foot navigation, costing probably three times as much, might not outweigh the saving in cost of transportation. As I said before, the question of the cost of transportation is one to be answered by forwarding merchants, and that of the cost of the canal by engineers.

[By Mr. Bell.]

Ques. 4. What is the extent of the existing trade of the Western States by the great lakes, especially by Lake Huron and the seaboard, and what proportion of that trade would probably take the proposed route?—*Ans.* I have not made this subject a study for some years, and have no statistics in relation to it.

[By Mr. Bell.]

Ques. 5. What is the character of the region of country through which the line passes? Is it fit for settlement, and does it afford products of any kind for exportation?—

Ans. 5. It is a pine country, and affords lumber for exportation in inexhaustible quantities, and of the best quality. As to the quantity of arable land I cannot speak, as my attention was devoted to the water-courses. The banks are generally, above Pembroke, very rugged and sterile; but the reports of surveyors state that the land improves on going back from the river.

[By Mr. Bell.]

Ques. 6. What effect would the opening of this line have upon the settlement of the country, and upon commerce both in Upper and Lower Canada?—Ans. 6. The effect upon the settlement of the country would be very favorable. Saw-mills would be built at the different dams and water powers, which would attract a considerable population engaged in manufacturing. Its effect upon commerce would be, in my opinion, to attract a large proportion of the western trade to Montreal. This would be owing to several causes. First. To the route being 392 miles shorter than that by the great lakes, and although requiring 175 feet more lockage, yet having only 29 miles of actual close canal against 69 by the other route. I quite concur with Mr. Shanly that a propeller could average 10 miles an hour, and could run from Chicago to Montreal in 6½ days, or 15 for the round trip, including 48 hours in port. By the great lakes they average 23 days, including two days in port. The difference in a season of seven months of navigation would be from four to five round trips in favor of the Ottawa line. Owing to the route being inland for half the distance, the rates of insurance would be much less than by the great lakes. But the great advantage of this route, and one which to my mind even outweighs the saving of distance, is the certainty of vessels obtaining return freights of sawed lumber for the western markets. The only reason that can be given why the Saint Lawrence canals do not attract a larger proportion of western trade is the uncertainty of return freights, while from Oswego and Buffalo and the Erie ports, they can be always had. By the Ottawa line a sure and steady stream of sawed lumber would flow west, and would attract vessels to carry it. This advantage is shared by no existing nor proposed route that I am aware of.

[By Mr. Bell.]

Ques. 7. Do you look upon this route as being of importance in relation to the military defences of Canada? Please state your views on that point?—Ans. 7. I should certainly think it of importance; but not being a military man, am not able to speak with authority on this point.

[By Mr. Morris.]

Ques. 8.—In your Report on the improvement of the Ottawa Navigation you have made an estimate of the cost of the requisite improvements, exclusive of the Lachine Canal, at \$12,057,680, would you state in what respects that estimate differs from the estimate made by Mr. Shanly, and what is the cause of the difference?—Ans. 8. I see on p. 33, of Mr. Shanly's Report that he states that he estimated the cost of fifty-eight miles of Ottawa Canals (enlargement of Lachine included) at upwards of \$370,000 per mile.

58 × 370,000	\$21,660,000
And for removal of shoals	2,250,000
	\$23,910,000

or say in round numbers twenty-four millions of dollars. On page 5, Mr. Shanly states, that of the 431 miles between Lake Huron and Montreal, only 137 had been subjected to instrumental survey at the time of making his report. Hence the estimate of Mr. Shanly, that 58 miles of canalling would be required. My further instrumental examinations enabled me to reduce the length of canalling, exclusive of the Lachine Canal, to about 21 miles. My estimate for this is at the rate of \$579,134 per mile. But Mr. Shanly's estimate was for a canal of ten feet in depth on the mitre-sills, and my estimate for one of twelve, which will account for the difference of cost per mile in the two estimates. I may state, therefore, in answer to the question, that the cause of the difference between our estimates is owing entirely to the less amount of canalling now required. The estimate of \$12,057,680, it will be observed, does not cover any work that may be required below St. Anne's Lock, or the enlargement of the Lachine Canal. I consider also the construction of docks at Montreal an indispensable part of the scheme, as it is well known there is not

room enough there for the present amount of shipping. To this should be added the interest on construction during a period of four or five years that must necessarily elapse before the whole route could be finished. There would also be expenses for land damages, but as the most of the land belongs to the Crown, this would not be a very large item. I offer no opinion as to the probable cost of these items, as nothing being fixed, it would only be a guess and of little value.

THOMAS C. CLARKE,

Quebec, 20th April, 1863.

[Question by Mr. *Morris*.]

Have you a knowledge of the character of the river and lake navigation between Ottawa and Lachine, and are you aware whether there is a deep water channel through the Lake of Two Mountains? Are there any engineering difficulties on this part of the route, and if so, what is their nature?—*Ans.* In reply I quote from my Report on Ottawa navigation, pages 10, 11, 12, 13.

"A map of Lake St. Louis, made for the Commissioners of the St. Lawrence improvement, in 1842, by A. Larue, P. L. S., shows a channel-depth, somewhat circuitous, of not less than 15 feet, from Lachine to Isle Perrot. For reasons given above, I have not made any survey here, but am informed by pilots that there are 15 feet and over along the north shore of Isle Perrot up to the foot of the present St. Anne's Lock. I have myself taken soundings for half a mile below the lock, and over that distance can corroborate the truth of their statements; but it is much to be desired that there should be a new survey, with soundings carefully made from St. Anne's Lock to Lachine.

ST. ANNES.

Length of Canal 1.19 miles; 1 lock 1 ft. lift, L.W. 3, 5, H. W.; guard pier below, 1000 feet long; estimated cost, \$469,672.

I propose to enlarge the present lock to the requisite dimensions, as it occupies the best point that can be selected. In order to do this it will be necessary to put in a coffer dam and pump it dry, take down the east wall and get the pit sunk to the proper depth, as early in the spring as the weather will admit of laying stone. Then, by working day and night, it would be possible to complete the new lock without delaying the opening of navigation more than three or four weeks. It will be necessary to build a guard pier, 1000 feet long, below the lock, on the side next the rapid, to cut off the current which at high water is strong enough to incommode vessels very much. This will be an ordinary crib-pier filled with stone. Above the lock the river bed is Potsdam sandstone, in strata of from five to eighteen inches thick, somewhat tilted upon one another, and covered with boulders from the Laurentian rocks. The average depth, from the head of the lock to a point where the water suddenly deepens to eighteen feet, is eight feet, and the distance five thousand. I propose to make a double line of timber piers, 15 feet wide and 125 feet apart, for the whole distance. Half of the width of each pier to be filled with earth lining and sheet piled, and the enclosed area divided into sections by water-tight bulkheads. The rock is seamy and would leak a good deal, but by putting in powerful steam-pumps and shortening the length of the section to be laid dry in proportion to the leakage, it would be perfectly practicable to keep down the water until the excavation was made to the required depth of five feet. The stone would be used to fill the outside compartments of the piers, and the excess deposited outside of that. The bulkheads would be removed, and the whole thing would be an artificial canal, 125 feet wide and 13 feet deep, in the bed of the river, while the piers would serve as guides to keep vessels from straying out of the channel. I have been particular to describe this in detail, as a method will be proposed for sub-marine rock excavation wherever it may occur. The face and backing of locks is estimated to come from the neighboring quarries of chazy limestone at Point Clair, of which the piers of the Victoria Bridge are built: filling of cribs out of the excavation. This is unquestionably the best way to make the improvement, for were the proposed canal located on the shores of the Island of Montreal, as has been sometimes

proposed, the amount of under-water rock excavation required to reach 15 feet of water from the shore, both above and below, would actually exceed that on the line I propose, and we should have in addition an enormous amount of excavation on land, and an expensive bridge to build for the Grand Trunk Railway.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

The head of the St. Anne's Canal would be 23 miles from Montreal. From the 23rd to 24th mile, according to the surveys of W. B. Gallwey, C. E., placed in my hands by the Department, it has a depth of from 20 to 30 feet. From the 24th to the 26½th mile the low water depth does not exceed 13 to 14 feet, and I am unable to say whether the bottom is rock or some material that could, if required, be dredged. From the twenty-sixth and one-half mile to the foot of the Carillon rapids, at the forty-seven and three-fourths mile, the channel is 30 feet, and the navigation is straight and unimpeded.

CARILLON.

Length of canal 0.5 miles; two locks, 12 and 5 feet lift; passing basin 2,000 feet long; rolling dam 1700 feet overfall; lift of water 6.25 feet; estimated cost \$307,742.

At Carillon the river is obstructed for 13 miles by a reef of calciferous sandstone, with only two or three feet of water running over it, except in the "Sickle" channel, about 150 feet wide, and 9 or 10 deep, and as its name implies, very crooked. The fall, at the stage of water when we levelled it, was 8.75 feet. This has been overcome by the Military canal, built by the Imperial Government, 2.09 miles long; locks up 23 feet, by two locks, 123 by 32, 5 by 5, and down again, 13 to 15 feet by one lock of the same size; and is fed from the North river. The prism of the canal is very irregular, being from 18 to 40 feet wide on bottom, and 50 to 80 at surface, say 5.5 deep in the centre, gradually shoaling to each side. It runs in from 5 to 16 feet cutting to water surface, principally rock.

The locks are in a very ruinous state, and cannot last many years longer in their present condition. The great amount of rock excavation necessary to enlarge this canal to the new scale, its twelve to fifteen feet of unnecessary lockage, and the bad location of the lower lock, forbid us attempting to improve the present work. I have located the new canal on the south shore of the river. The water is 25 to 30 feet deep up to the lower lock, which is at the foot of the current, near the house of the late Judge Macdonald, Point Fortune. The passing basin is defended from the river by a wall of stone, laid in cement battenning 2" in 12", backed by a bank of loose rock out of the excavation, sloping 1½ to 1 towards the river, and the whole paved with stone set on edge. The rolling dam stands on flat rock, free from boulders, and, except in the channel, the depth of water is not over two feet. It will have a slide for timber, and the height of water above its crest will range from 5.57 to 8.11 feet. By removing some fifty thousand cubic yards of rock between the upper lock and the head of the rapid, this dam across the river could be dispensed with. On referring to the map it will be seen that the proposed canal occupies the place of the side dam just constructed. To gather enough depth of water to run deal and timber cribs, as we are obliged to destroy this channel, we must provide a new one, and there is no way so practicable as to raise the water by a dam, which shall contain a broad and short slide leading directly into deep water below. The lock stone will come either from the Pointe Clair quarries, or those of Isle Bizard. The loose stone, for dam filling, out of the excavations; and the stone for the wall, to be laid in cement, can be got out of the bed of the river, in such size and shape as will enable it to be laid up into a wall with scarcely any dressing. On this account I have considered that \$3.25 per cubic yard would be sufficient, which price implies that but little labor is required.

CHUTE À BLONDEAU.

Length of canal, 0.07 miles; one lock, ten feet lift; rolling dam, over fall, 1,750 feet, lift 12 feet; light dam, cement masonry, 1,550 feet long. Estimated cost, \$144,315.

A stretch of five miles of still-water, over 30 feet deep, brings us to this rapid, about 900 feet long, and falling four feet. The Military canal is here formed by cutting off a point of rock, and has one lock, of the same size as at Carillon. The canal is forty feet

wide and cut through rock about the same depth. We place the new lock in a channel between the island and the present lock, and following the line of reef with one dam; the depth, except in channel, not being over two or three feet. This dam has a slide for timber, similar to Carillon. The object of raising the water 12 feet by this dam is as follows: the lower end of the present Grenville canal is through rock cutting; by raising the water at the Chute à Blondeau we can follow the river for 1.1 miles above the present lower lock of the Grenville canal, shortening the new one by so much, and saving a large amount of rock cutting. The lock stone is estimated to come from the same point as Carillon. Stone for dams can be procured on the spot.

GRENVILLE.

Length of canal, 4.43 miles; one pair of combined locks, 12 ft. lift each; passing basin, 400 ft. long; one lock, 6½ ft. lift; prism of canal, 150 ft. at surface, 146 on bottom, and 13 deep at head for 2000 ft. 100 ft. wide on bottom; guard lock, 1 to 15 ft. lift. Estimated cost, \$1,197,862.

The bed of the Ottawa at the foot of the Long Sault, which is in an almost continuous rapid for five miles, with a fall of forty-five feet, consists of calcareous sandstone, covered with boulders from the Laurentian crystalline rocks. These are worn smooth and polished by the water, are of all sizes, and in many cases entirely conceal the rock in position. This makes so bad a foundation for artificial structure that we are driven per force out of the bed of the river, and can do nothing but enlarge the present Grenville Canal, which is generally well located on a strip of flat land lying between the high bank and the margin of the river. As has been stated, we leave the river 11 miles above Grucese Point, and lock up at once to the Grenville level, in order to raise the bottom of the canal out of cutting. The new line joins the old one in about a mile, follows it for about a mile and a half, and then to avoid rock cuttings, runs along the river's edge, which forms one bank, while the other is formed by a stone wall laid in cement, backed by a bank of loose rock out of the excavation of the head, and sloped from 1½ to 1 towards the river, and paved. The new canal follows the old line, cutting through the neck of land upon which the Village of Grenville stands. Here, for 2,000 feet, the width has been estimated to be 100 feet, with sides nearly vertical. The embankments (not river wall) are formed by dry battered wall, backed with earth filling. If, instead of using these stone walls, laid dry on land, and in cement in river wall, the embankments were dressed to a slope of 1½ to 1 and paved, the estimate cost of this section could be reduced about three hundred thousand dollars. The lock stone can be brought from below by the present canals; all the other stone can be got out of the river, or near by; and, as at Carillon will require but little labor to lay it into a good wall. All the rock from Carillon to Grenville is soft, lies in thin strata, and can be easily got out. I have considered \$1 per cubic yard as an ample allowance, except at Chûte à Blondeau, where the rock is harder and there is less of it, and I have called it \$1.25 per yard. The lock stone is easily dressed and can be carried from the quarries to where it is wanted in scows: distance 25 to 35 miles. I have considered that \$12 per face and \$6 per backing, averaging \$8, would be sufficient. At the head of Long Sault is a great sand shoal, partly dry at low water; but following close to the north shore we have 24 to 30 feet. From Grenville to Ottawa the river runs in a level valley, with low shores of blue tertiary clays; a considerable extent is overflowed by high water, and covered with sand deposited by the river. The width is from one to two thousand feet, and the channel depth 30 feet, until we get to the "Green Shoal," some eight or nine miles below Ottawa City. Here a calciferous sandstone reef runs clear across the river, diminishing the depth at low water to eight feet for a length of five hundred feet. It will be necessary to pursue the same course here that has been recommended at St. Anne's, and remove the stone by a coffer dam, the sides of which should be left for guide piers to indicate the channel. Between this place and Ottawa City, there are some sand shoals that must be dredged, but no more rock. The sum estimated for the improvement of this section is \$136,105.

The plans of this part of the river, furnished me by the Department from the surveys of Mr. Gallwey being unfinished, I have obtained the distance from Grenville to Ottawa

City through the kindness of Sir William Logan, who calculates it at 55.25 miles in a straight line. Allowing for the bends of the river, I have called it 56.7.

(Signed,)

T. C. CLARKE.

[Question by Mr. Mackenzie.]

Can you give the Committee any information regarding the supply of water at the summit level, and the harbor accommodation at the mouth of French river, both as to extent and safety?—*Ans.* I quote from my Report on Ottawa Navigation, pages 22 and 23: For the supply of water it is proposed to raise Lake Nippissingue 9.46 feet above high water, and lower Trout Lake 7.85, and Turtle Lake 6.95 feet and Turtle Lake outlet to same level, and to raise Lac Talon 20.95 feet, which brings it up to the same height, making a summit level for navigation of 57.12 miles in length, with an area of watershed of 31.65 square miles, and a reception basin of eighty miles in length, and varying from one half of a mile to twelve miles in width, giving a surface of about three hundred and thirty square miles. By this arrangement it does not become necessary to make any provision for a storage reservoir. The waters of Lake Nippissingue are sufficient for any scale of navigation, and for all time to come. Fortunately for us, in this case, the quantity of water discharged from Lake Nippissingue through the French river is so large that any error of this kind could not effect the question of supply for any scale of navigation that may be adopted. The quantity of water found, by careful gauging, to be flowing in French river at a low stage, was 9,500 cubic feet per second, or [820,800,000] eight hundred and twenty millions eight hundred thousand cubic feet in twenty-four hours. Assuming the locks to be 250 x 50 x 12, and that fifty lockages are made each way in twenty-four hours, it would require fifteen millions cubic feet of water, or less than one-fiftieth part of the supply. The whole amount of water flowing is equivalent to 5,472 lockages, each twenty-four hours. This at once sets at rest any idea of the necessity of a storage reservoir. There are but few objectionable features to this mode of supplying the necessary water for navigation, and of raising Lake Nippissingue to the height above stated. The first and almost the only one is the overflowing of the lands bordering on the lakes. The entire southern shore of Lake Nippissingue, east of the Chaudière Portage, is bounded by high, barren, rocky cliffs, with a scanty growth of evergreens covering the whole, except a strip on the east end of the lake, about eight miles long, and varying from one-tenth to one-fourth of a mile in width, one half of which is annually inundated by the spring freshets. The shore of the East Bay and the east end of the lake, for the distance of ten miles, will be overflowed. A large portion of this tract is annually submerged by the freshets, and nearly the whole is one extended tamarac swamp, or an alder marsh. The north shore, for two-thirds of its length, is high and out of the reach of this height of water. In the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Post, at the mouth of the Sturgeon River, the largest tract on the borders of the lake will be submerged, say from ten to twelve miles in length, and from two to three miles in width; one-third of the tract is low open marsh; about one-third swamp, annually overflowed, and the remaining third tolerably fair land for agricultural purposes. Raising Lake Nippissingue to the height of Trout Lake, would lessen the cost of construction about one million dollars, and reduce the length of canal on the summit to less than one and three-quarter miles; would increase the lockage 15.6 feet, and overflow three times as much land as the plan proposed. The land, being in a district uninhabited except by a few Indians and the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, cannot be looked upon as claiming much consideration in deciding upon such an important question. The objectionable features in elevating the water of Lake Nippissingue to the level of Trout Lake, are:—First, The low banks along the southerly shore, west of the Chaudière Portage, and also for two miles to the east of the Portage. Second, The large fissures and crevices in the rocks, affording an opportunity for the escape of water, scarcely to be estimated; in fact this might prove so large as to cause any attempt to meet such an emergency entirely abortive, and without a more careful and minute instrumental examination of the entire southern shore west of the Portage, than my limited time would permit me. I should be unwilling to recommend the raising of Lake Nippissingue higher than contemplated in the plan proposed. The raising

of Lake Talon can be accomplished without overflowing the adjacent lands to any considerable extent.

(Signed)

T. C. CLARKE.

Ques. 1. Have you examined that section of the proposed Ottawa navigation between Montreal and Lake Huron, which extends from Portage du Fort (60 miles above the City of Ottawa) to the City of Montreal?—*Ans. 1.* I have examined the Ottawa river (with the view of ascertaining the practicability of opening a ship communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron) from Montreal to Portage du Fort, a distance of about 175 miles. The time at my command being very limited, and the winter far advanced, when I received instructions from the Government to report on the Lower Ottawa, I considered it of the most importance to set at rest, or confirm by minute survey, the grave doubts which existed that the Lake of the Two Mountains would prove a fatal barrier to the carrying out of a navigation on a large scale, by not affording a channel of equal capacity to the Upper Ottawa, the Mattawan, and the French river. The result of the survey proved that the Lake of the Two Mountains, throughout its entire length, afforded a direct and deep channel, but limited in the line I selected for about two miles to a depth of 13 feet at low water; this depth, however, being sufficient for the object in view, I made no further examination, although satisfied a much deeper channel existed. Of the Lachine canal I made no survey, as it would be merely a work of enlargement without presenting obstacles other than those attendant upon extensive works. A map of Lake St. Louis was furnished me by the Department of Public Works, which was sufficiently in detail, with little survey on my part, to satisfy me that a deep water channel could be obtained with a trifling outlay from Lachine to St. Annes. The canalling of the Rapids at St. Annes, now overcome by a single lock, would not be a work of more than ordinary difficulty. Although I would not recommend the enlargement of the present works, as I consider the location injudicious for a navigation on a larger scale. From St. Annes to Carrillon (the lower entrance of the Ordnance canals) the Ottawa affords a deep channel, as already stated, through the Lake of the Two Mountains. The Ordnance canals can be partly enlarged, but the location of the lower portion must be changed to the south side of the river. The carrying out of these works would not be attended with difficulty. From the head of the Ordnance canals to the City of Ottawa the channel of the river is deep and wide, but obstructed by one reef of small extent, and three sand shoals, easily removed. The construction of works at and above the City of Ottawa, to connect the Lower Ottawa with Lac des Chenes, although necessarily heavy and requiring large outlay, will not be attended with much difficulty. Through Lac des Chenes a wide and deep channel exists to the foot of the Châts rapids, to overcome which works were commenced in 1854, and the greater portion of the excavation necessary for the scale of navigation then adopted removed. The cutting through the rock at the lower entrance of this work was difficult, but owing in a great measure to the method adopted in its removal, (drilling by hand,) when steam power was employed the result was different. In the enlargement of this work by the adoption of Mr. Shauley's plan of raising the Chât's Lake, the necessity of cutting through the hard rock to a greater depth than that already carried out would be obviated, and the only obstruction in the Chât's Lake to a deep navigation to Portage du Fort would be also removed.

Ques. 2. What is the character of that section of the route, as regards facilities for navigation?—*Ans. 2.* The facilities afforded by this section of the Ottawa will compare most favorably with any works of similar magnitude, with the exception of the obstructions at the City of Ottawa and the Châts, (a break of about nine miles,) navigation, although limited to a draught of 5.6 at low water, in consequence of that being the depth of the Ordnance Canals, is at present enjoyed from Montreal to Portage du Fort. The existing canals will be of material benefit in the carrying out of the works on a larger scale, and the enlargement of them can be effected without interference with the navigation. Building material of every description is available throughout. I cannot point out the existence of what I consider an engineering difficulty on the entire section which came under my examination. Orders to discontinue the survey, left the plans and estimates of the Lower Ottawa unfinished.

W. D. GALLWEY, C. E.

(Captain Sclater's Reply to Questions.)

1st. The character of the Ottawa River from Ottawa City to Montreal is such that, with an enlarged scheme of canals, and deepening at a few points for the purpose of making the channel straight, vessels of a class suitable for sea navigation, say to draw from 12 to 13 feet water, could navigate with safety. The deepening and straightening of the channel required being trifling, in my opinion, the difficulties that exist could be overcome at small expense.

2nd. I am acquainted with the Lake and River St. Lawrence navigation, say from Montreal to the head of Lake Ontario, as also that of the Ottawa and ocean navigation, having been in command of vessels for 12 years at sea and 7 years in the inland navigation of this country. I have commanded steamers of both the Royal Mail Line on the St. Lawrence and the Mail Line on the Ottawa.

3rd. With regard to the relative expense of conveying grain in large or small vessels, the difference in favor of the large vessels would be at least 25 per cent, as they can be and are navigated with much fewer hands in proportion to size, with superior facilities for despatch in loading and discharging.

4th. With regard to carrying grain in bulk, I decidedly would give the Ottawa route the preference over that of the St. Lawrence. Although the season will be a few days shorter, owing to its more northerly position, that will be more than compensated by the difference of distance, as well as difference of temperature of both water and air, caused no doubt from being fed by northern rivers and its northern position, which must diminish the liability of the grain to get heated. I am aware, from my experience while navigating the different routes, that both the water and air of the Ottawa are cooler than those of the St. Lawrence. I am of opinion that, in many cases, the grain shipped from Montreal for the last two years, especially that which turned out in a heated condition, arose from or was in a great measure caused by the absence of proper ventilation. In some cases, perhaps the grain may not have been properly cured, and the bins often much too large, containing in many instances, say from eighteen to twenty-two thousand bushels, by far too large a body of grain, under the most favorable circumstances, to run the risk of sending across the Atlantic in one bulk; and in other cases the ships were not fit to carry grain. There can be no doubt as to the beneficial effect of transshipping grain by elevators, as it both cleans and cools it.

5th. The time taken to pass vessels through locks, and the consequent expenses may be greater or less, according as circumstances may differ. Vessels of a size so large as to fit tightly into a lock will take longer to pass than ones of smaller dimensions. The large class Mail steamers on the line between Montreal and Lake Ontario usually require twenty minutes in passing a lock on the Lachine or St. Lawrence Canals. If the locks were 250 feet, x 50 feet, the same vessels could lock through in shorter time.

[Question by Mr. Morris.]

Have you a practical knowledge of the existing navigation between Lachine and St. Annes? What is the depth of the existing channel, and are you of opinion that a deep water channel could be readily obtained throughout this section of the route?—*Ans.*—I have practical acquaintance with the route, as I have frequently taken a steamer over it without a pilot. The depth of the water in the channel in common use from Lachine to the first light-vessel is about 9 feet, as I find by reference to notes which I made some years ago, of actual soundings; but the depth of water could be easily increased by running out a pier in the same direction as the existing short pier. This improvement would also render the navigation much safer. From the first to the second light vessel the depth is 13 feet, the bottom being composed of shingle and small boulders. From thence to the third light-ship the channel is deep, exceeding 13 feet. From thence to Bamby Point the depth is about the same. From thence to the lowest St. Anne's pier the water shoals in places to 9 feet, with small boulders on the bottom. From thence to the second pier, in places there is about 7 feet, with a bottom of the same character, but the water is variable and sometimes deeper. The whole distance from Bamby Point to the second pier could be easily dredged, so as to afford 12 feet water, the character of the bottom being favorable. From the second pier and the St. Anne's Canal, there is deep water with a muddy bottom. After passing through the St. Anne's Locks into the Lake of Two

Mountains a shoal of 500 feet would require to be excavated, which would give deep water into the Lake.

From my practical knowledge of the route and the soundings I have made, I am satisfied that a careful survey would establish the fact that a good deep-water channel could be easily obtained from Lachine to St. Anne's, and at moderate expense.

Signed,

A. SCLATER.

A. J. Russell, of Ottawa, answers.

Ques. What is the character of the region of country through which this line passes? Is it fit for settlement, and does it afford products of any kind for exportation?—*Ans.* The character of the country through which the line passes is very varied. The first half of the line very nearly,—that is, from Montreal to Pembroke,—about two hundred and ten miles passes through the inhabited parts of the valley of the Ottawa, containing upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants. The lower portion of it is generally very fertile and arable to the depth of several Townships back from the Ottawa on the Upper Canada side, including very large tracts of the richest alluvial land. On the north, or Lower Canada side, there is generally a belt of fertile, even land along the River from two to fourteen miles in width, below which rises the Laurentian range of high lands, of which the greater part is rocky and unarable, but covered with valuable timber forests, interspersed with rich alluvial lands along the streams, and occasional tracts of fertile but frequently rather stony land, on the hills. This is the general character of the north side of the Ottawa. From a little below Portage du Fort, which is about fifty miles above the City of Ottawa, the Laurentian formation occupies both sides of the River, and extends westward to Lake Huron.

The country through which the last half of the line passes is altogether Laurentian,—much, probably the greater part of its total area is unfit for cultivation, but the valuable timber forests that cover it will, for a very great length of time, greatly enhance the value of the remainder for settlement, owing to the great demand for agricultural produce and the labor of men and horses, which the manufacture of the timber will create.

Some years ago I made an estimate of the probable quantity of timber of the kinds now taken to market, then standing within the agency under my charge; after making deductions for barren regions, water and brulés, at a reasonable rate of calculation, there seemed to be reason to think that there were forty-five millions of tons of timber of the large size now manufactured, and a hundred and eighty millions of tons of the same kinds of a smaller size, that would be large timber before the other was consumed by manufacture, making in all about two hundred and twenty millions of tons of timber that, if not destroyed by fire, might become the material of future trade.

If the half of this quantity of timber could be preserved from destruction by fire, it would load the present annual number of vessels clearing from Quebec for nearly two hundred years, apart from the future growth.

All such estimates depending necessarily on the contingency of running fires and the produce of regions much of which are unknown, are necessarily very vague.

It has not hitherto been generally known that when the amount of agricultural produce imported into Canada is deducted from the amount exported, the remainder, on the average, is by no means equal in value to the timber exported. It is to be observed, however, that a great part of the value of the timber exported,—that is to say, of the cost of manufacturing it and getting it to market,—lies on the quantity of farm produce used by the men and horses employed in these operations; that, however, demonstrates the great value of the lumber trade as a favorable market for farm produce, especially when it is considered that the farmers get a higher price for what the lumberers purchase than for that which they send to other markets.

In speaking of the timber of the country through which this line passes as a product for exportation, it seems necessary to correct the common but erroneous impression that it would only be a temporary one. It is contrary to reason and all human experience of the necessary effect of demand upon supply to suppose that the lumber trade of the

Ottawa will ever cease to be an important one. The valley of the Ottawa and the country between it and the great lakes contain the greatest available timber forests in the world; in a geographical position the most suitable for supplying the European market on the one hand, and the open prairies of the west upon the other. The demand for timber in the civilized world with its increasing population will necessarily be permanent, and the physical characteristics which render the Ottawa country more suitable than others for the growth, manufacture and exportation of timber, and that render the greater part of it more suitable for that than for anything else, are also permanent. The annual quantity of rain that falls is most favorable for the growth of timber, the depth of snow that falls and the time it remains is the most suitable for getting it out, and the streams with their water-powers, the most suitable for the descent and manufacture of it, where desired, into sawn lumber, and its position on a great water communication is advantageous for its exportation. These natural advantages will ultimately render the systematic cultivation of timber, which is already found to be highly profitable in European countries, profitable on the Ottawa and in the adjoining territory through which the line passes, especially where the alternative of profitable agricultural cultivation does not present itself in that degree as elsewhere, to lead to the destruction of the forests.

But though the land valuable only as timber forests apparently exceeds that suitable for agricultural occupation in the greater part of the country through which this line passes, it would be a mistake to suppose that it did not present a large amount of land suitable for settlement, occurring not only in small blocks and veins throughout the pine covered regions, but also in extensive tracts where the prevailing timber is hardwood.

There is a large tract of this character south of Lake Nippissing, commencing behind the belt of poor and rocky ground which lies along the south shore of that lake and both banks of French River. It extends in a southward direction nearly 100 miles, with a breadth of about 50 miles, varied considerably, of course, in character and quality of surface soil and timber; generally arable, and the soil a fertile sandy loam, with a rolling or moderately hilly surface. The finest portion of it lies in the valley of the South River, a large stream falling into Lake Nippissing. The falls upon it and other tributaries of Lake Nippissing present favorable sites for towns and villages.

A large proportion of the country lying north of the Mattawan between the Ottawa and Lake Nippissing, and north of that Lake and French River, and continuing westward north of Lake Huron, is known to be fit for settlement, with several important sites for mills and towns or villages, which would soon arise if this line of navigation were opened.

Besides several valuable tracts lying north-east of the Ottawa on this line of navigation, there is a large region of commanding importance which would be rendered accessible in connection with it. I allude to the great geological trough which lies across the upper part of Lake Temiscamingue, where Trenton limestone and other stratified rocks are found to prevail, as far as known. It is part of a great valley or lower country beyond the Laurentian highlands. It has a width of from fifty to probably a hundred miles northward. There is reason to believe that it extends some hundreds of miles to the eastward, connecting in some degree with the valley of the Upper Saguenay; and from recent information of a reliable kind, we learn that it extends westward from Lake Temiscamingue to the Red River Settlement, chiefly flat lands that would admit generally of cultivation.

A few miles of canalling say on a smaller scale would connect the proposed line with Lake Temiscamingue, which, with the navigable portion of its tributary the Blanche, would give a 120 miles of navigation, extending 40 miles into the great northern region I have been describing. The ultimate importance of this region to the Province, besides that arising from the great extent of comparatively favorable land for settlement, which it is, as far as known, found to contain, will be evident when it is considered that offers the most favorable and by far the most direct route for a line of railway to the great Red River and Saskatchewan Country and to the Pacific, and that by it the distance to the Red River Settlement will be 600 miles shorter than by any route now travelled.

Ques. What effect would the opening of this line have upon the commerce and settlement of the country, including both Upper and Lower Canada?—*Ans.* It is impossible to avoid, seeing that it would have an incomparably more beneficial effect than any other route by

which it has ever been proposed to provide for the traffic of the Great West, for besides the highly important fact that it would do so far more decidedly than any other route, inasmuch as it would by its so much more reducing the distance and cost of transport be so much the more certain to turn the traffic through this Province, and its ports, and that also in a corresponding greater degree;—it would have an immensely greater effect than any other route in forwarding the settlement of both sections of the Province. It would develop the settling capability, commercial resources, and water powers available for manufactures throughout the whole of the 400 miles of the western frontier of Lower Canada, from Montreal to the head of Lake Temiscamingue and part of the great northern valley; it enters and develops in a similar manner, the capabilities and resources of the same extent of the opposite frontier of Upper Canada, and the interior region between it and Lake Huron, on the French River, Lake Nipissingue and their tributaries which would have otherwise have remained unnoticed and undeveloped, and bring into existence villages, towns and even cities along its 440 miles of length. It would give employment to an indefinitely large extent of water power along the whole line, in grinding the grain of the West and in sawing and manufacturing in every way lumber to form return cargoes for the vessels that brought the grain.

The abundant water-power and timber on the route would admit of the grain being brought in bulk to the mills and ground there, and barrels manufactured for it with more economy and advantage than where it was shipped from. The vessels could leave their grain for that purpose, and get cargoes of lumber at the spot to return with.

Ques. Do you look upon this route as being of importance in relation to the military defence of Canada? Please state your views on that point?—*Ans.* The advantages of a direct route by which reinforcements could be sent from a grand depot, securely situated in the interior, to either extremity of the Province, in half the time that the attacking enemy could reach them from any central depot of his opposite, or reinforcements and military stores be sent to the central parts of the frontier by the Rideau, without being exposed, in either case, to the risk of proceeding by the St. Lawrence, where it is the frontier, is too obvious to need explanation. While the advantage of promptly meeting attack in any direction, would render an inferior force more efficient for the defence of the Province than a much larger one would be without that advantage.

Simon J. Dawson, of Three Rivers, answers

Ques. No. 1. I am quite familiar with the route as far as Trout Lake on the Mattawan River, and when the question of opening the communication was first agitated some years ago, and before any surveys were undertaken, I was asked for information, and submitted a memorandum to the Government, in which I suggested the opening of the line by works of such a character as have since been recommended, after careful survey, by the experienced engineers whose able and well-considered reports are now before you.

Ques. 2, 3, & 4. Having no information to give with respect to these questions but what may be much better obtained in the reports just referred to, I pass to

Ques. No. 5. "What is the character of the country through which the line passes? is it fit for settlement; and does it afford products of any kind for exportation?"

The Ottawa is a very large river, having a course of about 750 miles, draining an area variously estimated at 75,000 to 80,000 square miles. As far as Pembroke the country on its borders is too well known to need any particular description. That all the elements of prosperity abound in this section, is sufficiently proved by its great and growing trade, the progress of settlement and the rapid increase of the population. The principle article of export on the line would no doubt be lumber, and of this product the still unsettled region, westward and north-westward and north of Pembroke, would afford a very large supply; and as that part of the country is but very imperfectly known, a brief description of its leading features may serve to convey some idea of its importance, both as a field for settlement and as a source whence the staple trade of this Province may, in part be sustained for many years to come, and to the proper development of which the opening of the proposed line, in some way or other, is essential.

A short distance beyond Pembroke, at the long navigable reach called the Deep River, the Laurentian hills come close upon the Ottawa, and from the Joachim upwards to the Mattawan the river runs in a deep valley, having high hills to the north and an undulating

fine covered country to the South. In this particular section the preservation of the forests might perhaps be an object of greater importance than the introduction of settlement in a region, except in isolated places, but ill fitted for its development. In the interior, however, between the sources of the Pehowawe and Trout Lake on the Mattawan there is a considerable area of comparatively good land, although somewhat broken by numerous small lakes and hills of no great elevation. The same description would apply to the country between the sources of the Mattawan and the lower end of Temiscamingue Lake.

It will not fail to be observed by those who are interesting themselves in the opening up of the communication that the country bordering on Lake Temiscamingue must, sooner or later, become of vast importance. That Lake with its tributary, the Blanche, which enters at its northern end, presents more than a hundred miles of unbroken navigation. It is the great basin whence the Ottawa issues, and it receives the drainage of a region having an area of upwards of 30,000 square miles or over 19,000,000 of acres. Among the rivers which here unite their waters, may be mentioned the Reepaway, which has its source in a large lake to the eastward, which is said to discharge a portion of its waters by the Lemoine; the Montreal and the Otter-tail, which take their rise in the same region as the Temiscamingue, which flows to Lake Nipissing; the Blanche, which has its source near the great Ojibibi Lake; and the Quinze, which sweeps far from the eastward, where its tributaries interlace with those of the St. Maurice. The country bordering on this great interior basin is of a character exceedingly varied, presenting in some places land fit for cultivation, and in others hills covered with pine, or granitic cliffs which rise abruptly from the water. At the confluence of the Montreal and Otter-tail Rivers an isolated mountain rises to a considerable elevation, and nothing could be conceived of lake and forest scenery more imposing than the view from its summit; regarding it in a practical point of view, it looks over a wide extent of pine covered country to the east. Towards the head of the lake the country becomes less mountainous, and on approaching the Blanche, a tract comparatively level, extends as far as the eye can reach.

The Valley of the Blanche is evidently underlaid by sedimentary rocks, most probably of the Lower Silurian period, and the soil, as is usually the case, where this formation occurs, must be of good quality, at least the growth of timber—hardwood intermixed with white pine—would indicate as much; besides which, the stream itself, thickly charged with earthy substances, gives evidence of flowing through a soil very different from that which usually obtains where the formation is of the granite character. I went a day's journey up the river and found no change in the appearance of the country. This fertile area, however, is of limited extent when compared to the vast pine covered region in which it lies. It is of course impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the exact amount of land fit for cultivation, but it is satisfactory to know that it is of considerable extent, and that in the event of Lake Temiscamingue becoming the centre of a large trade in timber, its existence at all in the heart of such a country is a fact of no small importance. Wild meadow grass grows in great abundance on a delta at the mouth of the Blanche, and affords the lumbermen, at the lower end of the lake, the means of supplying themselves with hay which they float down in batteaux for their winter operations. The line of communication which it is proposed to open, would pass within 35 miles of the lower end of the lake, and in this distance the navigation is good for canoes and practicable even for small batteaux, and might be easily improved. In the event of the contemplated project being carried out a new field would be opened up for lumbering operations and to some extent for colonization, for experience has shown, on the Ottawa at least, that where good land exists in one section and timber is to be found in another not far distant, the circumstances are the most favorable for the development of both. The operations of the lumberman create a market for the settler, and the settler supplies the lumberman with articles too bulky to be brought from a distance. The one is necessary to the other, and thus settlement and lumbering go on together. At Lake Temiscamingue the lumberman would be in a peculiarly favorable position, for he might either send his produce to the Chicago or Quebec markets, or to both. He might ship sawn lumber to the former place or float squared timber in rafts to the latter. Thus timber of all kinds would become available, and when it is considered that Lake Temis-

comingue receives the drainage of an area so vast, no one would be apprehensive of the supply failing at least in his generation.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that one product for exportation exists in the timber so abundant on the Upper Ottawa, and in the event of the communication being opened in the manner proposed, there is scarcely a limit to the trade which might be carried on with Chicago and other western cities where the demand for lumber is yearly increasing, while the present sources of supply are becoming exhausted.

To shew the extent of the Chicago trade I beg to submit the following table of export and supply for the season of 1862 :—

TABLE, showing the quantity of Lumber, Shingles, and Laths received and forwarded during the year, with sources of supply and disposition.—1862 was a very bad year for business, owing to the war.

Received.	Lumber.	Shingles. No.	Lath. No.	Forwarded.	Lumber.	Shingles. No.	Lath. No.
By Lake.....	295,270,000	131,255,000	23,880,000	Illinois and Michigan Canal.....	55,658,586	30,336	6,662,250
By Illinois Michigan Canal.....	18,238			Gal. and Chicago U. Railroad.....	23,634,160	10,149,000	5,034,000
By Illinois Central Railroad.....	1,500			Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.....	6,707,671	6,637,000	655,000
By Michigan Southern Railroad.....	9,370			Illinois Central Railroad.....	44,817,680	220,000	200,000
By Michigan Central Railroad.....	3,308,937			Chicago, Bur. and Quincy Railroad.....	30,247,059	19,460,000	2,137,450
By Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad.....	7,066,000			Chicago N. Western Railroad.....	3,869,863	1,703,000	377,520
				Chicago and Ulton Railroad.....	20,123,906	13,903,500	1,264,800
				Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.....	275,424	333,000	37,000
				Michigan Southern Railroad.....	664,075	599,000	216,000
				Michigan Central Railroad.....	1,253,315	2,710,794	371,580
				Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad.....	2,016,340	116,000	5,000
Total received.....	305,674,045	131,255,000	23,880,000	Total forwarded.....	189,277,079	55,761,630	16,966,600
Manufactured in the City (estimated).....		50,000,000	10,000,000	City consumption.....	122,040,135	117,884,370	18,720,750
On hand at commencement of season.....	78,643,873	16,307,000	7,311,800	On hand at close of season.....	73,000,709	22,916,000	5,504,450
Total ..	384,317,923	196,562,000	41,191,800	Total.....	384,317,923	196,562,000	41,191,800

It will thus be seen that even in a season of extraordinary depression, occasioned by the war, the trade of Chicago in lumber was very extensive; and when to this is added the demand in other cities on the lakes, the precise extent of which I have at present no means of ascertaining, it may readily be believed that if the communication were once opened, there would be an unfailing market for all the lumber that could be produced on the Upper Ottawa, or on the streams tributary to Lake Nipissing. It will not be lost sight of that all the supplies, such as pork and flour, required for the trade of the Upper Ottawa, would be brought from the Western States direct, and it is a matter worthy of consideration, whether, in the event of the cost of opening up the line in the manner proposed being found to be too great for the country at present, it might not, in the meantime, be advisable to open such a communication between Lake Huron and the Mattawan as would have the effect of developing the resources of the Upper Ottawa. I am of opinion that opening the navigation between Lake Huron and Lake Nipissing, which would always be a step towards the more comprehensive project of opening the whole line, would, in the meantime, by facilitating the taking in of supplies, lead to the establishment of a very considerable trade on Lake Nipissing and the Upper Ottawa.

There are some articles on the Ottawa besides lumber which would afford return freights, and among these may be mentioned iron ore which abound in many places, such as at Hull, McNab, Portage du Fort and other localities higher up; and marble, suitable for ornamental work exists at Portage du Fort and Pakenham. At Chicago the import of cord-wood, in 1862, was 101,781 cords, and as this article is abundant on the Upper Ottawa, it is important to keep it in view as an article of return freight.

With regard to the 6th question, as to the effect the opening of this line would have upon the commerce and settlement of the country, including both Upper and Lower Canada, I need only say that as regards settlement on the Ottawa, it would be of equal advantage to the Upper and Lower Canada sides, and there can be no doubt that if it had the effect of making Montreal and Quebec the ports of shipment for the produce of the Western States, it would also, in this district, be equally advantageous to both sections of the Province.

[In reply to *Ques. No. 1.*]

The cost of transport is ruled by other elements than the vessel's draught of water. The flatboat of the Mississippi has carried freight as cheap per mile as the great cotton ships of the Atlantic.

If vessels suitable for navigating the great lakes are to pass through a canal, then it is imperative that the canal should be of such dimension as will pass vessels having the dimensions requisite for making them profitable lake craft. In this sense the draft of water becomes important.

The elements essential to a lake-going propeller—and the same may be said of sailing vessels—are large carrying capacity, sea-worthiness, and adaptation to the western harbors.

The western harbors limit the draft of water to 11 feet, or at most 11 feet 6 inches; under the old system of construction this limit would confine the length of a sea-worthy vessel to about 130 feet, but modern science enables the shipwright to extend this dimension to upward of 300 feet, without sacrificing the strength of his hull. The length of the hull is also, to some extent, limited by the capacity of the western harbors. When the length of a vessel exceeds 300 feet, it becomes inconvenient to "wind them" in any of the harbors in Lake Michigan.

The breadth of beam is decided by the fineness of the lines required, and the speed aimed at by the constructor. This dimension generally comes within 35 feet, but may increase.

Within these dimensions propellers have been constructed capable of carrying 30,000 bushels of corn, with machinery to drive them, when loaded, at a rate of 10 miles per hour, and fuel for a lake voyage. Such a vessel will not cost less than \$80,000; but she would carry freight in the lakes, at a minimum rate, so long as it offered in sufficient quantities to keep her employed.

But a vessel limited to six or eight feet draught of water could hardly be made sea-worthy if built to carry over 10,000 bushels, in addition to machinery and fuel. She could not compete with the one first described.

The cost per day for interest, depreciation and crew, for the season of navigation, of the large propeller may be roughly estimated at about \$108, with about \$144 per day for fuel while running. For the smaller vessel the figures may be put at \$57 and \$100 respectively.

Assuming the speed of the two vessels to be the same, and allowing seven days for a round trip between Chicago and the Georgian Bay, we have the following result, with a full cargo of grain, but without any return freight :—

No. 1.—[The large vessel.]

To 7 days' expenses, at \$108 per day.....	\$756
To 4½ days' fuel, at \$144 per day.....	648
Cost of trip.....	\$1,404
By 30,000 bushels of corn, at 10 cts. [the average rate of 1862].....	3,000
Profit of trip over ordinary interest and wear and tear....	\$1,596

No. 2.—(The small vessel.)

To 7 days' expenses, at \$57 per day.....	\$409
To 4½ days' fuel, at \$100.....	450
Cost of trip.....	\$859
By 10,000 bushels of corn, at 10 cts.....	1,000
Profit of trip over ordinary interest and wear and tear....	\$141

These profits are of course subject to fluctuations, not only from year to year, but from trip to trip. I believe, however, that they are sufficiently near an average to show the relative values of the two classes of vessels. The one gives, in addition to the ordinary allowance for interest and depreciation, a profit of 2.22 per cent per trip; the other of 0.86 per cent. That business therefore in which the largest vessels are available must command a decided preference among shipowners, and we may rest assured that the bulk of western freight will never be moved without transshipment through any system of canals which cannot pass the largest class of vessels.

And it is questionable whether any long stretch of canals can be profitably used by the large vessels to which I have referred, or indeed by any lake going vessels. Canals for connecting one large lake with another are without doubt economical for the use of lake vessels. The Sault Ste. Marie is an example. But where large and costly vessels are liable to detention by numerous locks, or compelled to adopt a low speed by shallow navigation or intricate channels, the daily cost at which they are navigated overrides the advantages which they possess on the open lakes.

Hence it is that notwithstanding the advantages which result from bringing the produce of the west 154 miles nearer to tide-water at Oswego than it is when delivered at Buffalo, and the consequent greater length of trip for which the vessel delivering it at Oswego is paid, the advantages which the Buffalo vessel has in her greater capacity, and in the avoidance of the Welland Canal, are sufficient to direct the bulk of the western freight into Buffalo Creek. This will continue to be the case, so far as the Welland Canal affects the question, unless the way is opened for the largest vessels to reach Lake Ontario. If that were done they would probably extend their trips to Kingston; but that would chiefly depend on the advantages offered to shippers between Kingston and European ports.

It is problematical therefore whether, if the Ottawa canal were built of a size to admit the largest class of western vessels, these vessels would use it to any great extent; they might do so when there happened to be a scarcity of freight, in which case their owners would of course desire to engage them for long trips. It may, I think, be pretty clearly demonstrated that large barges, such as are now used on the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Montreal and Quebec, would be the cheapest mode of conveyance. The relative economy of each may be thus roughly compared :—

A barge capable of carrying the same cargo as the propeller may be built and equipped for \$8,000; her draught of water need not exceed seven feet. Interest, depreciation, and crew will be well covered by \$16 per day. A steam tug could tow three such barges at the same time, and the tow need not cost over \$12 per barge per day.

Assuming that the round trip from the Georgian Bay to Montreal would occupy the propeller ten days, and the barge 14 days, we have the following result:—

I. PROPELLER.

10 days' trip, at \$108.....	\$1,080 00
8 days' fuel, at half rate.....	576 00
	<hr/>
Cost of Propeller Trip.....	1,656 00
By 30,000 bus. grain, at 6 cts.	1,800 00
	<hr/>
Margin over ordinary interest and depreciation.	\$144 00

2. BARGE.

14 days' trip at \$16.....	\$224 00
10 days' towing at \$12.....	120 00
Transhipment of 30,000 bus. at $\frac{1}{4}$ ct.....	75 00
	<hr/>
Cost of Barge Trip.....	419 00
By 30,000 bus. corn at 6 cts.	1,800 00
	<hr/>
Margin over ordinary interest and depreciation...	\$1,381 00

The Propeller would therefore have a profit over ordinary interest and depreciation of 0.18 per cent per trip, while the Barge would have a profit of the same nature, of 17.28 per cent per trip.

In order to simplify my answer, I have considered this question without reference to tolls, and as they would be similar in either case, they would not affect the comparison I have made between the barge and the propeller, though they must necessarily be considered in any comparison that may be drawn between the Ottawa and competing routes.

In answer to the second question: I estimate the movement of freight, from Lakes Michigan and Superior towards the East, at 2,500,000 tons, of which about 2,000,000 tons are grain; the remainder, animal food and the products of the mine. How much of this would pass through the Ottawa Canal—supposing it were built—depends on many undetermined elements—chiefly on the rates of freight for the St. Lawrence, as compared with freights from New York to Europe, but also in a great degree on the financial arrangements made by shippers, on the comparative carrying facilities provided on the competing routes, on the comparative facilities provided for transhipment, and finally on the amount of capital upon which the tolls are made to pay interest.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the Ottawa can only compete for that portion of the Western freight which is destined for the European markets, and to some extent for that which goes to the Eastern States. That which is destined for New York will take to the Erie Canal or competing railways either at Dunkirk, Buffalo or Oswego.

In answer to the third question, I can only reply in general terms: The capital expended for labor on the construction of the proposed canal would undoubtedly contribute to the settlement of the adjacent country; and the facilities which the work, when completed, would afford for the transport of the products of the forest and of agriculture, could not fail to produce most beneficial effects, unless large tracts of land were flooded by the work, and the country thereby rendered unhealthy.

There would also be a continuous expenditure of more or less money for the maintenance of the canal, and also by the crews of vessels navigating it. Apart from the advantages I have mentioned, the mere passage of the freight carried through the canal could be of no benefit to the country.

Robert Bell, Esq., M.P.P.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to the enquiries accompanying your favor of the 16th instant, I beg to make the following:—

1st. In regard to the relative expense of transport by means of light draft vessels, say 6 to 8 feet, or heavy draft, say 11 feet. There can be no doubt that in open water, on the ocean or lakes, the large draft is the cheapest and best, but through waters like that of the River St. Lawrence and the canals connected with it between Kingston and Montreal, or like that of the French River and the Ottawa, now under consideration, the lighter draft of not less than 7 to 8 or 9 feet, with locks of a proper dimensions, say 50 by 250 feet, would afford as cheap and available means as the 11 feet, especially where regard is had to the difference of construction and interest thereon. I state this as the result of my observation and experience in carrying on my own business the past fifteen years, leaving the *reasons* to be supplied by contemplating the practical working of the two classes and dimensions of the craft to be employed. That of the lighter draft supposed to be adopted more especially for the river and canal, which experience has proved can be made of sufficient capacity to carry any cargo which the heavy draft will carry on the lakes. The expense of building and handling of which in the canals, as compared to that of the heavier draft, will be apparent to every one at all conversant with this branch of trade. Transshipment on the route is no detriment, but tends to preserve the good condition of the grain.

2nd. The extent of existing trade of the Western States by way of the lakes to the seaboard, and what portion of that trade would probably take the proposed route? To this I beg to reply that no human being is competent to give anything like a definite answer. We can state present facts, and different individuals will deduce therefrom entirely different future results. My age permits me to recall arguments, *pro* and *con*, on the subject of the construction of the "Erie Canal," or "Clinton's ditch," as it was *contingently* termed in 1815 and 1816. When a prominent member of the Legislature of New York said to me, he had very little doubt in his mind that if I lived to have children, *they* might see the waters of the Hudson united with the waters of Lake Erie; this was in 1816, and in 1824 the "union of waters" took place. What the Erie Canal now is, is matter of history, and I wish I could add "known and read of all men."

The two ports of Chicago and Milwaukee on Lake Michigan export 75,000,000 bushels of grain, and nearly half a million barrels of beef and pork, for an eastern market, the greater portion of which reaches tide water; a portion of this, however, together with what comes from Upper Canada and from Lake Erie, reaches Montreal,—in all, about 15,000,000 bushels grain and a few thousand barrels of pork and beef.

In 1862 New York exported to Britain in wheat, flour and corn, equal to 22,219,000 bushels; Montreal exported, the same year, 12,308,127 bushels, from which it will be seen that the exports from Montreal bear a much larger proportion to its receipts than do the foreign exports from New York. The larger half of what New York receives goes to the New England States and the British Provinces.

With these facts before us, every man will make his own calculations.

The Ottawa and Nippissing route, by way of Lake Champlain, is 150 miles shorter than any other route from the Upper Lakes to New York City, and would have 100 miles less of canal or artificial navigation than by way of the Erie Canal. New England and the British Provinces certainly could get their supplies cheaper than by the Erie Canal. Shipments to England are now being made from Montreal with equal cost and advantage as from New York.

The cost of transport from Lake Michigan to Montreal will ordinarily be no more than *one-half* to *two-thirds* of what it is to New York; hence, the natural course of the Western trade is via the St. Lawrence.

Therefore, I answer your second enquiry by saying, my convictions are, that the new route, from the time of its completion, would carry fully one-half of all the exports of breadstuffs from the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Great West that *hereafter shall be*, and for *what it shall be*. I see no objections to looking to the above mentioned States as a precedent.

What effect would the opening of this line have upon the commerce and settlement of the country, including Upper and Lower Canada? I reply, if you mean *should* there be any sectional jealousies against this important undertaking, I answer, No. *Will* there

there be any? I answer, that it is quite another thing. Human nature has not changed much since 1816, when the most intense and determined opposition was raised in different parts of the State of New York against the "*Eric Canal project*." The Mohawk Dutchmen would be deprived of "riding his wheat to Albany." The cities of Albany, Hudson, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie would be ruined, because the Canal would build up Troy where it enters the Hudson. The "southern tier" of counties were not willing to be taxed for the aggrandizement of Buffalo, &c., &c.; and the old French town of Detroit, which then had communication with Buffalo about *three times* in the year, feared lest in some way, she did not really know how, she would be wholly ruined by the *wild scheme*. Such was *then*, and now *is*, the uneducated, selfish, and semi-barbarous human mind.

The State of New York, I am proud to say, is my native State, and during the first half of the century it was my home, I have seen the effects produced by her internal improvement. From the Hudson to her Western border is a continuous city with its intermediate suburbs. The Eric Canal is the great *aorta* of the system, into and from which flow the circulation which gives life and vitality to the whole. There is not the most distant hamlet in the State but what has felt the general pulsation, while the combined whole, the State itself, is receiving from the Eric Canal and its tributaries an income of *five million dollars* per annum, a sum more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire debt of the Province. To my mind, then, there can be but one answer to your interrogatory. I would say, construct your canal, levy a tax upon the real estate lying within 30 miles of it, including the cities of Montreal and Quebec, to pay its cost and the interest thereon, and in thirty years the taxes will cease, and the real estate will have increased five if not ten fold over the whole cost and interest; yea, even the cities of Montreal and Quebec could better afford to build it alone than to be without it. And I *mean* what I say, and refer you to the City of New York to back up my opinion.

Truly yours,

IRA GOULD.

Montreal, April 20th, 1863.

ANSWER to questions put to the undersigned by the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to investigate the subject of a navigable line of communication between Montreal and Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa and French Rivers and Lake Nippissingue.

Ques. 1. What is the relative expense of transport by means of vessels of light draught (say 6 and 8 feet) as compared with vessels of say 11 feet draught?—*Ans.* The cost of transporting produce in vessels of say 6 to 8 feet water, as compared with those of 11 feet would depend upon whether the navigation was Lake navigation or River and Canal navigation. If Lake navigation the difference would be in favour of 11 feet draught not less than 12½ per cent. If by River and Canal such as from Lake Huron to Montreal *via* Ottawa Route, and barges were used instead of schooners or propellers, the cost of transport would not be greater by such craft of light draught than by those of 11 feet, provided locks be sufficiently large.

Ques. 2. What is the extent of the existing trade of the Western States (by way of the great Lakes especially Lake Huron) to the sea board, and what proportions of that trade would probably take the proposed route?—*Ans.* The quantity of bread stuffs shipped from Chicago and Milwaukie alone during past year, reducing flour to wheat, amounted to not less than 75,000,000 bushels, besides a large quantity of pork and bacon. There was received at the Port of Montreal during the past season (1862,) reducing flour into grain, not less than 25,000,000 bushels of all sorts of grain, of that quantity from 8 to 10,000,000 of bushels were received from Western States. If contemplated route *via* Ottawa were completed, there is good reason to believe that the quantity from the West, coming to tide water, would at least be doubled, the greater portion of which, say from 16 to 20,000,000, would come by the Ottawa route.

Ques. 3. What effect would the opening of this line have upon the commerce and settlement of the country, including both Upper and Lower Canada?—*Ans.* As remarked

under head of 2nd question, the effect of opening the line of navigation under consideration, between Western States and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence by the way of the Ottawa and French Rivers would be, if completed for this year, to double our receipts from that quarter, and as a consequence to cause us proportionably to increase our craft, warehousing and elevating facilities, and to largely increase the Ocean tonnage coming to Ports of Montreal and Quebec. But assuming that it would take four years to complete works under consideration, and bearing in mind the fact that the average increase of the products of the West is not less than 20 per cent per annum, then it follows that by the year 1867 the quantity to be shipped from Chicago and Milwaukie would not be less than 135,000,000 bushels, and our increase in proportion to what we now carry, would show us getting, say, 13,500,000 to 18,000,000 bushels. But as was mentioned above we might reasonably expect to double the proportion we now carry, and under certain circumstances, hereafter to be explained, we might expect to secure by contemplated route half the carrying of the entire produce of the West. Our reasons for believing that we would, on completion of work, say in spring of 1867, double our present proportion, which would show us getting from the West from 27 to 36,000,000 bushels.

1st. The saving of cost of transport to tide water at Montreal, over cost to tide water at New York, would not be less than 10 cents per bushel in favor of Ottawa route. Ocean freights, say from 1st May to 1st Dec., and insurance have not averaged more from Port of Montreal to Port of Liverpool for the last two years than from New York to Liverpool. This would show sufficient advantage to warrant our conclusions.

2nd. The time required to reach Montreal is much shorter than that required to reach New York, say not less than 10 days—consequently a saving in interest would issue.

3rd. Grain would be conveyed to tide-water at Montreal in much better condition than to tide-water at New York: 1st, because of 10 days less time being required to reach Montreal than New York, via., Buffalo and Erie Canal; 2nd, because grain would be much more likely to reach tide-water in good condition, passing through the cool waters of the French and Ottawa Rivers, then through the tepid waters of the Erie Canal.

One reason why we might expect, soon after completion of the proposed Ottawa and Lake Huron route, to carry half of the produce shipped from Ports on Lake Michigan, which in 1867, according to average increase, would be 135,000,000 bushels.

1st. That starting from Chicago the Ottawa route is, say 150 miles nearer New York than the Buffalo and Erie Canal route, and has not more than half the canalling.

That the people of the City of New York will see it at once to be to their interest to enlarge the Champlain Canal to Troy and Albany, and to build a canal uniting the waters of Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence. These being completed, then the Canadian Merchant can successfully compete with any one, either for supplying the wants of the leading markets of Europe, or the ever-increasing wants of the Eastern manufacturing States, or for the large consumption of the City of New York and its adjacent Towns.

The effect of opening this route upon the settlement of the country would be to bring speedily into use all the arable lands in the valleys of the French and Ottawa Rivers, and to make available the immense quantity of coarse pine timber which is found in that region of country, bringing it within easy access, (where it is so much needed) of the largest lumber market on this Continent, viz, Chicago, making thereby more profitable to the present timber manufacturer, those better qualities of lumber which are sought for in European markets.

The effect upon the commerce of both Upper and Lower Canada, if such a highway for western produce as is contemplated were opened, cannot be other than most beneficial when we come to consider;

1st. That it would give Canada the control for all coming time of the shortest and cheapest route to the sea board, for the transport of the ever-increasing productions of the Western States.

2nd. That it would be the first and most requisite step towards bringing our own vast North-West within the reach of emigrants, shortening thereby some 500 miles the route to the fertile valleys of the Red, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboine Rivers, which valleys comprising as they do in fair proportions both wood and prairie lands, have been estimated to

contain 500,000 square miles of fertile lands capable of sustaining some 30,000,000 of human beings.

Taking all things into account, we know of no improvement, that would so permanently benefit the whole of Canada, as the immediate opening of this route, being fully assured, that the pecuniary burden of so doing would be more than met, by the increased imports of dutiable goods, which would result from the largely increased industrial pursuits, consequent upon the completion of this great project.

This project, if carried out fully, by improving the navigation from head of Lake Superior to Red River, would bring the noble valley of that River as near to us as are many parts of the States of Iowa and Minnesota, thereby enabling Canada to offer to the British emigrant, that which he so much desires, viz., farming lands under the British Flag, equal in point of fertility and climate to those that are now being so rapidly settled in the Western States—such a consummation would be worth more to Canada than any public work ever undertaken in this country.

ALEXANDER COWAN.

Montreal, April 27th 1863.

MONTREAL, 24th April, 1862.

Robert Bell, Esq., M.P.P.,
Chairman, Ottawa Canal, &c.

SIR,—In reply to your questions, I beg to reply to the 1st. "What is the relative expense of transport by means of vessels of light draught (say six and eight feet) as compared with vessels of 11 feet draught?"

That I have no practical experience of the cost of transport by vessels of light or heavy draught of water, but have always understood that ocean vessels of large size are more cheaply managed than vessels of small size; but that on inland waters, barges of cheap build and comparatively small capacity are more cheaply managed than vessels of a larger size. And this is, to some extent, proved by the large majority of vessels from the west, of large size, who discharge their cargoes at Kingston into barges, as it is found that it can be done at a cheaper rate than if the large vessels came through.

2nd. "What is the extent of the existing trade of the Western States (by way of the great lakes, especially Lake Huron) to the seaboard, and what proportion of that trade would probably take the proposed route?"

The quantity of grain that finds its way from the great lakes to the seaboard is, I believe, about 75,000,000 bushels. Of this, about 15,000,000 bushels in grain and flour finds its way to Canada; and of this quantity some 12,000,000 bushels are exported from Montreal, and about 22,000,000 from New York. In addition to this, some 500,000 barrels of provisions are sent to the seaboard. As to what portion of this would find its way into Canada in the event of the Ottawa and French River Canal being made it is, of course, to a great extent, conjecture; but as this route would be much shorter and cheaper, there can be no doubt that a large proportion would be exported from Quebec and Montreal; and should the agricultural products continue to increase as rapidly in the Western States as they have done during the past 10 years, there is no doubt that all routes now made, or that may be hereafter made, will be taxed to their utmost to bring it to the seaboard, and the cheapest and shortest route will, at all times command the bulk of the carrying trade.

3rd. "What effect would the opening of this line have upon the commerce and settlement of the country, including both Upper and Lower Canada?"

There cannot be a question that, in a commercial point of view, the opening of a shorter and cheaper route to the ocean through Canada, would be of immense importance to both Upper and Lower Canada; to Upper Canada it would open up the largest market for sawed lumber in the world, as I believe it to be a fact that more lumber goes into Chicago market alone than goes to Quebec. To Lower Canada it would give a large carrying trade both inland and to the ocean, and otherwise develop our trade more than any other improvement that has yet been made, and the proposed canal would, no doubt, be of great

value and importance in a military point of view, affording a safe inland route to the upper lakes and the Great West.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT ESDAILE.

REPLIES to three questions of the Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to investigate the subject of a Navigable Line of Communication between Lake Huron and Montreal, by way of the Ottawa and Mattawan Rivers, Lake Nipissingue and French River.

1st. I am unable to state exactly the relative expense of transport by means of vessels of six and eight feet draught of water, as compared with vessels drawing eleven feet, the more so because this relation of expense depends, in a great degree, upon the nature of the navigation which the respective vessels may be engaged in; but I am clearly of opinion that in river and canal navigation, such as will occur in the French River and Ottawa route, there will be a decided advantage in favor of barges, drawing about eight feet of water, over vessels of greater draught; always provided, that the locks be made of sufficient size to admit barges of improved construction, capable of carrying about 20,000 bushels of grain. I may mention, as an incidental advantage in the use of vessels of lighter draught, that it will involve the necessity of a transshipment from the lake to the canal craft, and thus give ventilation to grain cargoes, which in our hot summer weather so often heat on their voyage downward, unless handled and turned over at least once.

2nd. As far as I can ascertain the extent of the present trade in grain alone, from two ports only (Chicago and Milwaukie) of the western lakes, may be safely estimated at 75,000,000 bushels, to which may be added at least 450,000 barrels of provisions; of these not more than 15,000,000 bushels of grain, and an insignificant proportion of the provisions, found an outlet by Montreal and the Lower St. Lawrence last season.

I believe if the proposed Ottawa route were available, that one-half at least of the vast products which now pass from the west towards the eastern seaboard of this continent, would reach the St. Lawrence by that route, and be distributed from the ports of Montreal and Quebec to the various points in America as well as Europe, where these products seek a market.

This route will greatly cheapen the cost of transport to the Eastern States, and will shorten the distance from Chicago, even to New York, by 150 miles, and the time of transit by some days. So soon as New York and Boston and the Eastern States see the necessity, as they soon will, of connecting by canal the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and thus completing a communication which will enable them to bring even cotton for their manufactures, as well as bread for their artisans, at a much diminished cost of transport, from the west. But the superiority of this route will not be felt in the downward traffic only; it will also be found the cheapest and most expeditious line of transport for the manufactures and foreign products imported by the west. While on this subject I may remark, that any calculations, founded on the present producing or consuming powers of the west, will fall immeasurably short of what its exports and imports must expand to in the future. The ratio of increase of production has been, in the last few years, about 20 per cent. per annum in articles of food alone, and when to this is added the vast mineral wealth now in the infancy of its development on the shores of Lake Superior, some estimate may be arrived at of the quantity and description of freight which will seek an outlet by any line of communication which can be shown to be the cheapest and most direct, as the Ottawa route will be.

3rd. The opening of this line will, in my opinion, benefit to an extraordinary extent every interest both in Upper and Lower Canada. Upper Canada, now settled merely along the borders of her lakes and of the St. Lawrence, requires a *back country*, which the completion of this line will create, and with which branch-railroads from her Grand Trunk Line, and improvements on her minor water-communications towards the interior, will soon closely connect her.

The construction of this line will also afford profitable employment to every class of the industrial population of both Upper and Lower Canada, and will, at the same time, attract from the United Kingdom a hardy and industrious class of laborers well adapted to settle and reclaim our backwood country.

Every one acquainted with the Upper Ottawa and with the vast manufacturing capabilities of that river and its tributaries, and with the vast supplies of timber which abound in the region through which they flow, will also remember the fact, that Chicago and the West need supplies of sawn timber more extensive than perhaps any other market in the world. Hence it will be evident, at a glance, that the water power of the Ottawa, and the timber reserves of Upper Canada will at once come into play, while the mineral resources of the Upper Ottawa region, which are highly spoken of, will also be developed. On the completion of this line, Quebec and Montreal will necessarily become the ports of distribution and export beyond sea for the products of the West, and probably at no distant date the ports of entry also for the foreign goods and manufactures imported for western consumption, while the City of Ottawa will, by her position, soon become equally important in a commercial point of view, and as the centre of forwarding, shipbuilding and manufactures, as her selection as the Seat of Government already places her in her political relation to Canada.

THOMAS RYAN.

Montreal, 28th April, 1863.

R E P O R T .

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present the following as their second Report :

The Committee have taken evidence and obtained returns on a great variety of subjects embraced in the Public Accounts, which evidence and returns they herewith submit.

They also append the Report of the two sub-Committees to whom certain special subjects were referred.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Legislative Assembly,

May 11th, 1863.

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, March 12th, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET FOR ORGANIZATION.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

Hon. Mr. Howland,	Mr. Joly,
" " Mowat,	" Rykert,
" " Drummond,	" Simard,
Mr. Buchanan,	" Starnes,
" Caron,	" Street,
" Desaulniers,	" Wallbridge and
" Dunsford,	" White.
" Dunkin,	

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, *John Simpson*, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *White*, it was

Ordered, That the Chairman do report to the House, recommending the reduction of the Quorum to seven members.

Adjourned to the call of the chair.

Friday, April 10th, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

Hon. Mr. Mowat,	Mr. Dunkin,
" " Galt,	" Joly,
Mr. Caron,	" Rykert and
" Desaulniers	" Wallbridge.
" Dunsford,	

The Committee deliberated.

Ordered that the Clerk do request the attendance of Mr. *Langton*, the Auditor of Public Accounts, before the Committee, on to-morrow, at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.
Adjourned until to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.

Saturday, April 11th, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

Hon. Mr. Galt,	Mr. Rykert, and
Mr. Dunkin,	“ Wallbridge.
“ Joly,	

John Langton, Esq., was in attendance, agreeable to the request of the Committee. One hour having intervened and seven members not being present, the Clerk adjourned the Committee for want of a quorum, until Monday next.

The Chairman instructed the Clerk to send letter (marked A) to Mr. Langton.

The Chairman instructed the Clerk to issue notices calling the Committee for half-past nine o'clock A. M. on Monday next.

(A)

COMMITTEE ROOM,
 April 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Will you be kind enough to bring with you, when coming to attend the meeting of the Committee on Monday morning next, a copy of the new Five per Cent. Debentures issued last year, and full particulars of the manner in which, and the terms upon which, the said debentures were issued, and an explanation of the discrepancy between the Receiver General's Return of the same and the amount appearing in the Statement of Affairs (No. 1).

Yours very truly,

JOHN SIMPSON,
 Chairman.

John Langton, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Monday, April 13th, 1863

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

Hon. Mr. Mowat,	Mr. Joly,
“ “ Galt,	“ Rykert,
Mr. Caron,	“ Simard,
“ Desaulniers,	“ Wallbridge and
“ Dunsford,	“ White.
“ Dunkin,	

The Chairman requested the Clerk to make a memorandum to cause the paging of the Appendices to the Journals to be made as now printed in the Public Accounts.

John Langton, Esq., was in attendance.

Committee deliberated and examined into the liabilities of the Province.

Mr. Langton Examined.

[By the Honorable Mr. Galt:]

Ques. 1. WILL you furnish the Committee with a copy of the form of debenture used in the issue of Five per Cent. Annual Debentures, and full particulars of the steps taken for their issue and disposal, with the terms thereof? *Ans.* I hand in a form of \$500 Provincial Notes. When it was proposed to put out these notes, tenders were advertised for, but I have no means of knowing what amount was taken under these tenders. Subsequently, the bulk of the notes issued were given out on agreements with the several banks. The particulars can only be obtained from the Receiver General's Office. I hand in a Statement (A) of the dates at which the several issues took place, with the names of the parties to whom issued. They were in all cases taken at par. The whole amounts stated to be so issued is \$1,118,900, but \$345,000 of those sent to the Ontario Bank, December 3rd, were subsequently returned, and have been cancelled. The whole amount which was really in the hands of the public at the end of the year was \$773,900.

[Copy.] A.

STATEMENT of Provincial Notes issued under 25 Vic., Cap. 3, up to 31st December, 1862.

Nos. 1-8	A,	8	at \$500	1 year from 1st Dec., 1862, with interest	\$4,000	A. M. J. Durnford, 1st Dec.
" 9-17	A,	9	at 500	" " " "	4,500	} J. F. Brown, 1st Dec.
" 1-4	A,	4	at 100	" " " "	400	
" 5-7	A,	3	at 100	" " " "	300	H. Kilbourne,
" 18-27	A,	10	at 500	" " " "	5,000	A. Lemoine, 1st Dec.
" 28-35	A,	8	at 500	" " " "	4,000	L. G. Baillergé, 1st Dec.
" 36-250	A,	215	at 500	" " " "	107,500	} 200,000
" 1-135	B,	135	at 500	" " " "	675,000	
" 8-129	B,	122	at 100	" " " "	12,200	Ontario Bank, 1st Dec.
" 1-128	B,	128	at 100	" " " "	12,800	} 400,000
" 136-500	B,	365	at 500	" " " "	182,500	
" 251-500	A,	250	at 500	" " " "	125,000	} Ontario Bank, 3rd Dec.
" 129-591	B,	463	at 100	" " " "	46,300	
" 130-591	A,	462	at 100	" " " "	46,200	} Bank of British North America, 22nd Dec.
" 501-1000	A,	500	at 500	" 11th Dec., "	250,000	
" 501-1000	B,	500	at 500	" 11th Dec., "	250,000	
" 592-598	A,	7	at 100	" 24th Dec., "	700	L. Misener, 24th Dec.
					\$1,118,900	

In all cases the sales are made at par.

GEORGE C. REIFFENSTEIN
for Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
Quebec, 11th April, 1863. }

Ques. 2. When were the \$345,000 of notes returned by the Ontario Bank? *Ans.* In March; I think on the 11th.

Ordered. That the Deputy Receiver General, or in his absence Mr. Reiffenstein, be requested to appear before the Committee on to-morrow, and to possess himself with all information in reference to the Five per Cent. Loan Notes, the terms upon which they have been sold and all particulars thereon, in connection with the Ontario Bank.

[By the Chairman:]

Ques. 3. WILL you explain to the Committee how the difference arises between the amount of new Five per Cent. Debentures, as stated in Table No. 1, viz., \$773,900, and the amount thereof as stated by the Receiver General, viz., \$1,118,900? *Ans.* As I stated before, I have no means of knowing what the exact terms of the agreement with the Bank of Ontario were, upon which the last \$400,000 were sent to them on December 3rd; but, from the documents I have seen, I do not think that there was any authority to enter the transaction as a sale in the cash. They should have been entered in a new account with the bank of the same nature as in debenture account with the agents. When the Deputy Receiver General sent the notes, he asked the bank to send him back a

certificate of deposit, from which alone the cash entry would be made. Their answer was a receipt for so many debentures for the Receiver General on one receipt, and from the Receiver General on the other. When these documents came to the Finance Department, the book-keeper said he could not make an entry in the cash from them, but in the absence of the Minister of Finance the Deputy Inspector General instructed him to do so, as it had already been done in the Receiver General's books. On Mr. Howland's return the matter was submitted to him, and he stated that it was not a direct sale, and ordered the entry to be reversed. The Bank was called upon to return the debentures not disposed of and they were cancelled.

Ques. 4. Will you explain the cause of the difference between the amount of debentures (old, principal and interest payable in London), as stated in Table No. 1 of the Public Accounts for 1861 and 1862, and give the same explanation as regards debentures payable in Canada? *Ans.* The two items, \$25,784,235.11 and \$1,813,255.20, are made up as follows:—

Debentures (old) principal and interest payable in London as per Accounts, 1861.....	\$11,430,001 77
Add—Debentures issued on account of rail- roads, viz., Ontario, Simcoe and Huron	\$2,311,666 67
Great Western.....	2,810,500 00
Grand Trunk.....	9,232,066 67
	<u>14,354,233 34</u>
	<u>\$25,784,235 11</u>

Debentures (old) principal and interest payable in Canada as per Public Accounts, 1861.....	\$ 1,691,655 19
Add—Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, 16 Vic., cap. 22.....	\$ 395,730 67
Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, 16 Vic., cap. 22, and 18 Vic., cap. 13.....	3,300 00
	<u>399,030 67</u>
	<u>\$ 2,090,685 86</u>

Less—Debentures redeemed under Act 12 Vic., cap. 5.....	\$4,000 00
Less—Debentures redeemed under Act 16 Vic., cap. 22.....	270,930 06
Less—Debentures redeemed under 16 and 18 Vic., cap. 22 and 13	2,500 00
	<u>277,430 06</u>
	<u>\$ 1,813,255 20</u>

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, April 14th, 1863

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

Hon. Mr. Howland,	Mr. Joly,
“ Galt,	“ Rykert,
Mr. Caron,	“ Wallbridge and
“ Dunsford,	“ White.
“ Dunkin,	

John Langton, Esq., was n attendance.

George C. Reiffenstein, Esq., of the Receiver General's Department, appeared and was Examined.

[By the *Chairman* :]

Ques. 5. WERE tenders requested for the disposal of the new Five per Cent Debentures, when were the notices issued and what offers were received in consequence? *Ans.* Notice was given to the public, calling upon them to tender for these new Five per Cent. Debentures or Provincial Notes, on or before 1st December, 1862, and notes so tendred for were issued to the parties in December, 1862. The offers, received and accepted, and the parties to whom Debentures issued under such offers were :

A. M. Durnford	\$ 4,000 00
J. F. Brown.....	4,900 00
H. Kilbourne.....	300 00
A. Lemoine.....	5,000 00
L. G. Baillergé	4,000 00
Ontario Bank	200,000 00
Leonard Misener.....	700 00
(and I think) the Bank of British North America.....	500,000 00

And I beg to hand the following in as the (copy) notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Tenders will be received at this Department until noon, on Thursday the Twentieth instant, for Provincial Notes, (of the denomination of One hundred dollars and Five hundred dollars respectively,) payable at the Office of the Receiver General, one year after date, with interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum. The notes will be allotted and delivered on Monday, the first day of December next, at any office of the Bank of Upper Canada, which parties in their tenders may designate, and where they will be required to make payment for the same. No tender offering less than par will be entertained. The following form of Tender will be observed :—

" , hereby tender for Provincial Notes to the amount of \$ payable at the office of the Receiver General, one year after date, with interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum, said amount to be made up as follows :

" In notes of \$100—\$
 " In notes of \$500—\$

and undertake to pay into the Bank of Upper Canada at to the credit of the Receiver General, the amount allotted to under this tender.

Name, &c.,

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for Provincial Notes," and addressed to "the Honorable the Receiver General, Quebec."

(Signed), JAMES MORRIS, R.G.

Receiver General's Office, }
 Quebec, November 10, 1863.

Ques. 6. In what did the Government receive payment for the Debentures ? Was it in cash or exchange, and if in exchange what was the rate ? *Ans.* The Government received payment in cash and in exchange for the Debentures in question, which were tendered for In cash, \$18,900. In exchange, \$700,000 at 11 per cent premium for 60 days.

Ques. 7. Your answer does not cover the entire sum disposed of. In what did the Government receive payment for the remaining \$55,000 ? *Ans.* The Government received payment for this in exchange also at the same rate as above stated, and at the same time.

Ques. 8. A much larger amount than \$200,000 seems to have been placed in the hands of the Ontario Bank. Explain the circumstances fully, and what amount has been

returned to the Government, and whether the amount returned has been disposed of in any other way or cancelled? *Ans.* In addition to the amount I have already mentioned as sold under tenders, is the amount of \$400,000, sold as at first presumed to the Ontario Bank. This amount of debentures it subsequently was ascertained was sent for sale to that institution and of which only \$55,000 was disposed of, the balance \$345,000, remaining unsold in March, were returned to the Receiver General's Department and cancelled. On issuing the \$400,000 of debentures, or a few days after, the Bank was charged with the full amount as cash, and was credited with the difference on the return of the debentures.

Ques. 9. Will you produce to the Committee the correspondence which has taken place between the Receiver General's Department and Bankers or other parties in connection with these debentures? *Ans.* I will prepare and produce to-morrow, any correspondence there may be in reference to these debentures in the Receiver General's Office.

Ques. 10. Was the total amount for the Five per cent debentures sold, actually received by the Government before the close of the accounts for the year 1862? *Ans.* The whole amount of debentures issued was brought into the cash account in the Receiver General's Department, and as the exchange was paid for, so it was checked out in the customary manner.

Ques. 11. Then exchange was received from the Banks to the full amount of debentures before the close of the year mentioned? *Ans.* Exchange for all debentures sold (except the \$345,000 returned) was so received.

Ques. 12. What was the current rate of exchange on 60 days' drafts when the transactions with the two Banks took place relative to the Five per cent debentures? *Ans.* I think the current rate, the end of November and beginning of December, was 9½ to 10½ premium, but reference to the prices current would better show that.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Langton further Examined.

[By the Honorable Mr. Galt:]

Ques. 13. WILL you be pleased to explain the particulars of the sum of \$979,660, stated to be debentures cancelled and inscribed? *Ans.* The amount \$979,660 cancelled and inscribed, is not the amount inscribed in 1862, which was only \$181,555,66, but the amount inscribed in 1860 and 1861, the cancelled debentures for which only came back in 1862. For a similar reason, viz., that the debentures exchanged for stock, in 1862, have not yet come back to be cancelled, they are included amongst those unsold in the Agent's hands, in December 31st, 1862.

Adjourned until to-morrow at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday, April, 15th, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

Hon. Mr. Howland,	Mr. Joly,
“ “ Galt,	“ Rykert,
“ Mr. Caron,	“ Simard,
“ Desaulniers,	“ Wallbridge and
“ Dunsford,	“ White.
“ Dunkin,	

John Langton, Esq., was in attendance.

G. C. Reiffenstein, Esq., appeared and handed in the following correspondence, &c., between the Receiver General's Department and Bankers, or other parties, in relation to the issue of the Five per cent Provincial Notes, in answer to Question 9.

RETURN showing the amount of Provincial Debentures or Treasury Notes disposed of by the Provincial Government, since the 1st day of July last, with the names of the parties or banks to whom the same have been disposed, and the rates at which the same were so disposed. Also, the amount of the Provincial Funds in the said Banks, respectively, on the 1st days of July and January last, respectively; also, all the correspondence which has taken place since the first day of July last, between the Receiver General or any other Officer of the Government, and the Officers of the said Banks respectively, respecting such deposits.

NAME OF BANK.	Date of Note.	Rate.	Amount to each.	Total Amount.	Provincial Funds in Banks.		REMARKS.
					July 1st, 1862.	January 1st, 1863.	
	1862.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	cts.	
Dunford, A. M. J.....	December 1st...	Par	4,000 00	4,000 00	Cash deposited in Bank of Upper Canada, for account of Receiver General. (See below.) Exchange on London received for the greater portion. Cash deposited in Bank of Upper Canada, for account of Receiver General.
Brown, J. F.....	do	"	4,900 00	4,900 00	.....	.....
Kilborn, Horace.....	do	"	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
Leméine, A.....	do	"	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Baillargé, Louis G.....	do	"	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Ontario Bank.....	do	"	200,000 00	200,000 00	.....	.....
Bank B. N. Américus.....	December 11th...	"	500,000 00	500,000 00	.....	.....
Misener, Leonhard.....	do 24th...	"	700 00	700 00	.....	.....
Lindsay, E. B.....	1863. January 1st...	"	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Ontario Bank.....	1863. December 1st...	"	\$723,900 00	\$723,900 00	.....	.....
			400,000 00	400,000 00	
			\$1,123,900 00	\$1,123,900 00	
					949,014 53		Altho' these had to be treated as cash in the books of the Department, the Notes were really placed in the hands of the Bank for deposit at par, for account of the Province. Hence, the apparent amount of Funds in Bank—\$345,000 of Notes have been returned, not disposed of, and for \$55,000 sold, the Bank has furnished a Certificate of Deposit.

T. D. HARRINGTON.

(Signed)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 7th March, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Tenders will be received at this Department until noon on Thursday the twentieth instant, for Provincial Notes (of the denomination of One hundred dollars and Five hundred dollars respectively,) payable at the Office of the Receiver General, one year after date with interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum.

The notes will be allotted and delivered on Monday, the first day of December next, at any office of the Bank of Upper Canada, which parties in their tenders may designate, and where they will be required to make payment for the same. No tender offering less than par will be entertained.

The following form of Tender will be observed :

" hereby tender for Provincial Notes to the amount of \$ payable at the office of the Receiver General, one year after date, with interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum, said amount to be made up as follows :

" In notes of \$100—\$
" In notes of \$500—\$

and undertake to pay into the Bank of Upper Canada, at _____ to the credit of the Receiver General the amount allotted to _____ under this tender.

" Name, &c.,

" Tenders to be endorsed 'Tenders for Provincial Notes,' and addressed to the Honorable the Receiver General, Quebec."

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st November, 1862.

(Signed,)

JAMES MORRIS,
Receiver General.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1862.

Hon. J. MORRIS, Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your and Mr. Davidson's telegram this morning. I have declined Mr. Davidson's proposition, as it would not be of any advantage to the Government to accept it. I enclose you herewith a copy of an arrangement entered into with the Ontario Bank, which, with what may be taken up by the Public of our notes, will, I think, fully meet the wants of the Government and insure the issue of the notes being taken.

If more than One million should be tendered for, I think that we should accept them to the extent of \$1,500,000, including the amount to be taken by the Ontario Bank.

It is understood with Mr. Simpson, that notwithstanding the condition in the agreement with the Bank, that we are to leave \$100,000 in deposit with them, that no further cheque on the deposit of moneys is to take place until my return, the Customs' Officer at Montreal, now having order to deposit one half of his receipts.

The Notes to be taken by the Bank of Ontario, that is the \$200,000, you will notice are to be dated on the 1st November.

You will please date all others on the 1st of December.

Please keep me advised each mail of whatever you may deem of interest to me.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) W. P. HOWLAND,

MEMORANDUM of an arrangement made between the Finance Minister, (the Hon. W. P. Howland,) and the Ontario Bank.

The Ontario Bank agrees to take from the Finance Minister, Provincial Notes bearing date the 1st November, instant, and payable one year after date with interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum, to the extent of Two hundred thousand dollars, paying for the

same in exchange on London at sixty days, at Eleven per cent premium, said exchange to be furnished by 15th December next.

The said Bank also agrees to furnish Finance Minister with exchange at the same rate and by the same time to the extent of One hundred thousand dollars, to be charged to current account.

Should the Bank furnish the exchange sooner than the time named, * or drawn at less than sixty days, interest is to be allowed for the same from the time furnished, or for the shorter dated bills at the rate of Five per cent per annum.

The Bank will furnish exchange at the rate specified for any amounts of the said notes taken by the Public under an advertisement now issued asking for tenders for the same.

The Bank will take, if required, a further sum of Four hundred thousand dollars in said notes, which it will hold for the Finance Minister, or sell on his account as desired, furnishing him with exchange on account of them to the extent of seventy-five thousand pounds sterling; but interest will be charged on such advance until the amount is refunded, at the rate of six per cent, exchange to be furnished at eleven per cent premium.

The Finance Minister will keep an average credit (deposit) of not less than One hundred thousand dollars with the said Bank, One hundred thousand dollars to be kept without interest. For balance the bank will pay five (5) per cent.

Finance Minister to give the bank at least 30 days notice before withdrawing large sums.

(Signed,) J. SIMPSON,
President.
“ W. P. HOWLAND.
Minister of Finance.

New York, Nov. 5, 1862.

* This condition to apply to the exchange furnished for the \$200,000 Government Notes:
(Signed,) J. SIMPSON, President.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th November, 1862.

On a Memorandum dated 24th instant, from the Honorable the Receiver General, submitting for approval forms of Provincial Notes of the respective denominations of \$100 and \$500, to be issued under authority of the Order in Council of the 24th October, ultimo.

The Committee advise that the forms submitted be approved and adopted.

Certified. (Signed,) WILLIAM H. LEE, C. E. C.
To the Honorable the Receiver General, &c., &c., &c.

TENDER FOR PROVINCIAL NOTES.

BOWMANVILLE, 14th Nov., 1862.

The Ontario Bank hereby tenders for Provincial Notes at par to the amount of \$200,000, payable at the office of the Receiver General one year after date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, said amount to be made up as follows:—

In notes of \$100.....	\$ 25,000 00
In notes of \$500.....	175,000 00

And said Bank undertakes to pay in the Bank of Upper Canada at Montreal, to the credit of the Receiver General, the amount allotted to it under this tender.

(Signed,) D. FISHER.
Cashier.

To the Honorable
The Receiver General, Quebec]

[No. 711.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 24th Nov., 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to acknowledge your tender for Provincial Notes, at par, under date the 14th instant, to the amount of \$200,000, which is accepted by the Government. The notes will be ready for delivery to you at Montreal on the amount being deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, on or after the 1st proximo.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARRINGTON.

D. R. G.

D. FISHER, Esq.,
Cashier, Ontario Bank, Bowmanville.

ONTARIO BANK,
Bowmanville, Nov. 27, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, informing me that my tender on behalf of this Bank for Provincial Notes at par, under date the 14th instant, to the amount of \$200,000 had been accepted.

I have now the honor to inform you that I have this day instructed Mr. Starnes, our Manager at Montreal, to receive the notes referred to, and deposit to the credit of the Receiver General, the amount required in payment of the same.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

D. FISHER.

Cashier.

T. D. HARRINGTON, Esq.,
Deputy Receiver General, Quebec, C. E.

[No 720.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st Dec., 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to advise you of the transmission to-morrow, by favor of Mr. Morris himself, of a parcel, contents being as follows, viz:—

New Provincial Notes.

	A	A	
Nos.	0036	@ 0250=215	× 500=\$107,500 00
	B	B	
"	0001	@ 0135=135	× 500= 67,500 00
			<u>\$175,000 00</u>

	A	A	
Nos.	0008	@ 0129=122	× 100= 12,200 00.
	B	B	
"	0001	@ 0128=128	× 100= 12,800 00
			<u>\$25,000 00</u>

The value of which at par (\$200,000) is placed to the debit of your Bank. Be so good as to acknowledge and remit me a certificate of deposit for the above amount.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. D. HARRINGTON, D. R. G.

H. Starnes, Esquire,
Cashier, Ontario Bank, Montreal.

[No. 726.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, December 3, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing exchange on London @ 11 per cent premium, for the sum of £20,270 5-4 sterling, for which I remit you cheque on your own bank for \$100,000.

The Receiver General, who left this morning for your city, carries with him for your account, besides the \$200,000 Provincial notes, the amount of your tender, and particulars of which I advised you on the 1st instant.

Provincial Notes, (\$400,000) viz :

Nos. 0136 B @ 0500 B	= 365 × 500 =	182,500 00
" 0251 A @ 0500 A	= 250 × 500 =	125,000 00
" 0129 B @ 0591 B	= 463 × 100 =	46,300 00
" 0130 A @ 0591 A	= 462 × 100 =	46,200 00
		\$400,000 00

With both of which sums your Bank is debited.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARRINGTON,
D. R. G.

H. STARNES, Esq.,
Manager, Ontario Bank, Montreal.

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal, 1st Dec., 1862.

\$200,000

Received for "account of the Receiver General, new Provincial Notes," as follows:—

Nos. 0036	^A @ ^A 0250	= 215 × 500 =	\$107,500 00
" 0001	^B @ ^B 0135	= 135 × 500 =	67,500 00
			\$175,000 00
Nos. 0008	^A @ ^A 0129	= 122 × 100 =	\$ 12,200 00
" 0001	^B @ ^B 0128	= 128 × 100 =	12,800 00
			\$ 25,000 00
Total.....			\$200,000 00

Say \$200,000 at credit of Receiver General.

(Signed,)

HENRY STARNES,
Manager.

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal, 1st Dec., 1862.

\$400,000.

Received from the Receiver General "New Provincial Notes," say \$400,000, as follows:—

Nos. 0136 B @ 0500 B=365 × 500=	\$182,500
“ 0251 A @ 0500 A=250 × 500=	125,000
“ 0129 B @ 0591 B=463 × 100=	46,300
“ 0130 A @ 0591 A=462 × 100=	46,200
	\$400,000

(Signed,)

HENRY STARNES,
Manager.

N. B.—Received on return of Receiver General, on the 12th December, with the following letter:—

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal, Dec. 10, 1862.

The Honble. JAMES MORRIS,
Receiver General, Quebec.

SIR,—I beg to enclose first of the following bills, viz:

	per	£	stg.	0	0
C. E. Hunt, on C. R. Somervail & Co.....		1000	0	0	
Wm. Cunningham, on T. Lattryche & Co	“	500	0	0	
C. E. Levey & Co., on Glyn Mills & Co.....	“	2000	0	0	
Do on Simson and Mason	“	1000	0	0	
Bank of Montreal, on British Linen Co	“	5000	0	0	
J. Buchanan Harris & Co., on Peter Buchanan	“	5000	0	0	
W. T. Power, C. G., No. 507, on the Lords Commis- sioners of Her Majesty's Treasury	“	1000	0	0	
506 do	“	1000	0	0	
503 do	“	1000	0	0	
504 do	“	1000	0	0	
505 do	“	1000	0	0	
Henry Starnes, Manager, No. 39, on Glyn, Mills, & Co.	“	770	5	4	
do. “ 40, do.	“	20270	5	4	

Amounting to £40,540 10s. 8d. sterling, which sum, with 11 per cent. premi m, say two hundred thousand dollars, is placed to your debit against the \$400,000 of Provincial Bills received on the First instant as per enclosed receipt. I also beg to hand you a receipt for the \$200,000 of Provincial Bills received on the same day. The second and third of the enclosed Sterling Bills will go forward to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HENRY STARNES,
Manager.

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal, 3rd March, 1863.

The Honorable James Morris,
Receiver General, Quebec.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions I beg to return to you, by express Provincial Bills amounting to \$345,000, as per memorandum below.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

HENRY STARNES,
Manager.

B, No. 0246	@ 0250 =	5 × 500 =	\$ 2,500 00
A, " 0251	@ 0500 =	250 × 500 =	125,000 00
B, " 0251	@ 0500 =	250 × 500 =	125,000 00
A, " 0130	@ 0591 =	462 × 100 =	46,200 00
B, " 0130	@ 0591 =	462 × 100 =	46,200 00
B, " 0129	@ =	1 × 100 =	100 00
			\$345,000 00

[No. 868.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th March, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt, by express, of Provincial Bills amounting to \$345,000, as per details in your letter of the 3rd instant, being part of an amount charged against your Bank, viz. : \$400,000, and now returned, the balance being sold by you for account of the Province, and for which \$55,000 I request your certificate of deposit

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARINGTON, D. R. G.

Henry Starnes, Esq., M. P. P.,
Cashier, Ontario Bank, Montreal.

[No- 717.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, December 1st, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to transmit to your Bank, *New Provincial Notes*, viz. :—

Nos. 0001	A @ 0017	= 17 × 500	= \$8,500 00
" 0001	A @ 0004	= 4 × 100	= 400 00

To be disposed of as follows :

To be delivered to Mr A. M. J. Dumford, of Collingwood, or his authorized attorney

Nos. 0001 A @ 0008 A = 8 × 500 = \$ 4000 00

And to Mr. James F. Brown, stockbroker, No. 58, King Street East, Toronto, or his authorized attorney,

Nos. 0009	A @ 0017	A = 9 × 500 =	\$ 4,500 00
" 0001	A @ 0004	A = 4 × 100 =	400 00
			\$4,900 00

on the payment by each of those gentlemen to you of the value of their respective amount of Notes at par,—and for which you will remit the usual certificate of Deposit and Draft here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARINGTON,

D. R. G.

R. Cassels, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto.

[No. 718.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, December 1st, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to transmit to your branch of the Bank of Upper Canada, New Provincial Notes, viz. :—

Nos. 0005, 6 and 7 A $3 \times 100 = \$300$

to be delivered to Mr. Horace Kilborn, of Newboro', or his authorized attorney, on that gentleman paying to you the value of the notes at par, and for which I shall be obliged by your remitting the usual certificate of deposit and draft here. Mr. Kilborn has been advised to apply to you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARRINGTON, D. R. G.

J. B. Rivers, Esq.,
Agent for Bank of Upper Canada,
Brockville.

[No. 719.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st Dec., 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to transmit to your branch of the Bank of Upper Canada new Provincial Notes, viz. :—

Nos. 0018 A @ 0035 A $= 18 \times 500 = \$9,000\ 00$

to be delivered as follows :—

To Mr. A. Lemoine, Treasurer Trinity House in this city, or his authorized attorney.

Nos. 0018 A @ 0027 A $= 10 \times 500 = \$5,000\ 00$

and to Mr. Louis G. Baillargé, of this city, or his authorized agent or attorney,

Nos. 0028 A @ 0035 A $= 8 \times 500 = \$4,000\ 00$

on the payment by each of these gentlemen to you of the value of their respective amount of notes at par, and for which you will be so good as to send me the usual certificate of deposit and draft here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARRINGTON, D. R. G.

R. S. Cassels, Esq.,
Manager, Bank of Upper Canada,
Quebec.

The Bank of British North America made verbal application respecting Provincial Notes, and Mr. Receiver General Morris arranged with the General Manager at Montreal, when there. The bank took \$500,000 at par, and furnished exchange on London for nearly the whole amount, being paid by cheque on itself.

[No. 734.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 11th Dec., 1862.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of exchange on London from your institution for £100,000 sterling, which at 11 per cent. premium will be equivalent to \$493,333.33, and with which amount your account will be credited.

The Provincial Notes amounting to \$493,333.33, which are in course of preparation, will be delivered to you in the course of a few days; they will bear interest at five per cent. from this date, (11th December).

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. MORRIS, R. G.

To C. J. Smith, Esq.,
Acting Manager, Bank B. N. America,
Quebec.

[No. 761.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, Dec. 22, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Receiver General, to transmit you *Provincial Notes* to the amount of Five hundred thousand dollars, (\$500,000) dated 11th instant, and numbered as follows :

Nos. 0501 @ 1000 A=500 x 500 \$250,000
" 0501 @ 1000 B=500 x 500 \$250,000

They are payable twelve months after date, and bear interest at Five per cent per annum from the 11th.

I enclose also the Receiver General's cheque on your Bank for \$493,333.33 in payment of exchange on London received from you for £100,000 sterling, at 11 per cent. premium.

I request a certificate of Deposit for \$500,000,—and have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. D. HARRINGTON,
D. R. G.

C. F. Smith, Esq., Manager, Bank B. N. America,
Quebec.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
Quebec, December 22nd, 1862.

Received this day from the Receiver General, one thousand Notes of the Government of Canada, of five hundred dollars each, dated 11th December, 1862, and payable one year after date with five per cent interest.

(Signed,) C. F. SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Mr. *Reiffenstein* was then further Examined.

[By the *Chairman*:]

Ques. 14. Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of the letter of Mr. Starnes, acknowledged by the Receiver General's Department on the 3rd day of December last, and also with a copy of the account of the Government with the Ontario Bank during 1862, and up to the present time?

The witness was allowed to send in the answer to this question in writing.

Resolved, That the *Chairman* cause application to be made for the attendance before the Committee of the Honorable J. Simpson, a Member of the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That the evidence taken before the Committee be printed, from time to time, for the use of the Committee.

Adjourned to call of the Chair.

Friday, April 17, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq. *Chairman.*

Hon. Mr. Howland,	Mr. Dunkin,
“ “ Galt	“ Rykert,
“ “ Brown,	“ Wallbridge and
Mr. Caron,	“ White.
“ Dunsford,	

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, M. L. C., appeared, but in consequence of the proceedings not being yet printed, he was requested to attend on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock A. M. *G. C. Reiffenstein*, Esq., appeared and handed in the following as his reply to Question 14 given yesterday.

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal, December 1st, 1862.

The Honorable JAMES MORRIS, Receiver General,
Quebec.

SIR.—Enclosed please find my bills as follows, viz.:

No. 20 @ 60 days sight on Glyn, Mill & Co. £10135 2s. 8d.
“ 21..... do.... 10135 2s. 8d.

amounting at 11 per cent. premium to \$100,000 at your debit in current account.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) H. STARNES,
Manager.

ONTARIO BANK IN ACCOUNT WITH THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

DR. RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS. CR.			
1862.	Available.	At Interest.		Cheques.		Balances.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1							
to							
July 1..	132 32						132 32
“ 11..	132 32		80,000 00				80,132 32
“ 3..	1,873 97	171 day's Int., 5 per cent. to 30th June....					
							82,006 20
“ 18..	5,303 89		112,188 89				199,499 07
“ 24..			21,811 11				221,310 18
“ 25..				Cheque No. 6..	3,000 00		218,310 18
				do 7..	20,000 00		198,310 18
Aug. 9..							208,310 18
Sept. 12..	10,000 00			Cheque No. 8..	100,000 00		108,310 18
“ 17..				do 9..	94,000 00		
“ 24..				do 10..	6,000 00		8,310 18
“ 25..	16,726 89						25,037 07
“ 26..	11,316 03						36,353 10
“ 27..	6,846 56						43,199 66
“ 29..	16,222 01						59,421 67
Oct. 1..	13,721 01						73,142 68
“ 30..	10,646 30						83,788 98
“ 31..	6,028 17						89,817 15

Ontario Bank in Account with the Receiver General.—(Continued.)

Dr.		RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.		Cr.	
1863.	Available.	At Interest.		Cheques.		Balances.	
	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nov. 3..	9,081 41						99,198 56
" 5..	6,042 85						105,241 41
" 6..	13,594 91						118,836 32
" 7..	13,480 67						132,316 99
" 8..	3,972 05						136,289 04
" 17..	21,225 74						157,514 78
" 19..	5,814 04						163,328 82
" 20..	7,948 05			Cheque No. 10.	157,866 66		13,410 21
" 21..	4,580 95						17,991 16
" 22..	7,940 43			Cheque No. 11.	39,466 67	overdrawn.	
" 24..	27,753 64					13,535 08	14,218 56
" 25..	1,662 46						15,881 02
Dec. 3..				Cheque No. 12.	100,000 00	overdrawn.	
						84,118 90	
" 5..	4,751 44						76,367 55
" 9..	7,442 14					overdrawn.	
						71,925 40	
" 10..	1,597 45					overdrawn.	
" 12..	600,000 00			Cheque No. 13.	200,000 00	70,327 95	
" 19..	3,772 58						329,672 05
" 20..	2,770 55						333,444 63
" 22..	3,315 95						336,215 18
" 23..	8,292 95						339,531 13
" 24..	1,190 45						347,824 08
1863.							349,014 53
Jan. 2..	1,733 87	Int. to 24th					
		September ...					350,748 40
" 12..	31,388 60						382,137 00
Jan. 13..	5,246 24						387,383 24
" 14..	902 54						388,285 78
" 27..	80,000 00						468,285 78
" 30..	4,913 48						473,199 26
" 31..	2,864 03						476,063 29
Feb. 2..	7,491 95						483,555 24
" 3..	3,871 31			Cheque No. 14.	2,000 00		485,426 55
" 4..	3,340 58						484,767 13
" 13..	9,912 48						498,679 61
" 14..	3,820 90						502,500 51
" 16..	2,749 28						505,249 79
" 17..	3,306 63						508,556 42
" 19..	1,507 18						510,063 60
" 20..				Cheque No. 15.	5,000 00		505,063 60
" 23..				do 16.	17,948 89		487,114 71
" 26..				do 17.	25,000 00		462,114 71
March 11				do 18.	345,000 00	on hand.	117,114 71

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
17th March, 1862.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, it was

Ordered, That the clerk be instructed to procure from the office of the Minister of Finance, a detailed statement of the several items composing the amount paid to Thomas Adams for wages, &c., on Welland Canal, with the names of the employed and the several amounts paid them.

On motion of Mr. *White*, a sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. *Dunford*, *Rykert*, *Caron* and the mover, to consider the accounts of Mr. J. B. Foote, and report thereon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, it was

Ordered, That the Auditor be required to furnish a statement showing the annual receipts and expenditure of the Provincial steamers for the last three years, distinguishing the service upon which each vessel has been employed.

Mr. *Reiffenstein* requested to make the following correction in his answer to *Question No. 12*; "On referring to the prices current of November and December last, I find the rates of Bank exchange 60 days on London, ruled from 10½ to 11 premium, and this will show that I was in error in stating previously that those rates were 9½ to 10½ premium.

Adjourned until Tuesday next at a quarter before 10 o'clock, A.M.

Tuesday, April 21st, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

Hon. Mr. Howland,	Mr. Joly,
" " Galt,	" Rykert,
" " Brown,	" Starnes,
Mr. Buchanan,	" Street,
" Caron,	" Wallbridge and
" Dunkin,	" White.

George C. Reiffenstein, Esq., appeared and was further Examined :

[By the Hon. Mr. *Galt*]

Ques. 15. WILL you furnish the Committee with the dates when the Sterling Debentures were sold in London in 1862, and particulars of each sale? *Ans.* I will procure and send the information required.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Galt*, it was

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Customs be requested to furnish, as soon as possible, a statement showing the quantity of and amount of excise duties paid on spirits and beer for the following periods in 1862. 1st. From 1st January to date of Act increasing excise duties. 2nd. From such date to the day when the proclamation imposing the new duties came into force. 3rd. From the last date to 31st December.

The Hon. Mr. *Simpson*, M.L.C., again appeared and was further Examined :

[By the Hon. Mr. *Galt*.]

Ques. 16. WAS the agreement dated New York, 5th November, and now shown to you, made by you on behalf of the Ontario Bank? *Ans.* Yes.

Ques. 17. By that agreement the Bank engaged to take \$200,000 Provincial Notes; to be dated 1st November and payable by exchange at 11 per cent premium on the 15th December. Was this transaction carried out, and if altered be pleased to state in what particulars? *Ans.* It was carried out with the exception of the Debentures being dated 1st December instead of 1st November.

Ques. 18. Did the Bank furnish the Government with exchange at 11 per cent for \$100,000 to be charged to current account as provided by said agreement. *Ans.* The exchange furnished was all charged to the general account with the Government.

Ques. 19. Was the Bank required to furnish any further amount of exchange for amounts of said notes taken by the public? *Ans.* No—not asked for.

Ques. 20. Did you then consider that you was purchasing the \$200,000 of notes on the same terms as the public, that is to say at par. *Ans.* We did not consider the Bank as occupying the same position as the public. The public could take or not as it saw fit. We agreed absolutely to take and pay for \$200,000 of the notes, besides being obliged to advance in much larger amount.

Ques. 21. Did you consider the purchase of these debentures as distinct from the other portions of the agreement, or was it not in fact understood that in other respects the agreement conferred advantages upon the Bank and made your inducements for the purchase of the notes. *Ans.* I do not consider the purchase of the notes as distinct from the other portions of the agreement, but it was optional with the Government to take the Exchange for the advance or not.

Ques. 22. Please to state whether the Bank took the further sum of Four hundred thousand dollars as provided in the agreement, and also, whether any and what advances were made thereon. *Ans.* We received the \$400,000 of the notes on which we were to make advances and gave \$200,000 on account, when the Government informed me that it did not want any more Exchange.

Ques. 23. Will you please to refer to the letter from Mr. Starnes, Manager, dated 10th December, and state whether the sum of £40,540 10s. 8d. sterling [say \$200,000] was not remitted to the Receiver General under the agreement for an advance upon the \$400,000. *Ans.* From the contents of the letter it seems that the Exchange transmitted with it, was on account of advances.

Ques. 24. How was the advance of \$200,000 spoken of repaid by the Government, and when? *Ans.* By deposits made at different times, as appears by the account.

Ques. 25. Was the advance wholly covered by the 31st December, 1862? *Ans.* I cannot answer this question without referring to the Bank books.

[By the Hon. Mr. Howland.]

Ques. 26. WILL you please furnish the Committee with a statement of the daily balance between the Bank of Ontario and the Receiver General, from the 1st of October past to the present date? *Ans.* I will direct the Manager to furnish it.

[By the Hon. Mr. Galt.]

Ques. 27. HAS the Finance Minister kept an average credit of not less than \$100,000 with the Ontario Bank without interest, according to the agreement? *Ans.* I cannot say but we intend to have the benefit of such a deposit.

Ques. 28. Do you consider that the Bank is entitled under the agreement either to have the deposit of \$100,000 or an equivalent in interest from the Government? *Ans.* Yes.

Ques. 29. Did the Customs' officer at Montreal deposit one-half of his receipts with the Ontario Bank, and if so, when did such deposit commence and is it still going on? *Ans.* I cannot answer the question, but I believe that a portion of the Customs' Deposits were made with our Bank, but I do not know when they commenced or when terminated. I am confident however that they were not transferred to us in consequence of the agreement with the Government about the notes.

Ques. 30. Were such deposits made under the agreement or were they the subject of a previous understanding, and if so, be pleased to state its nature? *Ans.* There was no agreement with the Government about the previous deposits, but different amounts were left with us.

Ques. 31. Is the agreement still subsisting between the Bank and the Government, and if not, what changes have been made in it, and at whose instance. *Ans.* The agreement is still subsisting. The Government notified us that it did not need any more Exchange and we told the Receiver General that we did not desire to get any further deposits.

Ques. 32. Have the Government then withdrawn the deposit, or do you consider they are still bound to maintain a credit deposit of \$100,000? *Ans.* The Government has a balance at its credit with us and we consider we are entitled to the deposit of \$100,000 until the maturity of the Government notes.

And then he withdrew, being requested to appear again before the Committee on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.,

Mr. *Reiffenstein*, further Examined :

[By the Hon. Mr. *Howland*.]

Ques. 33. WHAT rate was paid by the Government for Exchange furnished by the Bank of Upper Canada last December? Ans. The same rate as allowed the other Banks, 11 per cent. premium.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert* it was

Ordered, That the Clerks of the various Departments be required to furnish to the sub-committee the several accounts of S. B. Foote for stationery and materials furnished for the years 1861 and 1862 and the several amounts paid to him.

On motion of the *Chairman* it was

Ordered, That Mr. *Langton* be requested to furnish the Committee with details of the sum of \$112,819.35 stated under the head of Indian Funds to have been paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to enable him to make various payments for the fund during 1862.

Adjourned until to-morrow at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday, April 22nd, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

Hon. Mr. Galt,	Mr. Rykert,
“ “ Brown,	“ Simard,
Mr. Caron,	“ Starnes,
“ Desaulniers,	“ Street,
“ Dunsford,	“ Wallbridge and
“ Dunkin,	“ White.
“ Joly,	

John Langton, Esq., was in attendance.

The Committee proceeded with the further consideration of the *Liabilities* of the Province.

Ordered, That a sub-Committee be appointed to investigate all matters arising out of the items in the accounts as to the several Educational Funds in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and that the following members do compose the same. The Hon. Mr. *Galt*, the Hon. Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Caron*, Mr. *Rykert*, Mr. *Desaulniers* and Mr. *White*.

Ordered, That a sub-Committee be appointed to investigate in like manner the items relative to the Seigniorial Tenure, and that the *Chairman*, the Hon. Mr. *Brown* and Mr. *Dunkin* do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Galt*, it was

Ordered, That Mr. *Langton* be requested to furnish the Committee with a comparative statement of the public debt for the periods from 1851 to 1855, from 1855 to 1858, from 1858 to 1861, and 1861 and 1862; shewing, 1st, the Funded Debt; 2nd, the Nett Debt; 3rd, the Nett Liabilities.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Brown*, it was

Ordered, That Mr. *Langton* be requested to furnish a statement of any discrepancies that may exist in the accounts of the Province with the Provincial Agents in London, showing clearly and fully how such discrepancies have arisen.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Thursday, April 23rd, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

Hon. Mr. Howland,	Mr. Rykert,
“ “ Galt,	“ Starnes,
“ “ Brown,	“ Street,
Mr. Dunsford,	“ Wallbridge and
“ Dunkin,	“ White.
“ Joly,	

John Langton, Esq., was in attendance.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the *Assets* of the Province.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Brown*, it was

Ordered, That the Minister of Finance be requested to furnish this Committee with a copy of the correspondence that has passed between the Government and their Finance Agents in England, in regard to discrepancies in the accounts between them.

The Hon. Mr. *Simpson*, M. L. C., again appeared and was further Examined.

[By Hon. Mr. *Howland*.]

Ques. 34. FOR what amount and at what periods did you furnish Exchange under the agreement referred to? *Ans.* By the account furnished by the Receiver General's Department, which I presume to be correct in this particular, we furnished \$500,000; say on 20th and 22nd November, about \$200,000; December 3rd, \$100,000, and Decr. 12th, \$200,000. I am aware that we furnished \$500,000.

Ques. 35. Was the amount of exchange furnished the Government on the 20th and 22nd November, amounting to \$200,000 in payment for the \$200,000 of notes agreed to be taken by you? *Ans.* The first exchange was furnished in payment of the \$200,000 of notes purchased or absolutely taken by the Bank and furnished previous to the receipt of the notes.

On motion of the *Chairman*, it was

Ordered, That Mr. *Reifenstein* be requested to furnish the Committee with copies of the correspondence between the Receiver General's Department and the Ontario Bank relative to the two items of exchange stated in the account on the 20th and 22nd Novr. last.

Ques. 36. Do you consider the Bank still bound under the agreement to furnish a further amount of Exchange if required by the Government? *Ans.* Yes; if notes are placed in our hands, we consider ourselves bound to furnish \$200,000 more in Exchange, but the transactions to terminate on the 5th March.

Ques. 37. Will you inform the Committee what was the current rate of Exchange during November and December last, and what, in your opinion, would have been the result had the Government gone into the open market at that time for the purchase of \$1,500,000? *Ans.* The usual selling rate in Quebec between the 15th November and 15th December was 11 per cent. Had the Government endeavored to purchase the amount named in the open market, the effect would, in my opinion, have been to cause an advance of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. in the rate.

[By the Hon. Mr. *Galt*.]

Ques. 38. WILL the Bank charge interest on the Exchange furnished on the 20th and 22nd November, say \$200,000, from those dates until 5th December, 1863? *Ans.* Yes.

The Hon. Mr. *Howland* laid before the Committee the telegraph, referred to in the letter from the Hon. Mr. *Morris* to him, dated New York, 5th November, 1862, a copy of which is as follows :—

" AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

" (Received at New York 4th November, 1862, at 3 o'clock, 31 minutes.)

" *By Telegraph from Montreal to Hon. W. P. Howland.*

" The Bank will exchange £100,000, sterling, of Debentures now held in London for an equal amount of Provincial Notes receiving accrued interest upon the former. The amount of the Debentures to be paid to the Bank in London within two months. The Bank, in the meantime, giving Exchange at eleven per cent. I have communicated this to Mr. Morris, who is here.

" D. DAVIDSON."

Ques. 39. Was there not a balance, not bearing interest, at the credit of the Government on 20th and 22nd November, very nearly equal to the amount of the exchange referred to in your answer? *Ans.* By the agreement we are to pay interest on all balances in our hands over \$100,000. This will apply to all transactions (I presume) between the Government and the Bank.

Ques. 40. Did the Receiver General decline to issue the Provincial Notes, as bearing date 1st November, and if so for what reason? *Ans.* He did not decline so to date them. We had no correspondence with him on the subject, but I learned through him or Mr. Starnes, that the notes had to be, or had been dated 1st December. We did not object.

Adjourned to Monday next at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

Monday, April 27th, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

Hon. Mr. Galt,

Mr. White.

" " Brown,

" Dunkin and

Mr. Caron,

" Rykert,

" Joly,

The Clerk laid on the table the following statements of the Accounts of the Province with the Provincial Agents in London, received from Mr. Langton, as ordered by the Committee to be furnished by him on Wednesday last, also the correspondence between the Receiver General's Department and the Ontario Bank, as ordered by the Committee at their last meeting:—

REMARKS on Differences in Baring & Co's Account Current.

		Sterling.	
		£	s. d.
1853.			
July 1.....	Wanted credit from B. B. & Co. for undrawn Balance of Sales of Debentures for Account of Great Western Railroad Co. in 1852 and 1853, accounted for in full by Province.....	110	0 0
1854.			
June 30.....	Baring, Bro's & Co. credit us with commission on transfer of £6,951 Debentures..... £69 10 3 Which should be only 69 10 2		
	They will charge us with difference	0	0 1
1855.			
July 2.....	Baring, Bro's & Co. charge as redeemable..... £195,066 0 0 By Account rendered 15th Sept., 1855, there only is..... £189,700 1 per cent. commission on the same 1,897 £191,597 0 0		
	nce..... £3,469 0 0	3,469	0 0
	Wanted credit for differe		

REMARKS on Differences in Baring & Co's Account Current.—Continued.

1856. June 6.....	Baring, Bro's & Co. will charge us with 2 Debentures, due 1st July, 1855, only presented this day, say B 277 for.....£ 500 C 126 for..... 1000 £1,500'0'0 And 1 per cent. commission..... 15'0'0	1,515'0'0
1856. January 1.....	Baring, Bro's & Co. charge C. M. D. on 5 per cent. (£331,550), see account and letter, 4th Jan., 1856, entered to 1st Jan., 1856..... £5,569'2'9 N.B. The commission of 1 per cent on £112,100 deducted: <i>Evidently omitted say</i> 28'0'6 We credit for same— On U. C. old loans maturing, '57-58, on.....£155,450 On U. C..... 34,900 On Church of England..... 15,000 On Wesleyan Church..... 2,000 On Church of England (1st settlement) 4,750 6 months' interest to 1st July 1855, on same.. 4,750 6 months' interest at 5 per cent. on £216,850, and commission 1 per cent..... 5,475'9'3 Wanted credit for over charged difference	98'15'6
1856. July 1.....	Baring, Bro's & Co. charge 6 months' dividend on £328,050 £5,730'15'3 See acc't and letters of 4th July, '56, for £102,100 returned. 8th May, '57, for 12,100 do £114,200 N.B.—The commission of 1 per cent. on £102,100 deducted. <i>Is evidently omitted (see Letter), say</i> £25'10'6. We credit for same— On U. C. Old Loan maturing 1857 and 8, on..£155,450 On U. C..... 34,900 On Church of England..... 21,500 On Wesleyan 2,000 £213,850 6 mo's interest on £213,850, and commission 1 per cent, is £5,399'14'3 Wanted credit for overcharged difference.....	331'1'0
1857. January 1.....	Baring Bro's & Co. charge 6 months dividend on 5 per cent. on £328,050 .....£5,423'5'3 See Account and Letter, 4th January, 1857, per £114,200 off. We credit for same as above..... 5,399'14'3 Wanted credit for overcharged difference.....	28'11'0
1857. July 1.....	Baring Bro's & Co. charge as redeemable that day .....£118,251'10'0 And by their letter of 8th May, 1857, they acknowledge that there was only .....£115,950'0'0 With 1 per cent. commission.. 1,159'10'0 £117,109'10'0 Wanted Credit for overcharged difference	1,142'0'0
1857. July 1.....	Baring Bro's & Co. charged 6 months dividend on 5 per cent. on £355,350 £5,849'18'9 (See Letter 3rd July, 1857, per £124,800 off.) We credit for same 5,821'7'0 Wanted credit for overcharged difference	28'11'0

S KETCH of Baring Bros. & Co.'s Account to 1st October, 1859.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Sundries we are Dr.....	£379,073	0	5			
By Sundries we are Cr.....	244,573	2	11			
By Baring & Co.'s account we are Dr.....				134,499	17	6
We claim, as in preceding page.....						110 0 0
Want them to charge us do.....				0	0	1
We claim do.....						3,469 0 0
We want them to charge do.....				1,515	0	0
We claim do.....						93 13 6
do do.....						331 1 0
do do.....						28 11 0
do do.....						1,142 0 0
do do.....						28 11 0
do Balance due Baring Bro's & Co.....						130,812 1 1
				136,014	17	7
				136,014	17	7

N. B.—By Baring Bro's & Co. making the entries at our credit and debit, as expressed in the sketch above, our accounts in Ledger will agree with theirs to same date—

Dr. 5,202	16	6
Cr. 1,515	0	0
£3,687	16	6

MEMORANDA of Differences between Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.'s Accounts and the Government on 31st December, 1862.

	Sterling.
	£ s. d.
For Amount of old Difference as per Statement annexed.....	3,687 16 6
For Moiety of advance to City of Montreal.....	10,273 19 6
For Amount of 1 per cent. Commission on £316,100 Sterling Debentures sent out by them to be negotiated by the Receiver General.....	3,161 0 0
	£ 17,122 16 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 23rd April, 1863.

REMARKS on Differences in Glyn, Mills & Co.'s Account Current.

		Sterling.
		£ s. d.
1853.		
July 1.....	Wanted credit from Glyn, Mills & Co. for undrawn Balance of sales of Debentures for account of Great Western Railroad Company in 1852 and '53, accounted for in full by Province.....	110 0 0
1855.		
July 2.....	Glyn, Mills & Co. charge as Debentures paid off.....£176,300 0 0 Their detail Account of Debentures redeemed, says only... 175,300 0 0	
	Wanted credit for difference.....	1,000 0 0
July 2.....	Glyn, Mills & Co. charge Commission on £186,200 as redeemed then at one per cent.....£1,862 0 0 There were redeemed only £175,300—Commission..... 1,753 0 0	
	Difference.....	109 0 0
	They also charge Commission, 1 per cent. on £9,000, of 5 per cent. returned September, 1854, and June, 1855, to this country and Commission on which had already been charged.....	90 0 0
	Wanted credit for same.....	199 0 0

REMARKS on Difference in Glyn, Mills & Co.'s Account Current.—Continued.

1856. March 25 @ 8.	Glyn, Mills & Co. omit to charge 1 per cent. Commission on redemption of £1,400 and £1,000 charged in account as Drafts No. 65 and 66, which were Debentures due in July, 1855, not presented until this date.—(See letter 6th June, 1856).....	24 0 0
1856. June 6.....	Glyn, Mills & Co. omit to charge.....£1,000 0 0 And Commission on the same 10 0 0 Being on account of redemption of £3,400 of 5 per cent. due 1st July, 1855, presented only in June, 1856, the £2,400 being comprised in Account Current as 25th and 28th March, 1856.—(See letter 6th June, 1856, and entry above).....	1,010 6 0

SKETCH of Glyn, Mills & Co.'s Account to 28th October, 1859.

		Sterling.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859. October 28.....	By Glyn's Account we are Dr.....	84,499 6 6	
	We claim as above		110 0 0
	do do		1,000 0 0
	do do		199 0 0
	We want them to charge us	24 0 0	
	do do	1,010 0 0	
	Balance due to Glyn & Co.....		84,224 6 6
		85,533 6 6	85,533 6 6

N. B.—By Glyn, Mills & Co. making the entries at our credit and debit as expressed in the Sketch above, our accounts in Ledger will agree with theirs to same date.

Dr.....	£ 1,309 0 0
Cr.....	4 0 0
	£ 275 0 0 St'g.

MEMORANDA of Differences between Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.'s Accounts and the Government on the 31st December, 1862.

	Sterling.
	£ s. d.
For Amount of old Difference as per Statement annexed.....	275 0 0
For Moiety of Advance to City of Montreal.....	10,273 19 6
For Amount of 1 per cent. Commission on £315,850 Sterling Debentures sent out by them to be negotiated by Receiver General.....	3,158 10 0
For Amount paid Honorable M. Vankoughnet 13th November, 1862, stated to be on authority of Minister of Finance's letter, 1st November, 1861.....	272 0 8
Less—this Amount not charged by them, viz: Moiety of one per cent. Commission on £68,300 Sterling, amount paid in full on final Instalments Consolidated C. Loan.....	13,979 10 2
Balance at their debit.....	341 10 0
	13,638 0 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 23rd April, 1863.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Receiver General's Department and the Ontario Bank, in reply to the Order of the Committee of Thursday last.

QUEBEC, 19th November, 1862.

The Honorable James Morris,
Receiver General.

SIR,—I enclose for account, viz:—

No.	1, Ontario Bank @ 60 days on Glyn, Mills & Co.,	p. £20,000 sterling.
"	204, Gilmour & Co. @ 60 days on Gilmour, Rankin & Co.,	" 2,000 "
"	204, D. D. Young & Co. @ 60 days on Matthews & Co.,	" 3,000 "
"	265, Ross & Co. @ 60 days on Ross & Beams,	" 1,000 "
"	6, Ross & Co. @ 60 days on Ross & Beams,	" 1,000 "
"	2676, Bank of British North America at 60 days on Bank of British North America,	" 5,000 "

In all £32,000 sterling, which amount please place to the credit of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, as per memorandum at foot. I also beg to say that I will, by mail, to-morrow forward you £8,000, sterling, more.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) HENRY STARNES,
Manager.

£32,000 sterling, at 11 per cent., equal to \$157,866.66.—H. S.

[No. 692.]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, Novr. 20, 1862.

Henry Starnes, Esq.,
Manager Ontario Bank, Montreal.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, covering Exchange on London and Liverpool at 60 days, to the amount of £32,000 sterling as therein detailed, and I now enclose a cheque on your own Bank for \$157,866.66 in payment of the same at 11 per cent premium.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) J. MORRIS,
[Receiver General.

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal Novr. 20, 1862.

The Honorable James Morris,
Receiver General.

SIR,—Enclosed please find first of my Exchange at 60 days, on Glyn, Mills & Co., pro £8,000 stg., amounting with 11 per cent premium to \$39,466.67 at your debit.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) HENRY STARNES,
Manager.

[No. 704]

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 22nd November, 1862.

Henry Starnes, Esq.,
Manager, Ontario Bank, Montreal.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, covering Exchange on London at 60 days to the amount of £8,000 sterling, as therein detailed, and I now enclose a cheque on your own Bank for \$39,466.67 in payment of the same at 11 per cent. premium.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) J. MORRIS,
Receiver General.

True copies.
Receiver General's Office,
23rd April, 1863.

T. D. Harington, D. R. G.

G. C. Reiffenstein, Esq., was in attendance, and handed in the following statement of the Sterling Debentures sold in London in 1862, &c., in reply to *Ques. 15* :—

STATEMENT of Sterling £5 per cent. Debentures sold during the year 1862; distinguishing those disposed of by the Financial Agents in England from the Debentures sold in Canada, as requested by the Committee on Public Accounts.

SOLD IN ENGLAND.

Date of Advice.	Agents.	Price.	Sterling.	\$	cts.
January 13	Glyn, Mills & Co., and Baring Bros...	98½	15,700	76,406	66
February 20.....	do do	99	20,000	97,333	33
March 6	do do	99	14,800	72,026	66
"	do do	99½	175,000	851,666	66
April 3	do do	par.	24,500	119,233	33
			250,000	1,216,666	64

SOLD IN CANADA.

Date of Sale.	Purchased By	Price.	Sterling.	\$	cts.
January 27.....	McDougall & Davidson.....	Par	400	1,946	67
do 28.....	do	do	300	1,460	00
February 10.....	Wm. Wilson.....	do	500	2,433	33
do 13.....	McDougall & Davidson.....	do	1,000	4,866	66
May 12.....	Bank of Upper Canada.....	do	30,000	146,000	00
do 12.....	McDougall & Davidson.....	do	2,300	11,193	33
do 15.....	do	do	2,500	12,166	66
do 23.....	do	do	10,300	50,126	67
			297,300	1,446,859	96

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 22nd April, 1863.

John Langton, Esq., appeared, and submitted the following comparative statements of the Public Debt of the Province, in compliance with the order of the Committee of Wednesday last:—

I submit three tables upon the same principle as those contained in the report of the Board of Audit, but commencing with 1851, and divided into four periods:—

I. FUNDED DEBT.

		Increase:	Average Annual Increase:
1851	20,481,472.78		
1852	22,355,413.60		
1853	29,922,752.93		
1854	38,851,833.78		
1855	45,855,217.35		
		25,373,744.57	6,343,436.14
1856	45,757,619.55		
1857	52,334,911.82		
1858	54,892,405.15		
		9,037,187.80	3,012,395.93
1859	54,142,044.16		
1860	65,592,469.81		
1861	65,626,478.32		
		10,734,073.17	3,578,024.39
1862	67,567,407.65	1,940,929.33	1,940,929.33

II. NET FUNDED DEBT.

1851	19,940,006.67		
1852	20,883,114.42		
1853	23,105,016.10		
1854	36,655,688.38		
1855	43,243,163.58		
		23,303,156.91	5,325,789.23
1856	45,822,043.85		
1857	49,016,949.40		
1858	51,139,561.93		
		7,896,398.35	2,632,132.78
1859	50,134,196.66		
1860	58,258,403.14		
1861	58,173,019.86		
		7,033,457.93	2,344,485.93
1862	59,946,973.86	1,773,954.00	1,773,954.00

III. NET LIABILITIES.

1851	18,903,332.80		
1852	19,236,682.80		
1853	28,000,814.40		
1854	33,856,434.17		
1855	41,800,041.05		
		22,896,708.25	5,724,177.00
1856	44,288,123.52		
1857	48,929,277.10		
1858	51,007,558.60		
		9,207,517.55	3,069,172.52
1859	52,472,915.35		
1860	57,261,969.93		
	59,710,407.65		
		8,702,877.05	2,900,949.68
1862	62,203,339.12	2,492,931.47	2,492,931.47

In preparing the original statement, my main object was to shew how our liabilities had increased in consequence of the excess of our ordinary expenditure over our ordinary income. Such being my object, it is evident that the whole value of the statement would have been destroyed by introducing into the general average the four years from 1851 to 1855, during which period we increased our debt for Railway enterprises alone by \$19,254,966.67, or including the Municipal Loan Funds by \$25,859,633.33. Since 1855 no new debt has been contracted for Railways directly, and the increase to the issues under the Municipal Loan Funds Acts have been only partially devoted to that object. This appeared, therefore, to be the most natural period at which a comparative statement should commence, but in the following years there was also a period very exceptional in its character, which, if I had not been afraid of complicating the statement too much, I might have distinguished. I will take the opportunity of the present question to enter into greater detail with regard to the three main periods.

1st Period.—Up to the end of 1851 our debt had arisen, with the exception of £400,000 to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, solely from our expenditure upon the great public works for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. In the following four years nearly \$26,000,000 was added to it for Railways; but these four years were exceptional from another point of view also. The Railway debt was only nominally a burden upon the country, as the interest upon it was not paid by the Province, while the expenditure of such a large sum, with much more from other sources, gave an immense stimulus to trade, and increased our revenues beyond the ordinary requirements of those years. The consequence was, that, although we continued to expend largely upon other public improvements, and although the increased expense of living and the abundance of funds caused a heavy addition to almost every branch of the ordinary expenditure of the country, yet during those four years our net liabilities (excluding the Railway debt) had been diminished to the extent of \$3,000,000.

Our funded debt (exclusive of Railways) had been reduced \$ 485,888 78
 And the Sinking Fund and other investments had increased \$2,663,672 83

3,149,561 61

2nd Period.—With 1856 our financial position assumed an altogether different aspect. The interest upon the Railway and Municipal Loan Funds began to fall upon the Province, and whilst our revenues, no longer stimulated by the large Railway expenditure, fell off, the enlarged expenditure of more prosperous times could not be easily reduced. The consequence was, that during the next three years our liabilities increased \$9,207,517.55, or at the average annual rate of \$3,069,172.52.

3rd. Period.—From 1858 to 1862 the same causes operated as in the former period, but these three years gave rise to a further increase to the nominal debt, though accompanied by a decrease of the annual charge. The purchase of India Bonds for the Imperial Sinking Fund, and the conversion of a large part of our debt from six to five per cent., only took place in 1860, but the transaction affected both 1859 and 1861, and its operation can only be seen by taking the three years together. By referring to Statements I. and II. in the Report of the Board of Audit, where the annual change is given, it will be seen that the whole increase due to the three years took place in 1860. Table III. does not show this so clearly, as the redemptions and conversions of 1859 were made by advances from our Bankers, and those of 1861 out of investments remaining over from the proceeds of the sales of Debentures in 1860, but here also the whole cost of the financial operations by which we reduced our interest is borne by 1860, together with the premium paid for the India Bonds, the profit to be realised on the sale of which will be a material relief to the year 1863 and subsequent years. Making allowance for this, the three tables for this period would stand as follows:—

I. Increase of funded debt from 1858 to 1861.....	\$10,734,073 17
Purchase of India Bonds for Sinking Fund \$4,599,346 24	
Premium and discount on conversion,.....	<u>1,435,767 26</u>
	6,035,113 50
	<u>4,698,959 67</u>
Average annual increase.....	\$ 1,566,319 89

II. Increase of net funded debt from 1858 to 1861.....	\$ 7,033,457 93
Premium on India Bonds.....	\$ 161,330 00
Premium and discount on conversion.....	1,435,767 26
	<u>1,597,097 26</u>
	5,436,360 67
Average annual increase.....	\$ 1,812,120 22
III. Increase of net liabilities from 1858 to 1861	\$8,702,849 05
Premiums and discounts as above	1,597,097 20
	<u>7,105,751 79</u>
Average annual increase.....	2,368,583 93

4th Period. After the close of 1861, the great increase of nominal debt in 1860, had produced its full effect, except in so far as the premium to be realized on the India bonds will increase the receipts of 1861 and subsequent years; but the payment of the capital of the Seigniorial Tenure compensation will give rise to an increase of debt to which former years had nothing corresponding.

The increase of net liabilities in 1862 was	\$2,492,931 47
Less capital paid to Seigniors	131,522 50
	<u>2,361,408 97</u>

Thus rectified by deducting what is clearly an expenditure of capital, the average annual increase of net liabilities would be as follows:

1st Period (deducting Railway debt)	\$ 910,435 40
2nd Period	3,069,172 52
3rd Period (deducting premium and discount)	2,368,583 93
4th Period (deducting Seigniorial capital paid)	2,361,409 97

If it is thought that the Municipal Loan Fund issues should also be deducted, as not having, properly speaking, formed part of the Provincial expenditure, the periods would stand thus:—

1st Period, average annual surplus.....	\$740,731 27
2nd " " deficit	\$2,563,741 85
3rd " " "	2,206,612 42
4th " " "	2,361,409 97

If besides this the Public Works, which are classed in the Public Accounts as against capital, be deducted, the periods will stand thus:—

1st Period, average annual surplus.....	\$1,529,096 66
2nd " " deficit	\$1,932,012 91
3rd " " "	1,517,010 52
4th " " "	2,078,333 36

The Committee deliberated upon the Assets of the Province.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Galt*, it was

Ordered, That the Receiver General be requested to furnish a statement showing the balances due to the Province in each of the Provincial Banks on the 23rd May, 1862, distinguishing those bearing interest.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Brown*, it was

Ordered, That the Receiver General be requested to furnish a statement of the available cash on hand on the 1st January, 1863, and the indebtedness on matured obligations on that day.

On motion of the *Chairman*, it was

Ordered, That the Board of Works be requested to furnish the Committee with a statement of the cost of each of the Harbours and Light Houses, constituting the sum of \$2,474,958.08.

On motion of the *Chairman*, it was

Ordered, That Mr. *Langton* be requested to furnish the Committee with the particulars of the two items forming the two items of Assets—

“ Roads and Bridges, Upper Canada,”

“ Roads and Bridges, Lower Canada,”

and of the item “ Miscellaneous Works.”

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Brown*, it was

Ordered, That the Auditor be requested to furnish a statement, up to the latest date, of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, showing clearly the amount originally borrowed by each Municipality, the amount that would now have been payable under the original agreement, the amount payable under the Compromise Act, the amount paid on account, and the balance now due, under the compromise arrangement by each Municipality. Also showing the defaulting Municipalities against which legal proceedings have been taken, the dates when the several suits were issued, and the several amounts recovered.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Brown*, it was

Ordered, That the Receiver General be requested to furnish a return of the Debenture Coupons, for the redemption of which the Financial Agents in England have reserved funds up to 31st December, 1862, but which Coupons have not yet come in for redemption

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Brown*, it was

Ordered, That the Auditor be requested to furnish a statement of the amount paid in 1862 for Colonization Roads in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, showing clearly the names of the several roads to which moneys were appropriated, the parties to whom the money was paid in each case, and the parties who certified as to its proper expenditure.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Tuesday, April 28th, 1863

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

Hon. Mr. Brown,

Mr. Caron,

“ Desaulniers,

“ Dunsford,

Mr. Joly,

“ Rykert and

“ White.

On motion of Mr. *White*, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk be instructed to obtain from the Finance Minister's Department all accounts furnished by W. S. B. Foote previous to the year 1861, on account of which advances were made.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk be instructed to obtain from the several Departments of the Government copies of all the accounts for printing, stationery, &c., of Mr. Blackburn, and a statement of the several amounts paid to him.

The Clerk handed in the following statement received from the Receiver General's Department, in reply to the order of the Committee of yesterday :—

STATEMENT showing the Balances due to the Province in each of the Provincial Banks, on the 23rd May, 1862, distinguishing those bearing Interest.

BANK.	Available.		At Interest.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
M.	7,650	09	15,000	00
Quebec.....	2,137	91	148,680	00
Bank of Montreal	553	24		
City.....	99	65		
Banque du Peuple	1,879	31		
Commercial	113,680	76	152,752	45
Gore	5,222	36		
British North America	221	75		
Toronto	1,448	07		
Niagara District.....	256	67		
Ontario.....	132	32	80,000	00
Eastern Townships	13,165	99	29,917	33
Nationale.....	87	40		
*Upper Canada.....	1,386,740	59	442,222	22
Total.....	1,533,277	13	868,572	01

*23rd May, 1862, (Morning)\$1,461,203 62

Amount received.....\$ 42,078 59

Do paid..... 116,541 62

74,463 08

23rd May, 1862, (Night)\$1,386,740 59

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 28th April, 1863.

Adjourned to call of the Chair.

Monday, 11th May, 1863.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

JOHN SIMPSON, Esquire, *Chairman*,
 Mr. Caron, Mr. Starnes,
 " Desaulniers, " Street, and
 " Dunkin, " Wallbridge.
 " Rykert,

Ordered, That the Clerk do request the attendance of Louis Prevost, Esq., before the Committee forthwith.

The Clerk laid before the Committee the following documents ordered by the Committee to be furnished :

RETURN of the Details of Expenditure for the year 1862, for Account of Indian Lands Fund.

Hor. Geo. Brown, "Globe" advertising.....	89 70	
Editor "Western Union" do	3 00	
do "Guide" Port Hope do	3 60	
do "Signal," Huron do	5 60	
do "Canadian," Berlin do	2 55	
do "Telegraph," do do	2 55	
do "Recorder," Brockville do	4 30	
do "News," London do	15 30	
do "Sun," Cobourg do	6 42	
do "Vindicator," Oshawa do	5 60	
Jan. B. Skinner, Amherstburg do	8 00	
Henry & Co., "Standard," Napanee do	7 20	
J. C. Smith, "Mail," Niagara do	4 95	
E. W. Todd, "Times," Owen Sound do	6 33	
A. Wilson & Son "Banner," Ottawa do	2 70	
Gillespie & Co., "Spectator," Hamilton do	20 10	
J. McLaurin, "Gazette," Ottawa do	3 96	
Armstrong & Co., "Herald," Kingston do	16 70	
A. & J. Blackburn, "Free Press," London do.....	9 00	
Hewitt Bernard, for professional services rendered to the Department for the year 1862.....		219 46
Rev. J. S. Malo for distribution among the Abenakis Indians of Beaucecour.....		400 00
David E. Price for the relief and assistance of the Montagnois Indians of the Upper Saguenay		200 00
Montreal Telegraph Company telegrams relative to Indian timber to 31st Dec., 1861		400 00
48 84		
Jos. B. Wiles & Co., for medicines supplied Indian Establishment, Manitoulin Islands.....		163 62
N. S. Appleby, inspecting lots in Township of Tyandenaga.....		88 00
Wm. Druin, office furniture and repairs		120 66
Rev. A. Neilas, refunded amount overpaid, with interest, on lots 38, 39, 40, west of Hanchfield's Creek, Township of Onondaga		424 00
Desbarats & Derbishire for stationery supplied to the Department.....	279 42	
do stationery, printing, register and letter books supplied Department.....	100 80	
		380 22
H. S. Scott & Co., safe and hardware		159 52
Samuel J. Shaw, hardware, stove, &c., for Indian Land Management Fund.....		62 70
N. C. Francois, P. L. S., advance on account of his Survey of the Indian Reserve of 40 arpents, Seigneurie of St. Gabriel		80 00
Philip Huot, Atty. for Dr. J. E. Fitzpatrick for services and expenses in proceeding to the Bersamite River and other Missionary Indian Posts, with a view to vaccinate the bands of Indians on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence and on Saguenay River.....		746 00
Edouard de Lorimier, to enable him to purchase clothing and other needful supplies for aged Indian men and women of the Lake of Two Mountains	200 00	
do Travelling expenses incurred in visiting Indian villages in L. C., between 27th March and 30th April, 1862	153 25	
		333 25

RETURN of the Details of Expenditure for the year 1862—Continued.

E. J. Shaw, for supply of ammunition furnished to the Godbout Indians.....		34 67
Rev. C. F. Casneau, for the relief of the Indians settled at the mouth of the River Bersaries, on the North Shore of River St. Lawrence.....		300 00
Rev. Mr. Mailly, to pay widow of the late Vincent, a Huron Chief, left in a most destitute condition.....		50 00
R. Nettle, to purchase provisions for the Indians at the River Godbout.....		150 00
Wm. McDougall, to defray expenses in re opening negotiations of surrender and Survey of Great Manitoulin Island.....		1500 00
Edward M. Hopkins, to distribute among Chief Tetaondis and his band, amount of interest money to 30th June, 1862.....		60 51
W. R. Bartlett, amount granted by the Councillors of the Mohawk Tribe of Indians in Tyendanağa, to complete in part the new church on their reserve, and payable out of their funds.....		200 00
Robert Patterson, to pay John Sunday, jr., board and other expenses at Victoria College, for the term ending 21st May, 1862.....		50 32
John Smith, Sheriff of Brant, account of fees and charges on writs of removal of trespassers from Indian Reserves.....		44 40
Ignace Gill, to pay the representative of Joachim Ontarwarnin, a Durham Indian, being 6 per cent. interest on \$125 for one year to 23th January, 1862, being the amount of commutation from James Mountain for the N. W. half of the N. W. half of lot 22 in 4th Range, and the S. W. half of lot 23 in the 4th Range, Township of Durham.....		7 50
Rev. C. F. Casneau, to pay the Missionaries among the Montagnais Indians on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence.....		500 00
David Thorburn, to pay balance of interest to 30th June, 1861, due Albert Anthony, a young Delaware Indian.....		62 50
W. R. Bartlett, the portion of the annuity belonging to the Shawanaga Band of the Ojibewas of Lake Huron to 31st March, 1862.....		203 20
Edouard de DeLorimier, to distribute to Iroquois of Caughnawaga, interest money to 31st Dec., 1861.....		31 20
C. T. Walcott, to pay sundry advertisements.....		61 51
E. Roussel, sundries for office.....		19 79
Jno. Laird coal do.....		16 13
Middleton & Dawson, for Bayfield's Admiralty Chart.....		88 90
6 per cent. commission on \$3,386.93, on collection on Indian timber sold.....		203 19
W. R. Bartlett, expenses attending sale at Owen Sound, and express charges and cleaning office.....		36 51
Jno. Alexander, for inspecting lot in Orillia (Chaps. H and S).....		12 33
W. R. Bartlett, Superintendent, Toronto.....	1050 00	
F. Assichanach, Clerk and Interpreter do.....	422 50	
Froome Talfourd, Superintendent, Sarnia.....	1050 00	
George Ironsides, do Manitoulin.....	750 00	
Dr. David Layton, Surgeon, Manitoulin.....	547 50	
Joseph Tennessieux, Schoolmaster, Wickwemickong.....	182 49	
Rev. A. Jamieson, Missionary, Walpole Islands.....	300 00	
Rev. F. Boucher, do Lorette.....	169 47	
Rev. F. Marcoux, do St. Régis.....	152 49	
Rev. Jos. Marault, do St. Francis.....	169 47	
Rev. R. Flood, do Carradoc.....	300 00	
		5093 92
<i>Chippewas of Nawash.</i>		
Interest money to 31st Dec. 1861.....		42 66
George Ironsides, to distribute among the Batchewana Band of the Lake Superior Indians amount of annuity to 31st March, 1862.....		101 50
T. W. Birchall, prem. insurance on \$5,400 in British American Insurance Company on Alnwick Industrial School for the year ending 2nd May, 1863.....		59 10
Quebec Post Office, for postages to December, 1861.....		23 41
Toronto Post Office do do.....		28 21
Alfred Fisher, to pay postages for various tribes.....		11 00
do postage account at Sarnia.....		14 38
Rev. Mr. Malo, Missionary to Becancour Indians.....		100 00
<i>Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.</i>		
George Pandansh, Chief.....	75 00	
John Crow do.....	18 75	
Meyang Pandansh, writer.....	15 00	
Jacob Crane.....	25 00	
Joseph Whetung, Chief.....	12 50	
W. R. Bartlett, to pay annuity to 31st March, 1862.....	2574 05	
do to pay interest money to 31st December, 1861.....	2 65	
		2722 95

RETURN of the Details of Expenditure for the year 1863—Continued.

<i>Mississaguas of the Credit.</i>			
Joseph Sawyer, Chief	200 00		
James McLean, Agent	200 00		
George King, Interpreter	50 00		
James Checkok, Messenger	50 00		
David Thorburn, to pay annuity to 31st March, 1862.....	1840 00		
do to pay interest money to 31st December, 1861.....	3327 59		5667 59
<i>Mississaguas of Lake Scougog.</i>			
Interest money to 31st December, 1861	26 32		
Annuity money to 31st March, 1862.....	195 95		222 27
Wm. McDougall, to refund amounts on unperfected sales:			
To Charles Husker, amount paid out on 17, 2 Con., E. B. Rd. Albemarle.....	25 00		
Christian Husker, do 19, 2 Con., do	35 00		
William Husker, do 16, 2 Con., do	25 00		
Gotlieb Husker, do 18, 2 Con., do	25 00		110 00
<i>Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.</i>			
William Law, Schoolmaster	50 00		
William Yellowhead, Chief.....	50 00		
Thomas Naningishkung.....	25 00		
George Young	25 00		
Rev. Robert Brooking, School	37 50		
Joseph B. Naningishkung, Interpreter.....	25 00		
John Distance, Chief	100 00		
James Distance do	50 00		
Rev. Allan Salt, Missionary	25 00		
Ras & Montgomery, Surgeons	25 00		
Simpson Bigsatt, Chief.....	12 50		
Widow Snake, Pensioner.....	25 00		
W. R. Bartlett, to pay annuity to 21st March, 1862	4337 50		
do to pay interest money to 31st December, 1861	1126 31		5913 81
<i>Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound.</i>			
Peter J. Kecedonee, Chief.....	100 00		
George A. Tabegwon do	50 00		
Joseph Jones, Interpreter	75 00		
John Kadagegroon, Chief	100 00		
Henry B. Madwayash do	100 00		
Fred'k Lamorandière, Interpreter.....	75 00		
James Nawash, Pensioner.....	50 00		
Thomas Wahbahdick, do	20 00		
Peter Lakao, do	25 00		
Chief Johnstone's children do	50 00		
Widow Madwayash do	40 00		
W. R. Bartlett, to pay annuity to 31st March, 1862	4475 65		
do to pay interest money to 31st December, 1861	8023 98		13184 63
<i>Wyandots of Anderdon.</i>			
Thomas King, Teacher.....	150 00		
Dr. J. D. Reynolds, for medical attendance	60 00		
Alfred Fisher, to pay postages incurred	2 01		
Froome Talfourd, to pay interest money, to 31st December, 1861.....	751 03		983 04
<i>Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.</i>			
Rev. G. A. Anderson, Missionary	315 00		
James Bishop, School-master	50 00		
Glanholan Garrett, do	70 00		
W. R. Bartlett, to pay interest money, to 31st December, 1861.....	2436 49		
Do to pay balance annuity money, to 31st December, 1862.....	1335 00		4266 49
<i>Chippewas of Walpole.</i>			
Petalgesting, Chief	60 00		
Henry Bourne, Teacher.....	66 68		
Alfred Fisher, to pay postages incurred.....	3 15		
Froome Talfourd, to relieve distress in consequence of breaking out of small pox.....	100 00		
Do to pay annuity to 31st May, 1862.....	700 00		
do to pay interest money, to 31st December, 1861	18 95		948 76

RETURN of the Details of Expenditure for the year 1862—Continued.

<i>Moravians of the Thames.</i>			
Alfred Fisher, to pay postages incurred.....	10 24		
Dr. Caufort, to pay his account for medical attendance	80 00		
Froome Talfourd, to pay annuity money, to 31st March, 1862.....	525 00		
Do to pay interest money, to 31st December, 1861.....	1568 17		2183 41
<i>Chippewas of Thames.</i>			
John Henry, Interpreter.....	100 00		
Alfred Fisher, to pay postages incurred	4 70		
Rev. James Musgrove, to enable the Path-master to make the usual allowance to parties working on the roads	91 00		
Do to pay salaries of two messengers.....	20 00		
Do do of two chapel stewards.....	64 00		
Froome Talfourd, to pay annuity, to 31st March, 1862.....	2000 00		
Do to pay interest money, to 31st December, 1861	634 73		2914 43
<i>Chippewas of Sarnia.</i>			
B. Clark, to pay for funeral articles supplied to the Band	73 92		
Joseph Wawanash, chapel steward	50 00		
Nicholas Plain, messenger	20 00		
David B. Wawanash, Chief and Interpreter	300 00		
Jos. ua Wawanash.....	250 00		
Peter Salt, Chief	100 00		
Charlotte Adams, Teacher.....	137 50		
Dr. T. W. Johnstone, for medicines and attendance, from Oct., 1861, to March, 1862.	57 79		
Alfred Fisher, to pay postages incurred.....	3 15		
Froome Talfourd, to pay annuity to 31st March, 1862.....	2253 39		
Do to pay interest money to 31st December, 1861.....	2433 89		5084 64
<i>Ojibbeways of Lake Huron.</i>			
W. R. Bartlett, to distribute amount of their annuity to 31st March, 1862.....			2196 60
<i>Ojibbeways of Lake Superior.</i>			
Edward M. Hopkins, to distribute amount of annuity to 31st March, 1862.....			1398 50
<i>Mississaguas of Alnwick.</i>			
Duncan McDonell and John McNaughton, being on account of the survey of certain Islands in the St. Lawrence and Bay of Quinté, belonging to the Mississaguas of Alnwick	1286 65		
John Sunday, Chief	112 00		
John Simpson, do	24 00		
John Sunday, jr., Secretary.....	15 00		
James McCrea, Surgeon.....	75 00		
Joseph Kunk, Pensioner.....	12 00		
Thomas Fraser, do	12 00		
James Indian, do	12 00		
Jacob Sunday, do	12 00		
Annuities to 30th September, 1862.....	2296 00		
Interest money to 30th June, 1862	1295 86		5152 51
<i>River Desert Indians.</i>			
John White, Agent, to distribute interest money to 31st June, 1862.....	112 33		
Do to pay the Chief and his band, being interest money to 31st December, 1861.....	110 93		223 26
<i>Six Nations Indians.</i>			
A. G. Smyth, premium on £1,000 in Liverpool and London Insurance Company, on Mount Elgin Industrial School, for the year ending 1st April, 1863.....	33 50		
W. Spragge, to pay account for medical attendance on children at Mount Elgin Industrial School.....	40 00		
Thomas Phair, amount of his claims, (No. 125,) as creditor of the Six Nation Indians	79 43		
Rev. A. Nelles, in liquidation of his claim as creditor of the Six Nation Indians.....	317 25		
Augustus Jones, claims against the Six Nation Indians for lumber seized and sold.	50 20		
D. Thorburn, salary as Commissioner.....	1924 00		
Do accounts, pension, from 1st May to 30th June, 2 months, \$1,000 per annum	167 58		
Do office rent and contingencies.....	274 02		
J. T. Gaskin's account, salary as Assistant Superintendent and Commissioner.....	463 33		

RETURN of the Details of Expenditure for the year 1862—Continued.

Do do contingencies	59 21	
Do to pay H. Lemou for a return book	10 00	
Do do J. Sutherland, stationery, &c	22 29	
Do do rent of office	25 00	
Do do postage	10 32	
Do do expenses to Cayuga	5 65	
Do do expenses investigating claim of Messrs. Hutchison	2 75	
Do do Edmund de Cew for survey and plans of Town of Cayuga	34 00	
R. Ward and A. Hutchison, in full, for lumber supplied to certain Indians and Chief	595 56	
D. Thornton, to pay the usual yearly allowance of the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians for contingencies, for the year 1862	600 00	
Do balance of interest money to 30th June, 1862	31355 54	
Henry Andrews, salary as Clerk	653 33	
Dr. Digby, Medical attendant	760 00	
Dr. Whicher, do	280 00	
Dr. Dec, do	833 33	
G. M. Johnson, Interpreter	400 00	
J. McLean, Forest Warden	100 00	
Cornelius Owens, Pensioner	50 00	
Aaron Green, do	50 00	
Abraham Isaacs, do	50 00	
Jemima Hill, do	50 00	
Catherine Joseph, do	50 00	
Joseph Fraser, do	50 00	
Catherine John, do	50 00	
Enoch Wood, balance due to Mount Elgin Industrial School, to 30th June, 1862	2450 00	
<i>Miacas of Rivetigouche.</i>		
To purchase seed	200 00	
In aid of their School	100 00	
		300 00
<i>Algonquins of St. Régis</i>		
Sutherland Colquhoun, to distribute their interest money to 30th June, 1862		1607 92
W. R. Bartlett, disbursements for office		179 43
Frome Talfourd, office and other disbursements		81 91
Rent of House occupied by Indian Department		82 50
Indian Department Contingencies		1291 36
<i>Mississaugas of Lake Seugog.</i>		
Interest money to 31st December, 1861		10 00
		112,819 35

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st May, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Receiver General, to transmit for the Committee of Public Accounts, the information required by your letter of the 29th ult., relating to the indebtedness, &c., of the Municipalities of Upper and Lower Canada, under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Acts. That part relating to the defaulting municipalities against which legal proceedings have been taken, &c., can only be furnished by the Crown Land Departments.

I shall not be able to send you the return called for by your letter of the 30th before Tuesday, as the Department is being removed to another building, and all official documents are difficult to be got at, until again put in order.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

T. Patrick, Esq.,
Clerk, Committee on Public Accounts,
Legislative Assembly.

STATEMENT showing the amount originally borrowed by each Municipality under the agreement; Also, the amount payable under the compromise Act, the amount paid 30th April, 1863.—The whole in accordance with Resolutions of the Committee

MUNICIPALITIES.	Loan.	Amount due under original agreement to 30th April, 1863.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stanstead.....	County.	71000 00	24326 13
Shefford.....	County.	215000 00	84249 05
Terrebonne.....	County.	94300 00	71187 08
Ottawa No. 2.....	County.	131600 00	99861 51
Mégantic No. 1.....	County.	5840 00	4237 05
Montreal.....	City.	80000 00	
Acton.....	Township.	21000 00	14692 40
St Hyacinthe.....	Town.	16000 00	6688 41
Sherrbrooke.....	Town.	80000 00	12177 83
Varennos.....	Village.	2000 00	94 58
Huntingdon.....	Village.	7000 00	4338 02
Roxton.....	Township.	30000 00	17945 23
Lingwick.....	Township.	10000 00	5955 02
St. John.....	Town.	20000 00	9925 21
Laprairie.....	Village.	400 00	1088 93
Tring.....	Township.	20000 00	9833 51
St. Marie de Monnoir.....	Parish.	4000 00	1866 80
St. Romuald de Farnham.....	Parish.	30000 00	14175 32
Shefford.....	Township.	57500 00	28044 58
Three Rivers.....	City.	220000 00	74739 25
St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	Parish.	20000 00	9189 88
Granby.....	Township.	30000 00	13965 94
William Henry.....	Town.	20000 00	8209 83
Ascott & W-stbury.....	Township.	8000 00	3811 42
St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans.....	Parish.	8000 00	3563 75
Somerset (North).....	Township.	16000 00	6854 85
St. Germain de Rimouski.....	Parish.	500 0 00	20837 98
St. Michel de Bel'echasse.....	Parish.	24000 00	9594 72
Longueuil.....	Village.	12000 00	4617 99
Chambly Bassin.....	Village.	10500 00	4040 75
Québec.....	City.	60000 00	5 15
St. Eusèbe de Stanfold.....	Parish.	2000 00	658 45
Bolton.....	Township.	13000 00	4051 28
Stukely North.....	Township.	16000 00	5275 42
Stukely South.....	Township.	10000 00	3297 08
Fermont.....	Village.	32000 00	9356 89
Terrebonne.....	Town.	10000 00	1832 77
Magog.....	Township.	12000 00	3479 16
Princeville.....	Village.	12000 00	3386 43
St. Hélène de Kamouraska.....	Parish.	1200 00	322 57
Grantham, Wendover & Simpson.....	Township.	9000 00	2323 79
St. Cécile de Beauharnois.....	Parish.	10000 00	2735 75
Inverness.....	Township.	18000 00	4617 58
St. Anne de la Pérade.....	Parish.	20000 00	5005 15
Grand Baie.....		4000 00	908 63
Bagotville.....		4200 00	560 89
Arthurbaskaville.....	Village.	3000 00	615 03
Latrrière.....	Township.	3300 00	631 05

Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada; the amount due under the original on account, and the balance due under the compromise Act by each Municipality, under on Public Accounts of date 29th April, 1863.

Arrears of sets. on the \$ due for 1859.	Arrears of sets. on the \$ due for 1860.	Arrears of sets. on the \$ due for 1861.	Total 5 per cent. on the dollar, due 30th April, 1863. (1862 not included having no Returns from Municipalities.)		REMARKS.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
6,414 50	6,505 48	6,505 48	19425 46		Nothing paid under Compromise Act.
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do
4,223 65	4,223 65	4,223 65	12685 95		do do
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do
1,060 63	No Roll.	No Roll.	1227 67		Amount due under original agreement paid to date, without reference to compromise Act.
		1,227 67			Nothing paid under Compromise Act.
					Paid under Compromise Act, \$3708.
					Amount due under original agreement paid to date,—less \$94.58, without reference to compromise Act.
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			Nothing paid under compromise Act.
864 64	864 64	864 64	2593 92		do do do
431 00	421 84	No Roll.			do do do
	1,181 00	1,181 00	2362 00		Paid under compromise Act, \$1181.
	279 07	No Roll.			do do do \$450.
550 09	417 67	417 67	1385 43		Nothing paid under compromise Act.
1,407 55	1,734 04	No Roll.			do do do
75 50	622 24	618 77	1316 51		do do do
1,638 82	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do
	No Roll.	No Roll.			Paid under compromise Act, \$2633.34.
	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do \$393.40.
617 12	No Roll.	No Roll.			Nothing paid under compromise Act.
	233 21	No Roll.			Paid under compromise Act, \$932.87.
1,302 89	No Roll.	No Roll.			Nothing paid under compromise Act.
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do
411 51	403 59	412 19	1227 29		do do do
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do
745 17	745 17				do do do
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do
					Amount due under original agreement paid to date,—less \$5.15, without reference to compromise Act.
823 53	746 40	No Roll.			Nothing paid under compromise Act.
760 74	817 25	309 40	2387 39		do do do
482 94	499 98	499 98	1482 90		do do do
206 94	208 65	300 00	715 59		do do do
	No Roll.	No Roll.			Paid under compromise Act, \$502.08.
	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do \$ 64.17.
No Roll.	No Roll.	No Roll.			Nothing paid under compromise Act.
197 65	197 65	No Roll.			do do do
	260 97	No Roll.			do do do
	775 41	No Roll.			do do do
	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do
	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do
	1,150 90	1,150 00	2301 90		do do do
	288 00	No Roll.			do do do
	600 00	No Roll.			do do do
	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do
	No Roll.	No Roll.			do do do

STATEMENT shewing the amount originally borrowed by each Municipality under the agreement; Also, the amount payable under the compromise Act, the amount paid 30th April, 1863.—The whole in accordance with Resolutions of the Committee on

MUNICIPALITIES.	Loan.	Amount due under original agreement to 30th April, 1863.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chicoutimi..... Township.	5000 00	668 01	
Tremblay..... Township.	2400 00	320 02	
Grande Rivière.....	1575 00	206 25	
Levis..... Town.	2000 00	} No interest due until 30th June next.	
Ste. Valère de Bulstrode..... Parish.	5000 00		
St. Jean Baptiste..... Village.	2000 00		
	2288115 00		620799 09

N. B.—Under and by virtue of Order in Council of 4th June, 1861, the Municipalities of Countie

N. B.—Although the Municipalities have been frequently applied to by this Department, the Assessment Rolls have not been transmitted *at all*. It is therefore impossible to give the satisfactory reply to the of Department, together with a memorandum of amounts received has been substituted, being the

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th April, 1863.

Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada, the amount due under the original on account, and the balance due under the compromise Act by each Municipality, up to Public Accounts of date 29th April, 1863.—(Continued.)

Arrears of 5 cts. on the \$, due for 1859.	Arrears of 5 cts. on the \$, due for 1860.	Arrears of 5 cts. on the \$, due for 1861.	Total 5 per cent. on the dollar, due 30th April, 1863. (1862 not included having no Returns from Municipalities.)	REMARKS.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
		761 88	761 88	Nothing paid under compromise Act.
		No Roll.		do do do
		No Roll.		do do do
				} No 5 cts on the dollar due till December 1863

of Terrebonne and Ottawa are released from any further demand for Principal or Interest.

assessment Rolls have not been regularly transmitted, and in many instances it will be seen that the "Order," that is desirable, the memorandum of arrears for the various years as appears in the Books clearest information that can be given relative to the Lower Canada Fund.

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

Copy of Extracts from the Hon. Mr. Howland's letter to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., dated Quebec, 19th September, 1862.

"Upon examination of the accounts of your respective firms with this Province, I find an important difference in the balance, arising from the fact of the charge of 1 per cent made by you upon Debentures, not negotiated, but returned to the Hon. Receiver General, not having been credited to your account. I find no reference to this discrepancy in the correspondence on record in this Department.

"I also find charged in the books of this Department the sum of \$50,000 each against your respective firms, in all \$100,000, as advanced to the City of Montreal, on your account, in 1859. I enclose herewith a detailed statement of these differences for your information and remark.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. P. HOWLAND,
Minister of Finance.

MEMORANDUM of differences in the Accounts of the Financial Agents in London, as compared with the entries in the Books of the Province

Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.,

For moiety of 1 per cent commission charged by them on £566,700 stg., 5 per cent. debentures, delivered by them to the Receiver General in 1861, say £2,833 10s. stg.....	\$13,789.70
For moiety of 1 per cent. commission, do. do., on £65,000 stg., in 1862, say £325 stg.....	1,531.67
	<u>\$15,371.37</u>

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.,

For the like charges by them	15,371.37
	<u>\$30,742.74</u>

Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.,

For moiety of amount of advance to City of Montreal, in 1859, at their debit	\$50,000
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Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.,

For the like amount at their debit.....	50,000
	<u>\$100,000</u>

Copy of Extract.

"With regard to the items of account to which you are pleased to refer, you will no doubt find that our charge of commission upon the Debentures was perfectly correct, and in accordance with the original agreement on that subject. These Debentures were consigned to and signed by us, and they were subsequently, by order of the Minister of Finance, returned to him, not to be withdrawn or cancelled, but to be exchanged and issued for Municipal Loan Funds Bonds, which were presented in Canada for subsequent realization. They form therefore part of the issue by us, on which we were entitled to the regular commission.

"We have no record in our books of any transaction with the City of Montreal, and are not aware of any advance by us, or for us, such as you mention, and we have therefore no claim on the Government for that account, nor is there any charge on us in the matter."

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed,) { BARING BROTHERS & Co.
 { GLYN, MILLS & Co.

The Hon. W. P. Howland,

Minister of Finance of Canada, &c., &c., &c., Quebec.

London, 9th October, 1862.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 28th April, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for the information of the Committee on Public Accounts, that I cannot furnish a "Return of the Debenture Coupons, for the redemption of which the Finance Agents in England have reserved funds up to 31st Decr., 1862, but which Coupons have not yet come in for redemption," inasmuch as the Coupons received from England, of which there was a large accumulation, have not been checked off yet with the books of the Department and any return would necessarily be incomplete, as missing Coupons might turn up in some box not yet opened. I had a temporary Clerk occupied solely at this work, but he was discharged for the sake of retrenchment, and it is now only possible to accomplish the checking the Coupons at intervals, as the necessary routine work of the office is worked off.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. D. HARRINGTON,

Deputy Receiver General.

T. Patrick, Esq.,

Clerk,

Committee on Public Accounts,
Legislative Assembly.

STATEMENT of the available Cash on hand on the 1st January, 1863, and the indebtedness on matured obligations on that day; for the information of the Committee on Public Accounts.

Available cash on hand, 1st January, 1863	\$1,839,533 ⁶⁰
(Includes \$235,000 at interest, requiring short notice of withdrawal.)	
Indebtedness—(Being for items which have been absolutely presented for payment to Receiver General.)	
Unpaid Warrants (Public Accounts, 1, p. 3.).....	\$ 638,321 14
Welland Canal Debentures	58,125 00
12 Victoria, c. 5, Debenture (Public Debt.)	400 00
Past due Debentures (war losses).....	480 00
Interest dividends (round Nos.)	50,000 00
Glyn, Mills & Co., (Pub. Accts. 1, p. 2.) ...	\$1,095,603 51
Baring Bros. & Co. (do do) ...	1,158,654 50
	<u>2,254,258 01</u>
	<u>\$3,002,084 15</u>
Excess of indebtedness.....	\$1,162,550 55

N. B.—The above is confined strictly to the 1st January, and does not embrace either Debentures or Interest maturing and accruing at short subsequent periods. The Interest payable in London on the 1st January, appears in the public accounts as paid on 31st December, 1862, (see 1, p. 37.)

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
Quebec, 28th April, 1863.

STATEMENT of Roads sold to Private Companies, Municipalities, &c.; showing the Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of ten per cent. of the for interest; the amounts received on account of principal and interest; and the number and amount of instalments yet to mature.

WORKS. Roads.	Purchasers.	Date of Sale.	Price agreed to be paid.	Terms of Sale.	Names of the Original Securities.
The Brantford Bridge, and the Road from Hamilton to the western boundary of the County of Wentworth, being composed of the Hamilton and Brantford, and part of the London and Brantford Road.....	The Brantford Road Co'y Jno Lovejoy, President	1850, Oct. 15.	108,400	Purchase Money payable in annual instalments of 5 per cent. each, commencing 15th October 1852, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the whole of the Purchase Money, or so much as shall remain due.	Jno. Lovejoy...
The Caledonia Bridge and the Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....	The Hamilton and Pt. Dover Road Comp'y, G. W. Ryckman, President	1850, Oct. 15.	30,800		G. W. Ryckman and G. M. Ryckman
The Road running through the County of Oxford, being composed of all that part of the London and Brantford Road lying within the said County.....	The Ingersoll and Brantford Joint St'k Road Company, Jno. Steele, President.....	1850, Oct. 15.	24,400		Jno. Steele.....
The North Toronto Road to Holland Landing, the East York Road, the West York Road, and the Lake Shore Road	The Toronto Road Company, James Beaty, President ...	1850, Oct. 15.	300,400		Jas. Beaty
The Dundas and Waterloo Road....	The Dundas & Waterloo Road Company, W. Miller, Presid't..	1850, Oct. 15.	104,000		W. Miller.....
The Kingston and Napanee Road...	The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	1850, Oct. 15.	42,200		.....
The Port Hope and Rice Lake Road	The Town Council of Cobourg	1850, Oct. 15.	18,400		.....
The Delaware Bridge, the Lennox and Port Stanley Road, and the Road from London to the eastern boundary line of the County of Middlesex, being part of the London and Brantford Road.....	The Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex	1850, Sept. 1.	18,000	Purchase Money payable in 10 years from date of sale, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.	.....

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th May, 1863.

date, price, and terms of sale; names of the original sureties; and nature of the Purchase Money; showing also the amount accrued up to 31st December, 1862, together with the amounts due thereon for principal and interest at the above date;

Nature of the Security given.	Interest accrued on sales, &c., to 31st Dec. 1862.	Cash received.		Am't due, 31st Dec., 1862.		Total am't due for Principal and Interest.	Number and amount of Instalments yet to mature.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
To the am't of 10 per cent. of the Purchase Money.	Lands in Brantford..	\$ 70,869 22	\$ 18,840 00	\$ 16,099 70	cts. 40,750 00	cts. 54,859 52	\$ 95,539 52	cts. 9. 48,780 00
	Lands in Barton and Glandford..	20,447 38	2,694 00	6,729 00	13,218 00	13,718 36	26,964 36	9. 13,860 00
	Lands in Brantford..	16,308 63	3,040 00	4,379 70	10,330 00	11,928 93	22,308 93	9. 10,980 00
	Lands in Toronto....	13,518 00	.....	.....	.....	13,518 00	13,518 00	all 300,400 00
	Lands in West Flamboro'.	up to 31st Dec., 1860. 56,274 43	10,400 00	19,760 00	on 31st Dec., 1860. 36,400 00	on 31st Dec., 1860. 365,146 43	on 31st Dec., 1860. 72,914 43	Resumed by the Govern'm't 06. 2d Feb. 1861
No security given.....	29,520 00	.....	29,520 00	.....	.....	.....	all 49,200 00	
No security given.....	up to 8th July, 1859. 9,484 43	.....	4,296 60	.....	on 8th July, 1859. 5,187 77	on 8th July, 1859. 5,187 77	all 18,400 00	
.....	11,160 00	.....	5,850 00	18,000 00	5,310 00	23,310 00	all matured.	

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

STATEMENT shewing the Cost of the Harbors and Light Houses in Upper and Lower Canada, to 31st December, 1862.

	\$	cts.
Harbors and Light Houses.....	374,904	24
Erection of Light Houses.....	475,905	70
Presqui Isle Light House.....	6,992	02
Harbors and Light Houses, Lake Huron.....	103,876	85
Light Houses, Snake Island, Lake Ontario.....	10,412	87
Rondeau Harbor.....	42,701	13
Windsor Harbor.....	18,076	55
Dover Harbor and Light House.....	6,147	92
Port Stanley Harbor.....	110,583	86
Toronto Harbor.....	10,350	28
Kettle Creek Harbor.....	39,000	00
Owen's Sound Harbor.....	111	07
Whitby Harbor.....	6,490	17
Port Hope Harbor.....	40,000	00
Light House, Point Pelée Reef.....	56,323	16
Removing obstructions to the Navigation of River Thames, Chatham.....	2,589	22
Pier and Harbor Works, Lake Erie, &c.....	7,470	02
Dredge Vessel and Steam Pumps, &c.....	10,128	38
Dredging Channel at Narrow's Bridge, &c., Lake St. Clair Flats.....	21,984	45
Light Houses, below Quebec.....	468,264	20
Landing Piers, below Quebec.....	628,435	24
Three Iron Vessels for Floating Lights, above Lachine.....	26,372	45
Improvements, North River, &c.....	2,572	00
Landing Wharf, Grosse Isle.....	13,776	28
	\$2,474,968	06
Montreal Harbor.....	481,426	67
Total.....	\$2,956,394	73

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Quebec, 7th May, 1863.

STATEMENT of Debentures issued between 1st day of July, 1862, and 30th April, 1863, under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act, of Lower Canada, the dates when they were issued, and the Names of the Parties to whom the same were issued.

Municipalities to Whom Issued.	Amount issued.	When issued and delivered.	Recipient of Debentures for account of Municipalities.
Town of Levis.....	\$ 2,000	Feby. 3.....	Flavien Roy, Attorney for Municipality..
Parish of Ste. Valère de Bulstrode.....	5,000	March 6.....	Stabilus Piché, Mayor.
Village of St. Jean Baptiste.....	2,000	April 24.....	Henry Starnes, Attorney for Municipal- ity.
	\$9,000		

N.B.—No Debentures were issued in 1862.

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Quebec, 5th May, 1863.

The Chairman read the following Report and proceedings of the Sub-Committee on S. B. Foote's accounts:—

To the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The Sub-Committee to whom was referred the several accounts of Samuel B. Foote, for stationery and materials furnished to the several Departments, beg leave to submit the following as their Report:

That they have had submitted to them all the accounts for stationery and materials furnished the Government by the said Foote during the years 1861 and 1862.

That they have examined the officers of the different Departments relative to the said accounts, and find that there are claims to a large amount unsatisfied.

That from the evidence submitted to them, it would appear that the sum of \$7,000.00 has been advanced to the said Foote on account of work to be performed and goods to be supplied to the Finance and Customs Departments.

That goods to the amount of \$1393.00 have been supplied to the said Departments on account of said advance, and it appears from the evidence that the said Foote has a large quantity of stationery, &c., on hand which had been ordered for the said Departments by the officer in charge, and which the present Finance Minister refused to accept.

That there appears to be two accounts of \$138.00 and \$880.50 respectively against the Department of Crown Lands for stationery and materials furnished to that Department, pursuant to an order given by Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet a few days before leaving his office, which remains unpaid.

That the quantity of said stationery was wholly unnecessary and the prices exorbitant, but it appears the quantity and prices were duly certified by the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet and no objections made by any officer of the Department to Mr. Foote, from the time of the delivery and acceptance of the same up to the present time.

That there are two unsettled accounts of \$409.35 and \$375.50 against the Inspector General's and Post Office Department respectively, which accounts appear to be correct.

That after deducting and allowing for all advances made to the said Foote, there appears to be a balance of \$4198.00 due him.

That the Committee have had a settlement of all the accounts with Mr. Foote, who has agreed to take the sum of \$4000.00 in full of all claims against the several Departments.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that the said Foote be paid the sum of \$4000.00 on his giving a discharge of all claims against the several Departments.

The Committee submit the accompanying evidence.

JOHN WHITE,
Chairman, Sub-Com.
J. W. DUNSFORD,
G. CARON,
J. C. RYKERT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 9, 1863.

Proceedings of Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee to whom was referred the accounts of S. B. Foote for stationery, &c., furnished the Public Departments, met:

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, May 6th, 1863.

PRESENT:

MR. WHITE,
MR. DUNSFORD,
MR. CARON and
MR. RYKERT.

Mr. White was called to the chair.

W. Dickinson, Esq., attended before the Sub-Committee and was Examined.

[By Mr. Dunsford.]

Ques. 1. Can you state whether any and what advances were made to Mr. S. B. Foote on

account of stationery furnished the Customs, and Inspector General's Departments for the years 1861 and 1862? *Ans.* In reply, I would hand in the following statement of payments and advances made to Mr. S. B. Foote, on account of stationery and printing for 1861 and 1862, viz :

Inspector General's Office.

1861.				
March 1st.	This amount per account herewith			\$1,000 00
April 27th,	do do do			1,200 00
1862.				
January 8th,	do balance of do			311 00
January 10th,	do advanced him			1,200 00
January 17th,	do do			2,500 00

Customs' Branch.

1861.				
January 24th,	This amount per account herewith			1,000 00
June 6th,	do on account			1,000 00
November 4th,	do being balance of account herewith			839 83
November 25th,	This amount advanced him			800 00
1862.				
January 17th,	do do do			2,500 00

Mr. Foote has rendered no account for stationery, &c., furnished subsequent to 1861, which will form a set off to a limited extent against the amounts advanced as above, viz., on account of Inspector General's Office, \$3,700 and Custom Branch, \$3,300.

(By Mr. *White.*)

Ques. 2. Then it appears that advances were made to Mr. Foote, on account of work to be performed; will you state on whose authority such advances were made, and if it is customary to make such advances? *Ans.* The advances referred to have been made under a general authority given by the Minister of Finance to make advances to a reasonable extent, according to the custom which prevailed. In most instances when an application was made, the Commissioner of Customs or myself brought the same before the Head of the Department, but not always. With reference to the last advances on account of the Customs and Inspector General's Offices of \$2,500 to each, they were made by direction of the Minister of Finance.

Ques. 3. Can you state the exact balance due by Mr. Foote on account of the advances referred to at this date, so far as the accounts have been rendered to the Departments of Finance and Customs? *Ans.* The balance due by Mr. Foote, on account of the advances referred to is \$7,000, but stationery and printing have been supplied for the Customs' Branch and the Inspector General's Office, for which no account has been rendered by him.

Ques. 4. Can you state if advances were made to other parties, and if so, to whom, and if such advances were paid; if not paid, what the amount now due and remaining unpaid, and what probability there is of recovering the same? *Ans.* Advances have been made to other parties on account of the Customs' Branch, as stated in a return made in accordance with an address of the Legislative Council, showing the amounts of such advances and to whom made. It is probable that a portion of the same will not be recovered.

And then he withdrew.

S. B. Foote, Esq., appeared and was Examined.

(By Mr. *White.*)

Ques. 5. Have you furnished the Department of Finance Minister and Customs with any stationery and other material during the year 1862, and if so will you furnish the Committee with a detailed statement of the same? *Ans.* Yes. I have, and I hand in the accounts against the Departments mentioned.

Ques. 6. Have you any other account against the Departments unsettled and unpaid, and if so you will please furnish the Committee with the same? *Ans.* There are others, and they have been furnished the Department, one of which against the Post Office Department, not before rendered, I now hand in.

Ques. 7. Have advances been made during the present year to you on account of stationery and material furnished? If so, state the amount. *Ans.* No.

Ques. 8. Have your accounts, rendered and unpaid, been severally verified in the usual way, or are such accounts disputed on account of alleged excessive charges; if so, will you state the cause of difference? *Ans.* The accounts against the Crown Lands have been supplied in the usual way; the large account was sent in with the goods some fifteen months since. No objection was then made to the prices. The accounts against the Inspector-General's Office and Customs are now supplied for the first time, consequently have not been verified.

Ques. 9. Has the Commissioner of Crown Lands refused to pay the account rendered of \$9,019; if so, what is the cause of such refusal? *Ans.* The Commissioner has not refused to pay them, but seemed to prefer delay.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Dunsford*, the Clerk was instructed to request the attendance of *T. Ross*, Esquire, the Clerk of Contingencies, and of *A. Russell*, Esquire, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, before the Sub-Committee, on to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A.M.

Thursday, May 7th, 1863.

SUB-COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT:

MR. WHITE in the chair,
MR. RYKERT,
MR. DUNSFORD, and
MR. CARON.

T. Ross, Esq., and *A. Russell*, Esq., were in attendance.

T. Ross, Esq., Examined.

[By Mr. *Dunsford*.]

Ques. 10. You are Clerk of Contingencies and pay the accounts of all the Public Departments, except those of the Post Office Department. On what authority do you pay accounts rendered against the several Departments? *Ans.* I pay the accounts when certified by the several Ministers of the Crown. Previous to the month of January last, accounts were paid upon the certificates of the Deputy Heads.

Ques. 11. Are you aware if any of the amounts so ordered to be paid are in the nature of advances for work to be performed or materials to be furnished, if so to whom, and by whose authority? *Ans.* Advances have been made on account of stationery to be furnished. The authority was from the Head of the Department. No advances have been made by me since May, 1862, on any account.

A. Russell, Esq., Examined.

[By Mr. *White*.]

Ques. 12. In your capacity of Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, you report upon and verify the amounts for stationery and supplies furnished by parties for the use of your Department; Did you verify the account rendered by Mr. S. B. Foote for \$8,138, now shown you, and also did you recommend the payment of the same? *Ans.* I ascertained that the articles mentioned in the account were delivered and certified that they had been received.

Ques. 13. Will you look into the account and say if you think the charges are excessive or not? *Ans.* I think they are excessive.

Ques. 14. Are you aware if the account rendered, to which you refer, was paid, and if not the reasons for non-payment? *Ans.* Mr. Ross, the Accountant of the Contingencies informed me that he had not paid the account, and I think he said it had not been presented to him.

[By Mr. *Rykert.*]

Ques. 15. Had the original account of Mr. S. B. Foote the certificate of the Commissioner attached thereto? and if so what was the purport of the same? *Ans.* The original account had a memorandum or order attached in Mr. Vankoughnet's handwriting and signed by him, to the purport that the Department should take the supply of stationery to save the trouble of making requisitions in detail.

Ques. 16. Is it not customary in the Department to object to the prices of articles furnished at the time of the delivery of same? *Ans.* When accounts are brought before me for stationery, &c., I object to any items that seem overcharged, but as the account referred to was signed by the Commissioner, I did not consider myself authorized to do so in regard to it.

Ques. 17. Are you aware if any accounts furnished by Mr. Foote to the Department were objected to? If so, state for what reason? *Ans.* I beg to refer to my evidence before the Committee on Public Accounts last Session.

Ques. 18. Is it not usual to settle the details of accounts before they are carried to the debit of the Department? *Ans.* The accounts are examined in detail, checked with the requisitions or letters authorizing the service; and all items not authorized, or articles not received, are struck out.

Ques. 19. Did you remark to the Commissioner or any other person that the charges made by Mr. Foote were, in your opinion, excessive? *Ans.* I remarked to the Commissioner and to the employés of the Department that the charges were excessive.

Ques. 20. What was the answer of the Commissioner when you remarked that the charges were excessive? *Ans.* I think Mr. Vankoughnet was not Commissioner when the stationery was received. I do not remember whether I spoke to Mr. Sherwood or not about the account, but Mr. McDougall said the charges were excessive.

Ques. 21. Did Mr. M Dougall tell you the stationery must be returned to Mr. Foote unless he consented to take reduced prices for the same? *Ans.* He did not, but instructed me to send samples of the stationery to Mr. Hartney, Assistant Chief Office Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and to Mr. P. Sinclair, Bookseller and Stationer, and to request them to furnish schedules of prices, I did so, and drew up a statement showing Mr. Foote's prices and their's and gave to Mr. McDougall.

Ques. 22. Did any person in the Department show to Mr. Foote the schedule of prices furnished by Mr. Hartney and others, and if so are you aware what he said? *Ans.* Not that I am aware of.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. T. Ross was further Examined.

(By Mr. *Dunsford.*)

Ques. 23. Can you state on account of which Departments such advances were and to whom made and to what amount? *Ans.* I will furnish a statement in writing.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. S. B. Foote appeared and was further Examined.

(By Mr. *Dunsford.*)

Ques. 24. You stated to the Committee yesterday that no advances had been made to you during the present year. Have advances been made to you at any previous time, and if so, will you state when such advances were made? *Ans.* I stated yesterday that no advances have been made to me on account of stationery this year. Advances have been made, on account of Census work, by the Bureau of Agriculture, on a special contract. No other advances this year from any other Department. There have been advances last year on account of work done and stationery to be supplied.

Ques. 25. Will you state the amount of such advances, and mention the Departments on account of which the advances were made? *Ans.* Customs Department. For stationery

supplied and to be supplied.....	\$2,500
Do. Inspector General's Office. Special advance to Office on account of stationery to be supplied.....	2,500
Inspector General's Office. On account of work done and to be completed.....	1,200
Customs. On account of printing already done.....	800
	\$7,000

And then he withdrew.

Adjourned until Saturday next at 10 o'clock A.M.

Saturday, May 9th, 1863.

SUB-COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

Mr. WHITE in the chair,
Mr. DUNSFORD,
Mr. CARON, and
Mr. RYKERT.

Mr. Rykert read a draft of Report which was agreed to, and

Ordered,—That the Chairman do report the same with the proceedings of the Sub-Committee to the Standing Committee at its next meeting.

Adjourned.

The Chairman read the Report of the Sub-Committee on the subject of the Seigniorial Tenure, as follows :

To the Standing Committee on Public Accounts :—

The Sub-Committee on the Seigniorial Tenure Redemption accounts beg leave to submit as their Report the evidence taken on the subject referred to them.

JOHN SIMPSON,
CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 12th, 1863.

Proceedings of Sub-Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, April 28th, 1863.

The *Sub-Committee of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts* to whom was referred the matter of "the Seigniorial Tenure" met.

PRESENT :

Hon. Mr. BROWN,
Mr. SIMPSON and
Mr. DUNKIN.

John Langton, Esq., was in attendance.

Ordered, That the Clerk do request the attendance of the Deputy Receiver General before the Committee forthwith.

Mr. *Langton* was Examined.

[By Mr. *Simpson*.]

Ques. 1. How are the payments on account of the Seigniorial Tenure made, and by whom are the accounts audited and checked? *Ans.* The expenses of the Commission are paid by accountable warrants to the Commissioners and they render to me vouchers for their expenditure. The payments to the Seigniors are made by cheques of the Commis-

sioners in favor of the Seigniors upon the Bank of Upper Canada, which has authority to honor them, the Bank subsequently applying from time to time for a warrant to reimburse itself. The cheques drawn are rendered to the Receiver General by the Bank as their vouchers. The management of the Seigniorial Fund is placed by the Act under the Receiver General, but he has really no check whatever upon it. He has no means of knowing how much is payable to any Seignior, so as to ascertain that the payments made are authorized. The really responsible parties are the Commissioners. The Receiver General has frequently required that there should be the signature of two Commissioners to each cheque, or that, in the absence of the others, the Secretary should countersign the cheques, but this has been resisted. At present Mr. Judah is the only Commissioner, and the cheques are paid on his signature alone, and there is no means provided to audit his expenditure for this purpose. Last year, for the first time, an amount of about \$131,000 towards the capital on certain Fiefs was paid. It was not paid by cheques of the Commissioners, but by warrant on the recommendation of the Attorney General. No one connected with the Finance Department, or the Receiver General's Office, has any check upon the correctness of this sum.

T. D. Harrington, Esq., Deputy Receiver General, appeared and was Examined.

[By Mr. Simpson.]

Ques. 2, Will you state to the Committee how the Seigniorial payments are made, what check your Department exercises with respect to the parties to whom they are payable, or the amounts paid, and whether there is any audit by any Government Department before such payments are made? Ans. The Seigniorial Commissioners have been in the habit of having an amount, estimated by them, placed to their credit in the Bank of Upper Canada at Quebec and Montreal, and the Cashier has been directed to pay their cheques to that amount. The Bank afterwards sends the Seigniorial cheques as vouchers and is repaid by warrant and cheque. The Commissioners send as their vouchers the receipts of the various claimants, and these are examined with the cheques. Beyond that the Receiver General has no check, and can know nothing as to the correctness of the claims. There is no audit before the claimants are paid. The signatures of two Commissioners were required by the Receiver General, but one (Mr. Judah) objected, and declared his signature was sufficient. The Department have had repeated disputes with him, and he has tried to act as an independent officer. Since he has become sole Commissioner his signature alone has to be accepted.

Ques. 3. Can your Department furnish the Committee with a statement or estimate of the amount which will be chargeable to the Province after the close of 1862, on account of the Seigniorial Tenure Redemption, in the form of annuities to the Seigniors, and of equivalents to the Townships of Lower Canada and to Upper Canada, or otherwise? Ans. I cannot furnish any such statement or estimate. A large number of the cadastres are not yet received in the office, and of course any approach to figures would be unsatisfactory.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Simpson.

Ordered, That the Clerk do issue a summons to Henry Judah, Esq., of Montreal, to appear before the Committee on Friday next at ten o'clock, A. M., and to bring with him such papers as will enable him to show the exact position and working of the Seigniorial Tenure Commission, the state of the accounts, and the particulars of the sums which will be hereafter chargeable on the Province on account thereof.

On motion of Mr. Simpson.

Ordered, That the Clerk do request the attendance of Simeon Leblève, Esq., Advocate, before the Committee on to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Brown.

Ordered, That the Clerk do request the attendance of Wm. Dickinson, Esq., Acting Deputy Inspector General, before the Committee on to-morrow at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned until half-past 9 o'clock A.M., to-morrow.

Wednesday, April 29th, 1863.

SUB-COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT.

Hon. Mr. BROWN,
 " SIMPSON and
 " DUNKIN.

John Langton, Esq., was in attendance.

Wm. Dickinson, Esq., Acting Deputy Inspector General, appeared and was Examined
 [By Honorable Mr. Brown.]

Ques. 4. Is it your duty to see that the Special Fund accounts are properly kept, the interest on the balances properly computed and the true balances struck? *Ans.* It is my duty to do so in special accounts generally, but the account of the Seigniorial Commissioner is an exception. Warrants being issued on the application of the Receiver General for all advances to the Seigniorial Commission, such application being first submitted to the Auditor who recommends the issue of such Warrants, the necessary entries being made in the Books of the Inspector General's Office, and I certify that such Warrants may issue for those advances. With reference to costs and other charges incurred by the Commissioners, there being no tariff establishing the rates of such charges, accounts of this nature are submitted to the Attorney General, who checks such accounts and recommends the issue of Warrants in payment thereof, if found to be satisfactory. The entries being made, such Warrants issue in the usual manner on my certificate.

[By Hon. Mr. Brown.]

Ques. 5. But apart from this exception as to the mode of issuing the Seigniorial Warrants, is it not your duty to see to the correct keeping of the Seigniorial Tenure Fund Accounts? *Ans.* It is.

Ques. 6. Pray look at the Seigniorial Acts and say when and how you carried to the credit of the Seigniorial Fund the £150,000 granted by the Seigniorial Act of 1854? Also how you computed the interest on the said sum? *Ans.* The Auditor had charge of the Seigniorial Fund, by whose arrangement and under whose instruction the conditions of the Act were carried out.

[By Mr. Simpson.]

Ques. 7. Will you please furnish the Committee with a statement of the *annual net product* of the several sources of revenue capitalized under the Seigniorial Tenure Act of 1854, up to the 31st December, 1862? *Ans.* (See following statement.)

STATEMENT of the Annual Net Product of the several sources of Revenue capitalized under the Seigniorial Act of 1854, up to 31st December, 1862.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
	\$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Shop and Tavern Licenses, in Lower Canada.....	.....	20,123 59	22,111 88	30,441 63	31,652 12	39,047 30	32,716 12	36,780 26	45,150 69	258,023 59
Seigniori of Lauzon	13,521 45	14,401 45	12,452 37	6,912 28	2,948 88	3,595 85	8,042 41	11,497 95	11,413 07	84,785 21
Totals.....	13,521 45	34,525 04	34,564 25	37,353 91	34,601 00	42,642 65	40,758 53	48,278 21	56,563 76	342,808 80

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th May, 1863.

And then he withdrew,

Mr. *Langton* was further Examined

[By Mr *Simpson*,]

Ques. 8. Can you inform the Committee whether debentures were negotiated for the six hundred thousand dollars, with which sum as cash the Seigniorial Fund is credited on the 1st day of June, 1855, and if so, whether such negotiation took place before or after the date specified? *Ans.* Credit was taken for the six hundred thousand dollars in the statement of authorities to issue debentures in the P. A. of 1856, and debentures were issued in 1856 and 1857 and charged against that Act to the amount of \$834,441.41. In 1862, *vide* P A II. p 105, I prepared a revised statement of authorities for, and the issues of debentures, which had become complicated by the financial transactions of 1860, in which I included \$200,000 as the approximate amount of the capital of the Quint from such information as I could obtain, but the true amount has since been ascertained to be \$71,214, and the balance for which that statement shows authority to issue, will have to be reduced accordingly.

Ques. 9. Can you furnish the Committee with a statement or estimate of the annuities which will be payable to the Seigniors under the Act now in force, and of the sums which will be payable to the Townships as the equivalent for such annuities; and can you state, also, from what date the annuities to the Seigniors will be chargeable on the Province? *Ans.* The amount payable annually to the Seigniors and the Townships, Lower Canada, may be thus approximately ascertained:—

The capital of the Fund, Jan. 1, 1863, was.....	\$261,562
The quint as now ascertained, if capitalized in 1854, would have been \$71,214,	
which, at interest from June 1, 1855, would have been about.....	110,000
	371,562
Total capital.....	371,562
Less paid in 1863 to date, on account of interest to Seigniors, payable Jan. 1....	111,821
	259,741
Equal, at 6 per cent per annum, to....	15,584
	172,208
Amount of annual payments, according to the return of the Commissioners.....	187,792
Less extinguished by payment of capital	15,584
	172,208
Proportionate amount to Township	52,930
	119,278
Total annual payment.	225,138

This is approximately the amount which will be payable annually from Jan. 1, 1863 but the data upon which to make the exact calculation are not quite perfect.

1st. There appear to be some arrears of quint, to a very small amount, I believe, but which would, to some extent, reduce the amount payable.

2nd. There may be some other parties entitled to receive their capital in full, on fiefs similarly situated to those paid in 1862. I believe there are none others, but if there are, it would increase the annual amount payable.

3rd. I have not included the expenses of the Commission beyond Jan. 1, This would also increase the annual expense.

4th. I have assumed the Seigniors to have been paid their interest in full up to Jan. 1, which I believe is not exactly the case, but I have no means of ascertaining the amount of arrears. This would also increase the amount payable annually.

5th. It is uncertain up to what date the capital of Fund is to be calculated. The wording of the Act of 1859 would seem to imply that it was to be ascertained as at that date, as the proportion of the population is the only contingency which appears to be left for subsequent adjustment. If the calculation is to be made only when the Report of the Commissioners is received, that may not be till the close of the year, when another \$200,-

000 has been paid out of the Fund. This would make a considerable addition to the annual payments, as, including the payments to the Townships, every sum paid out of the Fund of 1854 costs the Province about eight per cent in perpetuity.

6th. The amount of compensation payable to the Superior Education Fund, for Seigniorial dues of the Jesuit Estates, has not, as far as I am aware, been reported upon, and I can only estimate it approximately thus:—The average receipts from this source from 1845 to the period of the abolition of the dues was about \$4,450, which would represent a capital of about \$65,000. I am also aware that Mr. Varin in 1860 estimated the capital represented by the dues accrued at \$160,000, and arrears of interest at \$48,000.

[By Hon. Mr. Brown.]

Ques. 10. Has the Seigniorial Tenure Fund been kept in the books of the Province and the interest thereon computed under your directions? Ans. Yes.

Ques. 11. Please state when and how you carried to the credit of the Seigniorial Fund the sum of £150,000 granted under the 17th clause of the Act of 1854, and how you computed the interest thereon? Ans. Up to the end of 1857 the account of the expenditures of the Seigniorial Fund was alone entered in the Provincial Ledger, but in the Public Accounts of that year I inserted a statement showing the Fund as it would stand with an interest account, as required by the Seigniorial Act of 1855, and at the same time I inserted a statement of the Upper Canada Building Fund, made out upon the same principle as prescribed by the Act. From that time the Seigniorial Fund has always had the interest computed; but as the equivalent to the Upper Canada Building Fund was only made contingent upon the amount to be actually expended beyond the capital of the revenues set apart by the Act of 1854, it has never been kept as an interest account in the Ledger, but a note has been added to the statement of the Fund, that the equivalent capital, and the interest will have to be added when the Seigniorial Fund is finally closed. The interest has been computed at six per cent. from June 1, 1855.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Brown.

Ordered,—That the Auditor be requested to furnish a summary statement of the whole receipts and expenditures under the Seigniorial Tenure Acts up to 31st Dec., 1862.

STATEMENT in detail of the expenditure incurred by the Seigniorial Tenure Commission, from the date of its appointment up to the 31st December, 1862, showing for each year, and up to the 31st December last

PREPARATORY EXPENSES PAID OUT OF THE SEIGNIORIAL FUND.

	Up to Dec. 31, 1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By amount paid George Futvoys, preliminary expenses of carrying out Seigniorial Act						1,000 00	
" " J. A. Beaudry, Clerk of Special Court.						480 00	
" " Disbursements on account of Court of Appeal						309 43	
" " E. G. Penny, Reporter						1,503 00	
" " Printing Seigniorial Reports (\$14,845.80, less \$7,235.92 paid by Legislative Assembly)						7,610 88	
" " T. J. J. Loranger, for Professional Services						4,166 00	
" " do						4,200 00	
" " J. R. Angers						1,900 00	
" " J. B. Turcotte						2,800 00	
" " E. Bernard						1,500 00	
" " L. T. Drummond						3,792 00	
" " F. P. Poinville						3,792 00	
" " F. G. Johnson							
							\$32,853 31
Salaries of Commissioners	41,278 00	10,950 00	15,182 19	14,640 00	16,425 00	14,100 00	112,575 19
do Secretary and Clerks	11,949 74	7,384 64	8,255 25	6,326 69	5,282 50	4,941 72	44,140 51
do Surveyor's Office	10,255 40	2,501 57	2,183 80	1,819 58	2,022 75	1,945 50	20,738 60
Travelling Expenses	5,473 72	1,687 35	3,375 00	1,510 00	584 00	369 50	13,594 57
Rent and Taxes	2,400 00	1,046 00	1,212 00	1,039 00	879 00	369 00	6,945 00
Fuel and Light	2,776 00	1,276 85	264 04	164 30	257 30	246 45	1,959 94
Stationery and Printing	2,700 35	278 51	311 71	1,010 41	6,252 56	4,732 63	15,286 17
Postages and Telegraphic Despatches	383 73	410 87	248 18	150 02	79 14	28 95	1,300 89

Professional Services	710 00	900 00	4,611 38	60 00	.....	6,281 88
Completion of Schedules	5,582 19	3,271 95	3,575 72	2,462 70	1,084 35	41,291 11
Publication of Notices	284 08	295 15	1,242 31	108 45	976 10	5,083 76
Contingencies.....	3,337 01	1,308 28	1,631 66	1,318 45	1,277 39	10,418 82
	110,174 84	36,807 55	37,721 07	35,841 85	30,706 59	285,658 47
Amount paid Seigniors.....	264,421 80	104,500 00	169,636 60	187,949 46	345,120 93	1,327,042 56

RECAPITULATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount capitalized.....	£208,611	2 0		
Voted by Legislature	150,000	0 0		
Receipts from Commutation Fund.....	1,434,444	40		
Balance of interest.....	23,707	33		
	455,482	19		
	\$1,913,633	92		
Preliminary expenses				32,853 31
Expenses of Commissions				285,658 48
Paid Seigniors				1,327,042 56
do Law Costs (1863).....				6,228 29
Balance in hands of Commissioner				289 18
do at credit of Fund				261,562 10
				1,913,633 92

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, May 6th, 1863.

The *Clerk* laid before the Sub-Committee the following letter :—

QUEBEC, 29th April, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me that you are instructed by the Committee on Public Accounts to request that I will attend before them to-day, at half-past ten o'clock, A.M., and to inform you that I regret that, in consequence of severe indisposition, I am unable for the present to comply with the request of the Committee.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. LELIENRE,

T. Patrick, Esq.,
Clerk to Committee.

The *Chairman* laid before the Sub-Committee the following statement :

STATEMENT of the amount payable annually to the Seigniories under the Consolidated Seigniorial Act.

In the District of Montreal	\$121,268 22
In the District of Three Rivers.....	15,312 90
In the District of Quebec, Kamouraska and Gaspé	52,210 80
	<u>\$187,792 92</u>

N.B.—From the above amount will have to be deducted the interest of the arrears of Quint due to the Crown.

(Signed,) HENRY JUDAH,
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE SEIGNIORIAL COMMISSION,
Montreal, 11th March, 1863.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Quint as established by the Cadastres in the District of Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, Kamouraska and Gaspé.

District of Montreal	\$2,684 10
“ Three Rivers.....	579 51
“ Quebec, Kamouraska and Gaspé	1,000 28
	<u>\$4,272 89</u>

(Signed,) HENRY JUDAH,
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE SEIGNIORIAL COMMISSION,
Montreal, 2nd April, 1863.

The Committee adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Wednesday, 6th May, 1863.

SUB-COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

Hon. Mr. Brown, and
Mr. Simpson.

Henry Judah, Esq. was in attendance, agreeably to the Order of the Committee, and was examined.

[By Hon. Mr. *Brown*.:]

Ques. 12 to 26 inclusive were given to witness, who was requested to prepare his replies for the sub-Committee at its next meeting.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, May 11, 1863.

SUB-COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

Mr. SIMPSON and
Mr. DUNKIN.

Henry Judah, Esq., again appeared and handed in replies to questions submitted on Wednesday, the 6th instant, which are as follows :

[By Hon. Mr. *Brown*.:]

Ques. 12. Have you been one of the Seigniorial Commissioners from the date of their first appointment up to the termination of their labors? *Ans.* Yes.

Ques. 13. Since the termination of the Commission, have you been employed by Government in winding up the affairs of the Commission? how long have you been so employed? and when will your work be finally closed? *Ans.* I have been employed in the manner named since November, 1862. I am now engaged superintending the printing of the Schedules, making the Duplicates and Triplicates of the Schedules remaining undeposited at the said period, depositing the same, and authenticating and delivering copies thereof to the Seigniors, all which will, I presume, occupy a year from now, and in paying the semi-annual payments to the Seigniors, which will continue until the Receiver General assumes that duty. The payment of these semi-annual dividends is becoming a very complicated affair, owing to the deaths of claimants and the sales of their claims, in whole or in part, and the consequent division of the semi-annual payments among heirs and assignees.

Ques. 14. Under the several Seigniorial Indemnity Acts, how many classes of claimants were there? did the claims of all come under the cognizance of the Commissioners? and have you finally determined the amounts payable to each claimant in full settlement of his claim? Please explain fully? *Ans.* Four classes of claimants had to be dealt with under the several Seigniorial Acts :—

Firstly. The General Seigniories;

Secondly. The Seigniories held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice;

Thirdly. The Seigniories held by the Crown, and the Jesuits' Estates;

Fourthly. Six small Arrière-Fiefs in the City of Montreal, held under the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

The Commissioners dealt with all these classes except the third. A special Commissioner (Mr. Varin) dealt with the Crown Seigniories and Jesuits' Estates.

We have finally determined the amount due under every claim, and Mr. Varin has furnished us with a full statement of his final awards. We now know the actual results of the entire measure.

Ques. 15. What has been the total amount of the expenses of the Seigniorial Commission up to this date? *Ans.* \$290,307.26 up to 31st March, 1863, as per Statement herewith produced, marked "A."

STATEMENT A

STATEMENT in detail of the Expenditure incurred by the Seigniorial Tenure Commission, from the date of its appointment, up to the 31st March, 1863, showing for each year the following particulars: The Salaries of the Commissioners; of the Secretary and Clerks; of the Surveying Department; Travelling expenses; Rent and Taxes; Fuel; Stationery and Printing; Postages and Telegraphic Dispatches; Completion of Schedules; Publication of Notices and Professional Services.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Up to December 31st, 1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		Total up to March 31st 1863.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries of Commissioners	41,278	00	10,950	00	15,182	19	14,640	00	16,425	00	14,100	00	14,100	00	113,320	19
Do Secretary and Clerks	11,949	74	7,384	64	8,265	25	6,326	69	5,282	50	4,941	72	4,941	72	45,088	54
Do Surveyor's Office	10,235	40	2,501	57	2,183	80	1,819	53	2,032	75	1,945	05	1,945	05	21,208	15
Travelling expenses.....	5,473	72	1,687	35	3,375	00	1,510	00	584	00	964	50	964	50	13,684	57
Rent and Taxes.....	2,400	00	1,046	00	1,212	00	1,039	00	879	00	1,039	00	369	00	7,285	00
Fuel.....	776	00	253	85	264	04	164	30	257	30	246	45	246	45	1,961	94
Stationery and Printing.....	2,709	35	278	51	311	71	1,010	41	6,252	56	232	63	232	63	10,786	17
Postages and Telegraphic Dispatches.....	383	73	410	87	248	18	150	02	79	14	79	14	28	95	1,300	89
Professional Services.....	.....	.....	710	00	900	00	4,611	88	60	00	60	00	.....	.....	6,281	88
Completion of Schedules.....	25,304	20	5,592	19	3,271	95	3,575	72	2,462	70	1,399	35	1,399	35	43,124	31
Publication of Notices.....	2,127	87	234	08	295	15	1,242	31	208	45	97	10	97	10	5,083	76
Offices expenses.....	7,526	03	3,357	01	1,308	23	1,631	60	1,318	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,681	86
Printing Castases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	00
Totals	\$110,174	84	34,406	07	\$36,807	55	\$37,721	57	\$35,841	85	\$50,666	59	\$4,688	79	\$290,307	26

HENRY JUDAH,
Commissioner under the Consolidated Seigniorial Act.

OFFICE OF THE SEIGNIORIAL COMMISSION, }
Quebec, 9th May, 1863.

Ques. 16. What amount has been paid to claimants under the operation of the Commission up to this date—distinguishing how much of said sum was for principal, and how much for interest? *Ans.* The following sums have been paid to claimants up to this date, viz :—

1.—*General Seigniories.*

Interest.....	\$ 1,215,107 17
Capital by deduction of the Quint.....	71,214 83

2. *Seigniories of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.*

Interest.....	73,866 14
Capital by deduction of outstanding arrears of Lods et Ventes	40,000 00

3.—*Crown Seigniories; Jesuits' Estates.*

Interest credited to the L. C. Superior Education Income Fund.....	42,134.07
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4.—*Arrière-Fiefs of the Seigniorie of Montreal.*

Capital.....	131,522 50
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Total.....\$1,573,844 71

Of which on account of Capital.....	\$ 242,737 33
And for Interest.....	\$1,331,107 38

Total.....\$1,573,844 71

Ques. 17. What amount has yet to be paid to the claimants under the several awards of the Commissioners, and how much of said sum is for principal, and how much for interest? *Ans.* The following amounts are yet due to claimants, viz :—

1.—*General Seigniories.*

Arrears of Interest up to 1st January last, 1863.....	\$ 7,123 13
Capital of the Casual Rights.....	2,797,910 67

2—*Seigniories of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.*

Capital of the Casual Rights.....	336,719 66
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3.—*Crown Seigniories; Jesuits' Estates.*

Capital of the Casual Rights.....	92,582 83
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Total.....\$3,234,336 29

Of which on account of Capital.....	\$3,227,213 16
And for Interest.....	7,123 13

Total.....\$3,234,336 29

The Capital bears interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the 1st January last, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July.

Ques. 18. Then the total cost of the measure has been \$5,121,417.52, has it not?

Ans. The total cost has been \$5,121,417.52, viz :—

Expenses of the Commission.....	\$ 290,307 26
George Futvoye, for services.....	1,000 00
Expenses of printing Seigniorial Reports, &c.....	8,116 97
Costs in Revision.....	13,812 29
Interest paid and due.....	1,338,230 51
Capital paid.....	242,737 33
Capital due.....	3,227,213 16
Total.....	\$5,121,417 52

Ques. 19. What proportion of this sum has come from local revenues of Lower Canada, and how much from the public chest of the Province? *Ans.* Of the total cost of the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, the following amounts come from local revenues of Lower Canada, viz:—

1st. Value of the Droit de Quint.....	\$ 71,214 83
2nd. Quint accrued and collected.....	6,069 38
Estimation of Quint accrued and still due.....	30,000 00
3rd. Value of the Seigniority of Lauzon.....	215,860 83
4th. Value of the auction duties and auctioneers' licenses in Lower Canada.....	306,666 66
5th. Value of shop and store licenses in Lower Canada.....	101,794 16
6th. Value of the tavern licenses in Lower Canada, less portion levied in the townships.....	210,122 83
7th. Amount of "The Commutation of Tenures Fund" established by 10 & 11 Vic., chapter 111.....	16,737 95
8th. Value of the outstanding arrears of Lods et Ventres in the Seigniories of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.....	40,000 00
9th. Amount payable out of the Lower Canada Municipalities Fund.....	196,719 66
10th. Interest on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Items and on the Quint collected, from the 1st June, 1855, to the 31st December, 1861.....	191,945 44
11th. Interest on the 9th Item from the 4th May, 1859, to the 31st December last.....	43,200 17

Making a Total from Lower Canada sources of.....\$1,431,231 91

The balance, \$3,690,185.61, has been in part paid from, and is in part a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

By the Seigniorial Act of 1854 the six first above mentioned sources of revenue, and the sum of \$600,000 to be taken from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, were appropriated and formed a Special Fund for the redemption of the Seigniorial Rights. The Commutation of Tenures Fund, mentioned in the 7th Item, which arose from commutations effected in the Seigniority of Lauzon and in the Crown Domain under the provisions of the 43rd Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, was transferred to the Seigniorial Fund by the instructions of the Attorney-General in the year 1855. By the Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1859, the balance of the constituted rents representing the casual rights which would not be redeemed and paid out of the special fund, was assumed by the Province, and charged upon the consolidated revenue fund; but at the same time the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund was closed, except for the loans then sanctioned and for an additional sum of \$100,000. The Seigniorial Tenure in the Seigniories of the Seminary of St. Sulpice was abolished by the latter Act, and the following sums were appropriated for the redemption of the casual rights therein, viz: 1st, \$140,000 to be taken from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and 2nd, the outstanding Lods et Ventres belonging to the Province under the 11th Section of the 42nd Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, since established and fixed at \$40,000; and the balance, now ascertained to be \$196,719.66, was made a charge on the Lower Canada Municipalities Fund.

Ques. 20. Has not a sum equivalent to that taken from the public chest for the Seigniorial Indemnity to be given as an offset to the Upper Canada Municipalities? *Ans.* Yes.

Under the Consolidated Seigniorial Act, Upper Canada is entitled, firstly, to \$600,000, as an indemnity for a similar amount appropriated by the Seigniorial Act of 1854; secondly, to a sum which may be approximatively stated at \$2,525,000, by striking the balance on the 1st January last, reducing the amount at the credit of the Seigniorial Fund on that day to \$242,910.67, and adding thereto the \$30,000 due for uncollected Quint, as an indemnity for the amount assumed by the Province for the balance of the Constituted Rents representing the Casual Rights of the General Seigniories; and thirdly, to \$140,000, as an indemnity for the amount appropriated for the Seigniories of the Seminary of St. Sulpice; making in all \$3,265,000.

The interest of the second and third sums, making together a capital of \$2,665,000, is payable yearly out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to the credit of the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund, and when that fund is out of debt it will be added to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, and be distributed as part thereof; and the first sum is to be hereafter appropriated for local purposes in Upper Canada.

Ques. 21. And the Townships of Lower Canada, are they not also to receive an equivalent according to their population? What will that amount to? *Ans.* Yes. Under the Consolidated Seigniorial Act, the Townships of Lower Canada and the Parishes of St. Armand East and West in the County of Missisquoi, are entitled to a sum bearing the same proportion to the following amounts, viz:—

1. \$2,525,000, being the sum assumed by the Province for the balance of the Constituted Rents representing the Casual Rights of the General Seigniories.

2. \$140,000 taken out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the Seigniories of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and

3. \$196,719.66 charged on the Lower Canada Municipalities Fund, making a total of \$2,861,719.66; as their population by the Census of 1861 bears to that of the Seigniories.

The sum may be approximatively stated at \$879,891.64, assuming the balance of the Casual Rights to be as above, and the population of the Townships to be 261,398, and that of the Seigniories 850,159; and the interest of this amount is payable yearly out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the above mentioned Municipalities.

Ques. 22. Then the whole cost to the Province of the Seigniorial measure will have been \$10,044,194.35, will it not? *Ans.* It may be stated approximatively at that sum, viz:

Cost of the measure as specified in my answer to the 7th Ques.	\$5,121,417 52
Indemnity to Upper Canada.....	3,265,000 00
Interest credited to the U. C. Municipal Loan Fund.....	584,803 22
Indemnity to the Townships.....	879,891 64
Interest credited to the L. C. Municipal Loan Fund.....	193,081 97

Total\$10,044,194 35

Of this amount a Capital of \$7,372,104.80 is now due, of which the sum of \$6,772,104.80 bears interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, being an Annual Charge of \$406,326.29; \$11,803.18 of the Annual Interest is however, chargeable to the Lower Canada Municipalities Fund, which reduces the Annual Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund to \$394,523.11.

Ques. 23. Can you furnish the Committee with a statement of the whole expenditure of the Commission \$290,307.26—a list of the several parties in whose favour you and Mr. Varin have made awards, the amounts paid down, and the balances still due? *Ans.* Yes. A statement of the whole expenditure of the Commission has been given in the Statement A, produced with my answer to the 4th Question, and I therefore refer to it.

The statements herewith produced, marked "B," which are the pay-lists for the last Semi-annual Payment of the Constituted Rents representing the Casual Rights, show the names of all the parties in whose favor awards have been made, and the amounts payable to each of them semi-annually, except for the Arrière-Fiefs of the Seigniorie of Montreal, of which the Capital was paid. The amount mentioned opposite each name in these Statements is a half-year's interest at six per centum per annum on their respective Capitals, after deduction in the case of the General Seigniories of the Quint, and in the case of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of the \$40,000 of out-standing arrears of Lods et Ventés;

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT of the Semi-Annual Payment due on the 1st January, 1863, for the Casual Rights of the Seigniories in the District of Montreal.

No. of Cad.	Seigniories.	Proprietors.	Semi-Annual Revenue.
			\$ cts
1	Argenteuil	Heirs C. C. Johnson	538 67
2	Beauharnois	Right Hon. Edward Ellice	2,366 72
3	Bellevue	Joseph Chicoine	21 51
4	Belœil	Madame de Montenach	701 72
5	Berthier	{ 1-2 C. A. Cuthbert	454 35
		{ 1-2 E. O. Cuthbert	454 35
6	Blainville	George H. Monk	663 45
7	Bleury	Mrs. W. P. Christie	696 46
8	Bonsecours	Aimé Massue	362 96
9	Boucherville	Remi C. Weillbrenner	119 72
10	Boucherville, arrière fiefs	Remi C. Weillbrenner	22 12
11	Boucherville	Hon. Louis Lacoste	92 75
12	Boucherville	Mad. Verchères de Boucherville	87 63
13	Boucherville	Thomas B. de Grosbois	68 77
14	Boucherville	J. Bucher de la Broquerie	47 32
15	Boucherville	P. Edouard Malhiot	61 58
16	Boucherville	L. R. C. & C. A. C. DeLéry	31 44
17	Boucherville	J. Bte. Lalumière	24 79
18	Boucherville	Hon. C. C. S. DeBleury	31 92
19	Boucherville	Mesdames Petit & Roy	5 06
20	Boucherville	{ 1-2 Charles de Boucherville	74 22
		{ 1-2 Heirs Amélie de Boucherville	74 22
21	Boucherville	Hon. Dominique Mondelet	5 20
22	Boucherville	Messire Laurent M. Quintal	14 27
23	Boucherville	Félix Lussier	2 81
24	Boucherville	G. L. F. D'Eschambault	0 93
24 } Bis }	Boucherville	J. Erasme Malhiot	0 90
25	Boucherville	Romuald Raçicot	155 83
26	Bourchemin Ouest	Aimé Massue	113 91
27	Bourchemin Est	H. G. Forsyth	225 00
28	Bourchemin Est	G. G. Forsyth	120 71
29	Bourchemin Est	Hon. James Leslie	196 00
30	Bourgmarie Ouest	Aimé Massue fils	404 80
31	Chambly Ouest	Heirs William Yule	218 24
32	Chambly Ouest	Madame Treffé Cherrier	254 75
33	Chambly Est	John Yule	65 42
34	Chambly Est	Heirs William Yule	1,307 77
35	Chatauguay	Hôpital Général de Montréal	111 87
36	Chicot & Isle du Pads	Norbert Hénault	7 48
37	Chicot & Isle du Pads	Isaïc Courchaine	115 34
38	Clauss	{ 7-12 Andrew Heron	16 47
		{ 1-12 Mrs. William Stuart	16 47
		{ 1-12 Miss A. M. Geale	49 43
		{ 3-12 Mrs. C. A. M. Lyons	552 44
39	Contrecoeur	John Fraser	284 90
40	Cournoyer	John Fraser	59 94
41	D'Aillebout	Madame Louis Lévesque	46 66
42	D'Aillebout	Madame William Berczy	17 86
43	D'Aillebout	Madame Arthur Lamothe	37 84
44	D'Aillebout	Pierre Louis Panet	767 35
45	De Léry	{ 2-3 Misses M. & A. Robertson	383 68
		{ 1-3 Mrs. Edward Roe	522 58
46	De Bartzch	Hon. L. T. Drummond	773 92
47	Delorme	Hon. S. C. Monk	665 09
48	De Ramezay, (S)	David S. Ramsay	67 18
49	De Ramezay, (S)	Hon. James Leslie	63 06
50	De Ramezay, (N)	Mrs. M. B. Abbott	
51	De Ramezay, (N)	Pierre Louis Panet	
Carried over			\$14,657 83

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

No. of Cad.	Seigniories.	Proprietors.	Semi-Annual Revenue.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 14,657 83
52	De Ramezay, (N).....	Madame Arthur Lamothe.....	47 53
53	Dessaulles-Propre.....	Hon. L. A. Dessaulles.....	31 52
54	Duclos.....	Antoine Decelles.....	1,657 71
55	Dusablé.....	E. C. Cuthbert.....	7 67
56	Foucault.....	Widow & Heirs J. F. Allard.....	169 45
57	Guillaudière.....	Aimé Massue.....	229 68
58	Hébert.....	Louis Hébert & Pierre Collet.....	25 25
59	Isle Bizard.....	Hon. D. B. Viger.....	2 05
		{ 1-3 Wilbrod Dorion.....	196 94
60	Isle Bouchard.....	{ 1 3 Pierre Adélar Dorion.....	14 21
		{ 1-3 Mile. Marie Louise Dorion.....	14 21
61	Isle de Montréal.....	Seminary of St. Sulpice.....	14 21
62	Isle Jésus.....	Seminary of Quebec.....	10,101 59
63	Isle Perrot, (Partie Est).....	Joseph D'Aoust.....	2,616 86
		{ 1-2 Joseph D'Aoust.....	86 94
64	Isle Perrot, (Fiefs).....	{ 1-4 Madame Toupin.....	54 67
		{ 1-4 Madame LeTourneux.....	27 34
		{ 1-2 Madame Toupin.....	27 34
65	Isle Perrot, (Partie Ouest).....	{ 1-2 Madame LeTourneux.....	28 94
		{ 2-3 Messrs. Boucher & Ferland.....	28 94
66	Isles St. Pierre.....	{ 1-3 Alexis Roch.....	1 29
67	Isle Ste. Thérèse.....	Joseph Ainsse.....	0 65
68	Isles de Varennes.....	J. Boucher de la Broquerie.....	33 93
69	Lenison.....	H. O. Andrews.....	6 56
70	Lac des Deux-Montagnes.....	Seminary of St. Sulpice.....	20 38
71	Lachenaie.....	Hon. John Pangman.....	1,267 57
72	Lacolle or De Beaujeu.....	Gabriel; James M.; & Gabriel C. Tunstall.....	549 75
73	Lanoraie.....	Hon. Ross Cuthbert.....	841 35
74	La Salle.....	Madame Selby.....	1,427 76
		{ 8-16 Madame L. M. Viger.....	826 65
		{ 4-16 Madame de St. Ours.....	413 32
75	L'Assomption & Baycul.....	{ 2-16 Madame S. C. Monk.....	206 66
		{ 1-16 Heirs of Madame Kierzkowski.....	103 33
		{ 1-16 Wm. Workman.....	103 33
76	Lavaltrie, (Fief Tarrieu).....	Gaspard de Lanaudière.....	465 66
77	Lavaltrie, (Fief Joliette).....	Madame Joliette.....	192 68
78	Lavaltrie, (Fief Lavaltrie).....	Madame P. C. Coedel.....	124 94
79	Lavaltrie, (Fief Taillant).....	Madame Zail Chaput.....	110 03
80	Baronie de Longueuil.....	Charles Irwin Grant.....	2,280 18
81	Martel, ou Petit Lac.....	Ainé Massue.....	89 05
82	Martel.....	Widow and Heirs Eustache M. Vienne.....	42 03
83	Martel.....	Charles Vienne.....	12 17
84	Mille Isles (2-3 of 1st Con.).....	{ 1-2 Madame C. A. M. Globensky.....	361 94
		{ 1-2 Madame M. E. D. Laviolette.....	361 94
85	Mille Isles (1-3 of 1st Con.).....	{ 1-2 J. L. de Bellefeuille.....	190 08
		{ 1-2 Heirs de Bellefeuille.....	190 08
86	Mille Isles (2-3 of augment.).....	{ 1-2 Madame C. A. M. Globensky.....	534 81
		{ 1-2 Madame M. E. D. Laviolette.....	534 81
87	Mille Isles (1-3 of augment.).....	{ 1-2 J. L. de Bellefeuille.....	90 86
		{ 1-2 Heirs de Bellefeuille.....	90 86
88	Mondelet (Seigniorie).....	Hon. Dominique Mondelet.....	703 22
89	Mondelet (Fief).....	Heirs J. M. Mondelet.....	5 12
90	Monnoir.....	Hon. Jean Roch Rolland.....	1,347 65
91	Montarville.....	Olivier T. Bruneau.....	362 31
92	Nouvelle Longueuil.....	Hon. G. R. S. DeBeaujeu.....	1,906 57
93	Noyan.....	Mrs. M. C. Burton.....	733 12
94	Petite Nation.....	Hon. L. J. Papineau.....	595 87
95	Plaisance.....	Heirs Hon. D. B. Papineau.....	22 50
96	Primeau.....	Widow and Heirs Primeau.....	6 44
97	Radison.....	Hôpital Général de Montréal.....	5 00
98	Repentigny.....	Madame L. M. Viger.....	137 86
		<i>Carried over</i>	\$43,933 83

STATEMENT B—Continued.

No. of Cad.	Seigniories.	Proprietors.	Semi-Annual Revenue.
		<i>Brought over</i>	\$ 43,933 cts 83
99	Rigaud	Madame Bingham.....	1,715 31
100	Rosalie	Madame M. Laframboise.....	1,125 88
101	Rougemont.....	Madame De Rottermund.....	526 32
102	Rouville	Majur T. E. Campbell.....	489 82
103	Sabrevois	Mrs. E. J. Cleather.....	885 06
104	St. Armand.....	Heirs Dunn.....	
105	St. Blain.....	L. R. C. and C. A. C. DeLéry.....	38 14
106	St. Charles.....	Aimé Massue.....	296 02
107	St. Clair.....	J. M. Matthieu.....	4 25
108	St. Denis.....	{ 1-2 Henri D'Eschambault.....	163 82
		{ 1-2 G. L. F. D'Eschambault.....	163 82
109	St. François le Neuf.....	Alexandre E. Kierzkowski.....	426 52
110	St. George.....	Donald Ross.....	593 84
111	St. James.....	John Boston.....	202 47
112	St. Michel & La Trinité.....	Aimé Massue.....	167 57
112 } Bis }	Martigny.....	Aimé Massue.....	
113	St. Normand.....	John Pickle.....	122 04
114	St. Ours.....	Madame de St. Ours.....	1,141 75
115	St. Sulpice.....	Seminary of St. Sulpice.....	
116	Sault St. Louis.....	Iroquois Indians.....	301 18
117	Soulanges.....	Hon. G. R. S. De Beaujeu.....	1,792 18
118	Terrebonne.....	Madame Masson.....	844 49
119	l'hwaité.....	John Boston.....	74 14
120	Tremblay	J. Boucher de la Broquerie.....	60 49
121	Tremblay	J. Bte. Lalumière.....	24 54
122	Tremblay	Joseph Charron.....	5 67
123	Varennes	Félix Lussier.....	159 50
124	Varennes	Aimé Massue.....	1 27
125	Varennes	Mesdames Petit and Jodoin.....	
126	Varennes	J. Erasme Malhiot.....	2 50
127	Vaudreuil.....	Madame R. U. Harwood.....	667 42
128 } a. }	Vaudreuil (Fief Choisy).....	Charles Whitlock.....	
128 } b. }	Vaudreuil (Fief Choisy).....	Henriette Whitlock.....	
129	Verchères (Lot de Boucherville).....	C. B. de Boucherville.....	190 23
		{ 1-3 Jovite V. de Boucherville.....	21 78
130	Verchères (Lot Verchères).....	{ 1-3 Madame Olivier Robitaille.....	21 78
		{ 1-3 Philéas V. de Boucherville.....	21 78
131	Verchères (Lot de Léry).....	L. R. C. and C. A. C. DeLéry.....	64 32
132	Yamaska.....	George C. Dessaulles.....	987 52
		Total.....	\$ 60,634 61

N. E.—The Revenues of No. 70 Lac des Deux Montagnes and of No. 115 Saint Sulpice, are included in that of No. 61 Isle de Montréal.

STATEMENT B—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Semi-Annual Payment due on the 1st January, 1863, for the Casual Rights of the Seigniories in the District of Three Rivers.

No. of Cad.	Seigniories.	Proprietors.	Semi-Annual Revenue.
			\$ cts.
1	Baie du Febvre.....	Mrs. V. H. Pacaud.....	255 45
2	Baie du Febvre.....	Widow François Lemerise.....	1 03
3	Baie du Febvre.....	Widow François Despins.....	19 65
4	Baie du Febvre.....	Joseph Lemire.....	5 42
5	Baie du Febvre.....	Mrs. George Futvoye.....	1 28
6	Baie du Febvre.....	Louis Esdras Manseau.....	3 67
7	Bécancour.....	Theodore Hart.....	228 38
8	Bécancour.....	Heirs S. B. Hart.....	38 33
9	Boucher.....	E. M. Hart.....	8 28
10	Bourgmarie de l'Est.....	J. S. C. Wurtele.....	111 94
11	Carufel.....	François Boucher.....	129 36
12	ChAMPLAIN.....	G. W. Wicksteed.....	115 27
13	Commune des Trois Rivières.....	Corporation de la Cité des Trois Rivières.....	191 62
14	Courvaoyer.....	{ 6-7 J. L. de Bellefeuille.....	75 28
		{ 1-7 Miss Le Proust.....	12 55
15	Courval.....	Mrs. Miriam J. Hart.....	110 25
16	Deguir, or Rivière David.....	J. S. C. Wurtele.....	625 78
17	Dorvilliers.....	Heirs P. Charest.....	18 67
18	Dumontier.....	B. C. A. Gagy.....	270 53
19	Dutord.....	Heirs Moses Hart.....	78 72
20	Gentilly.....	L. R. C. and C. A. C. De Léry.....	407 40
21	Godfroy.....	{ 1-2 Mrs. C. E. Belle.....	68 32
		{ 1-2 Widow N. H. Désilets.....	68 32
22	Godfroy.....	J. L. de Bellefeuille and Heirs Courval.....	6 06
24	Grandpré.....	B. C. A. Gagy.....	209 57
25	Grosbois Ouest.....	B. C. A. Gagy.....	171 50
26	Grosbois Est.....	{ 2-3 B. C. A. Gagy.....	137 68
		{ 1-3 Heirs St. Louis.....	68 84
27	Hertel & Linctot.....	J. B. Lottinville, Isidore Dugré and Flavien Lottinville.....	6 94
28	Hertel & Linctot.....	Isidore Dugré.....	10 00
29	Hertel & Linctot.....	Widow Joseph Badeaux.....	3 93
30	Hertel & Linctot.....	Mrs. Mary McCarthy Hart.....	6 00
31	Hertel & Linctot.....	Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers.....	6 00
32	Hertel & Linctot.....	Etienne Tapin.....	.....
33	Hertel & Linctot.....	Widow James Dickson.....	.....
34	Hertel & Marsolette.....	J. Bte. Chartier.....	21 33
35	Hertel & Marsolette.....	D. Kinnear.....	31 41
36	Hertel & Marsolette.....	Heirs Moses Hart.....	8 06
37	Hertel & Marsolette.....	Thomas Burns.....	37 71
38	Hertel & Marsolette.....	Isidore Cossette.....	0 59
39	Hautbooc.....	Heirs & Widow P. B. Dumoulin.....	28 49
40	Hope.....	James Armstrong.....	54 38
41	Labadie.....	A. L. P. de Courval.....	2 96
42	Labadie.....	Heirs & Widow P. B. Dumoulin.....	7 58
43	Labadie.....	Heirs J. M. de Tonnancour.....	4 25
44	Lanaudière.....	Heirs S. Gerrard.....	44 10
45	LaVallière.....	Heirs de Tonnancour.....	281 62
		{ 11-14 Heirs J. Wurtele.....	70 64
46	Lussaudière.....	{ 1 14 Miss M. A. L. Legendre.....	6 42
		{ 1-14 Miss M. A. C. Legendre.....	6 42
		{ 1-14 Heirs of Mrs. Delisle.....	6 42
47	Maskinongé.....	E. C. Cuthbert.....	326 08
48	Maskinongé.....	Norbert Duchesny.....	73 32
49	Maskinongé.....	François Boucher.....	33 45
50	Maskinongé.....	Mrs. L. A. Duchesny.....	24 44
51	Maskinongé.....	N. S. de Carufel.....	12 51
52	Maskinongé.....	Joseph Fleury.....	1 43
		Carried over.....	4,555 68

STATEMENT B—Continued.

No. of Cad.	Seigniories.	Proprietors.	Semi-Annual Revenue.
			\$ cts.
		<i>Brought over</i>	4,555 68
53	Maskinongé	Joseph Dupuis.....	1 43
54	Maskinongé.....	Pierre Dupuis	1 81
55	Marie-Anne.....	Heirs S. Gerrard.....	8 43
56	Nicolet	H. W. and A. Trigge.....	474 56
57	Nicolet	Mrs. V. H. Pacaud.....	59 64
58	Nicolet	Mrs. M. A. C. Marler.....	27 24
59	Niverville	Mrs. Onézime Chenevert.....	124 49
60	Niverville	J. Boucher de Niverville.....	6 90
61	Niverville	Widow Joseph Badeaux.....	10 05
62	Pierreville.....	F. X. Biron	26 92
63	Pierreville.....	Abénaquis Indians	19 18
64	Pointe du Lac.....	Heirs Montour.....	130 59
65	Rivière du Loup.....	Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers.....	460 17
66	Robert.....	R. H. Johnston.....	122 34
67	Rocquetaillade	{ 1-2 Mrs. C. E. Bells.....	42 27
		{ 1-2 Widow N. H. Désilets.....	42 27
68	Ste. Anne de la Perade.....	Heirs Hon. J. Hale.....	363 08
		{ 121-168 Heirs J. Wurtele.....	96 00
		{ 14-168 Michel LeMaitre.....	11 12
69	St. François du Lac	{ 11-168 Miss M. A. L. Legendre	8 74
		{ 11-168 Miss M. A. C. Legendre.....	8 74
		{ 11-168 Heirs of Mrs. Delisle.....	8 74
70	St. François du Lac.....	Abénaquis Indians.....	30 00
71	Ste. Marguerite.....	Widow A. B. Hart.....	121 58
72	Ste. Marie.....	Heirs Augustin Boisvert.....	80 32
73	St. Pierre les Becquets.....	{ 5-8 Heirs Delanaudière and Baby.....	172 78
		{ 3-8 Hon. Jean Roch Rolland.....	103 66
74	Vieuxpont	Widow A. B. Hart.....	37 72
		Total.....	7,156 45

STATEMENT B—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Semi-Annual Payment due on the 1st January, 1863, for the Casua
Rights of the Seigniories in the Districts of Quebec, Kamouraska, and Gaspé.

No. for reference.	Seigniories.	Proprietors.	Semi-Annual Revenus.	
			\$	cts.
1	Argentenaye	André Lemelin	82	85
2	Aubert Gallion	Heirs Wm. Poyer.....	34	93
3	Augmentation St. Michel.....	T. G. Launière	321	14
4	Do	J. T. Taschereau	55	47
5	Beaulieu ou La Groisardière	Frs. Gourdeau, et al.....	25	03
6	Beauport	Dame G. B. Hall	224	06
7	Do (Domaine).....	Dlle. DeSalaberry.....	1	25
8	Bourg Louis S.O.....	J. A. et E. A. Panet.....	69	67
9	Do N.E.....	Peter Langlois	138	62
10	Belair	Heirs Hart.....	28	25
11	Beauvais.....	L. R. C. and C. A. C. DeLéry	31	01
12	Bonsecours.....	Représentants Noel	143	33
13	Beauchamp	Andrew Stuart	160	66
14	Beaumont.....	L. P. H. Turgeon	345	57
15	Berthier	Dames de l'Hôpital Général.....	226	99
16	Bic.....	W. D. Campbell.....	156	74
17	Côte de Beupre.....	Séminaire de Québec.....	1,610	68
18	Cap aux Diamants.....	La Fabrique N. D. de Québec.....	239	33
19	Coulonges.....	Séminaire de Québec.....	557	76
20	Cumberland.....	Heirs E. Harbottle	13	23
21	Dumesnil	James Motz	4	12
22	D'Orsainville.....	L'Hôpital Général de Québec.....	34	73
23	Domaine de la Couronne, Québec	La Couronne.....		
24	Do (Banlieue).....	Do		
25	Demaure.....	Les Pauvres de L'Hôtel-Dieu.....	314	61
26	D'Auteuil	G. A. Allsopp, et al.....	114	78
27	Deschambault.....	Sir Chas. Stuart, et al.....	165	05
28	Deschambault (Domaine).....	Dlle. A. De La Gorgendière	8	11
29	Des Plaines	Repts. Noel	167	46
30	Eboulements	Hon. M. P. Laterrière.....	225	12
31	Fossambault	Hon. A. J. Duchesnay	98	43
32	Franc Aleu	Les Dames Ursulines.....	22	26
33	Fournier	Eucher Couillard	35	92
34	Gouffre	Dames Drapeau	169	34
35	Grand Pré.....	Révd. C. Morico	104	52
36	Gaudarville.....	Hon. A. J. Duchesnay	197	72
37	Gaspé	Représentants M. Hart.....	51	85
38	Gagné ou Gamache	L. A. and J. O. Beaubien.....	16	24
39	Granville	J. V. Taché, et al.....	1	09
40	Isles aux Coudres.....	Le Séminaire de Québec.....	63	85
41	Isles d'Orléans	Les Dames Drapeau.....	324	60
42	Do	Alex. Poulin	138	09
43	Isle aux Grues	Dlle. McPherson.....	16	14
44	Islet Bonsecours	O. E. Casgrain	253	33
45	Do	J. B. Belanger, et al.....	11	57
46	Do	J. M. Belanger	0	71
47	Do	Jos. N. Martin	37	29
48	Do	Eucher Couillard	1	44
49	Do	Adel. Gagnon	7	22
50	Do (Fief Fortin).....	O. E. Casgrain, et al.....	24	10
51	Islet St. Jean	Adel. Gagnon.....	1	81
52	Do	R. N. Couillard.....	8	69
53	Do	O. E. Casgrain	88	60
54	Do	Jos. M. Couillard	3	91
55	Do	J. E. C. Desprès, et al.....	48	99
56	Do	Angèle Caron	7	88
		Carried over.....	\$7286	04

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

No. for reference.	Seigniories.	Proprietors.	Semi-Annual
			Revenue.
		<i>Brought over</i>	\$ cts. \$7286 04
57	Islet St. Jean.....	Joseph Caron.....	0 83
58	Islet du Portage.....	Repts. J. S. Campbell.....	185 08
59	Isle Verte.....	Chas. Bertrand.....	187 75
60	Do.....	Arch. Campbell.....	1 98
61	Do.....	John G. Seaton.....	10 63
62	Do.....	J. Bte. Côté.....	4 25
63	Do.....	L. N. Gauvreau.....	136 61
64	Do.....	Héirs. P. Fraser, <i>et al.</i>	1 41
65	Do.....	Peter Fraser.....	1 62
66	Do.....	Simon Fraser.....	3 35
67	Do.....	Malcolm Fraser.....	1 19
68	Do.....	Alex. Fraser.....	0 76
69	Jacques Cartier.....	Geo. A. Allsopp, <i>et al.</i>	28 59
70	Joliet.....	Jean T. Taschereau.....	677 56
71	Joliet.....	Héritiers P. E. Taschereau.....	165 05
72	Kamouraska.....	J. V. Taché, <i>et al.</i>	1,007 05
73	La Chevallerie.....	Dlle. C. Riverin.....	15 15
74	La Chevrotière.....	Amable Bochet, <i>et al.</i>	59 72
75	Do.....	Victor Gariépy.....	69 97
76	La Tesserie.....	Dlle. Eliz. Trottier.....	1 91
77	Les Grondines.....	Peter Burnet.....	180 33
78	Lotbinière.....	Dame G. J. Joly.....	626 76
79	Lauzon.....	La Couronne.....	324 19
80	Livaudière.....	G. G. Launière, <i>et al.</i>	7 73
81	L'Épinay.....	Louis Blais.....	7 98
82	do.....	J. Bte. Morin.....	14 04
83	do.....	Godfroi Blais.....	0 78
84	do.....	Héritiers W. Patton.....	5 29
85	do.....	Euclier Couillard.....	24 43
86	Lafrenaye.....	Augt. Bernier.....	68 78
87	Lessard.....	And. et H. Stuart.....	645 74
88	La Rivière Ouelle (Bouteillerie).....	P. T. Casgrain.....	505 01
89	Le Parc.....	W. & E. Fraser.....	168 13
90	Lessard ou Lamollaie.....	Dames Drapeau.....	314 49
91	Lepage et Thibierge.....	do.....	5 27
92	La Grande Rivière.....	Charles Robin, <i>et al.</i>	193 66
93	Mount Murray.....	Hon. J. M. Fraser.....	718 46
94	Murray's Bay.....	John Naine.....	32 62
95	Monceau.....	Charles Panet.....	31 36
96	Maranda.....	Répts Noel.....	59 54
97	Matane.....	Jane Douglas, <i>et al.</i>	280 26
98	Madawaska.....	Philander Colburn, <i>et al.</i>	354 97
99	Notre Dame des Anges.....	La Couronne.....	449 90
100	do de Québec.....	La Fabrique N. D. de Québec.....	284 13
101	Neuville.....	E. Larue, <i>et al.</i>	220 76
102	Nicolas Riou.....	Dames Drapeau.....	87 27
103	Portneuf.....	George Burns Symes.....	32 90
104	Pachot.....	Dames Drapeau.....	273 56
105	Peiras ou Mitis.....	A. and D. Ferguson.....	453 51
106	Recollets.....	L'Hôpital Général de Québec.....	14 28
107	Rigaud, Vaudreuil.....	L. R. C. and C. A. C. DeLéry.....	207 80
108	Rivière du Sud.....	Jos. et Ls. Nicol.....	22 82
109	do.....	Héritiers W. Patton.....	49 59
110	do.....	J. Bte. and L. C. Dupuis.....	22 97
111	do.....	Godfroi Blais.....	79 80
112	do.....	Jacques Fournier.....	36 38
113	do.....	Euclier Couillard.....	150 43
114	do (Rief St. Luc).....	Frans. Tétu.....	149 61
115	Réaume.....	P. A. De Gaspé, <i>et al.</i>	287 80
116	Rivière du Loup.....	W. and E. Fraser.....	
117	Rimousky et St. Barnabé.....	Dames Drapeau.....	
		<i>Carried over</i>	\$17,239 88

STATEMENT B—Continued.

No. for Reference.	Seigniories.	Proprietors.	Semi-Annual Revenues.	
			\$	cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	\$17,239	83
118	Bimousky et St. Barnabé.....	Ed. Pouliot.....	2	07
119	do	Chas. Lepage.....	3	70
120	do	Victor Rehel.....	0	24
121	do	Alex. and Et. Côté.....	1	27
122	do	P. Gagné dit Belleavance.....	1	59
123	do	Jean Lepage.....	5	38
124	do	André Côté.....	5	54
125	St. Joseph ou L'Epinay.....	Héritiers Stuart.....	39	70
126	do	Hôtel-Dieu de Québec.....	0	39
127	Sault-au-Matelot.....	Le Séminaire de Québec.....	1,329	12
129	St. Joseph.....	Dames Ursulines de Québec.....	10	08
129	St. Michel.....	Le Séminaire de Québec.....	66	63
130	St. François.....	Héritiers A. Parant.....	42	02
131	Sillery.....	La Couronne.....		
132	St. Ursule.....	Héritiers A. Parant.....	20	48
133	St. Ignace.....	L'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec.....	353	90
134	St. Gabriel.....	La Couronne.....		
135	St. Jean D'Eschailions.....	Dame Roch de St. Ours <i>et al.</i>	218	35
136	Sto. Croix.....	Dames Ursulines de Québec.....	458	52
137	St. Gilles Beaurivagé.....	Arthur Ross.....	465	27
138	St. Anne.....	Dames Ursulines de Québec.....	31	19
139	St. Etienne.....	William Pozer.....	220	75
140	St. Edouard.....	Geo. Desbarats.....	5	90
140	St. Edouard.....	Henry George Pyke.....	0	69
141	St. Marie, S. O.....	Héritiers P. E. Taschereau.....	104	23
142	do N. E.....	do.....	147	78
143	do S. O.....	Olivier Perrault.....	51	00
144	do N. E.....	do.....	129	68
145	do S. O.....	Héritiers G. L. Taschereau.....	63	01
146	do N. E.....	do.....	31	80
147	do Linière.....	Hérit. Dme. J. Tashereau, <i>et al.</i>	115	80
148	do Taschereau.....	do.....	13	10
149	do S. O.....	Amélie Duchesnay.....	35	11
150	do N. E.....	Hon. E. Duchesnay.....	29	09
151	do (Banalité).....	Héritiers P. E. Taschereau <i>et al.</i>	350	00
152	St. Joseph, N. E.....	J. T. Tashereau.....	39	20
153	do S. O.....	Hérit. De La Gorgendière, <i>et al.</i>	168	25
154	do N. E.....	Olivier Perrault.....	49	44
155	do N. E.....	Héritiers P. E. Taschereau.....	38	20
156	do N. E.....	Héritiers Lindsay.....	23	81
157	Ste. Barbe de la Famine.....	L. R. C. and C. A. C. DeLéry.....	86	72
158	St. Charles.....	Dame J. G. Hanna.....	29	68
159	St. Michel.....	L. Launière, <i>et al.</i>	306	20
160	St. Valier.....	Héritiers de Lanaudière.....	450	79
161	Ste. Claire.....	Dames Drapeau.....	2	88
162	St. Jean Port Joli.....	P. A. De Gaspé <i>et al.</i>	514	27
163	St. Roch des Aulnais.....	P. Amable Dionne.....	498	68
164	St. Denis de Ste. Anne.....	Elisée Dionne.....	213	11
165	Ste. Anne La Pocatière.....	Do.....	486	96
166	St. Denis de la Rivière Ouelle.....	Hérs. Blanchet.....	184	75
167	Shoolbred.....	John U. Campbell, <i>et al.</i>	42	90
168	St. Anne des Monts.....	John LeBoutillier.....	1	72
169	Tilly.....	Repts. Noel.....	132	35
		<i>Carried over</i>	\$24,873	06

STATEMENT B—Continued.

No. for Reference.	Seigniories.	Propriétaires.	Semi-Annual Revenue.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 24,873 05
170	Trois Pistoles.....	J. B. Rioux, (Capitaine).....	89 08
171	Do	Et. D'Amour.....	3 88
172	Do	E. Rioux (S. Primitif).....	38 09
173	Do	Nazaire Têtu.....	4 94
174	Do	Repts. Capt. J. B. Rioux.....	12 57
175	Do	Hérs. Benjamin Rioux.....	4 31
176	Do	" Paul Rioux	23 22
177	Do	Louis Bertrand	9 19
178	Do	E. Rioux (Pilote).....	2 57
179	Do	J. B. & F. Rioux	7 64
180	Do	Pierre Rioux	20 93
181	Do	Louis Leclair.....	2 33
182	Do	Léandro Beaucher dit Morency.....	3 07
183	Do	Phil. Renouf	15 55
184	Ursulines	Dames Ursulines de Québec.....	475 03
185	Villeray	N. Larue.....	10 95
186	Villemay.....	Chas. Robertson.....	28 27
187	Vincennes.....	Félix Fortier.....	45 59
188	Vincelotte.....	L. A. and J. O. Beaubien.....	204 36
189	Verbois.....	W. & E. Fraser.....	373 68
		Total.....	\$26,247 65

HENRY JUDAH,

Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE SEIGNIORIAL COMMISSION,
Montreal, 12th December, 1862.

The following amounts were paid for the Capital of the Casual Rights of the *Arrière* Fiefs of the Seigniori of Montreal, viz:—

<i>Fiefs.</i>	<i>Propriétaires.</i>	<i>Amount paid.</i>
St. Augustin.....	Hôtel Dieu.....	\$ 21,390 00
St. Joseph.....	Hôtel Dieu.....	31,629 00
Nazareth	Hôtel Dieu.....	39,595 00
Lagauchetière.....	Hon. Sir L. H. Lafontaine.....	6,956 45
Lagauchetière.....	Madame Joseph Bourret.....	6,956 44
Lagauchetière.....	Dr. Pierre Beaubien.....	6,956 44
Closse.....	Theodore Hart.....	14,202 67
Bellevue and Hôtel Dieu.....	Seminary of St. Sulpice.....	3,836 50
		<u>\$131,522 50</u>

Mr. Varin established the value of the Casual Rights of the Jesuits' Estates; the amount annually to the sum of \$5,554.97, representing a Capital of 92,582.83.

The amounts paid down and the balances still due are shown in my answers to Questions Numbers 5 and 6, and I therefore refer to them.

Ques. 24. Who have been the Commissioners under the Seigniorial Indemnity Act, and what have been your duties? *Ans.* The following persons have been Commissioners under the Seigniorial Act of 1854:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Henry Judah, | 6. Joseph Edouard Turootte, |
| 2. Jean Chabot, | 7. Cyrille Delagrave, |
| 3. Siméon Lelievre, | 8. Peter Winter, |
| 4. Louis Archambault, | 9. J. G. Lebel, |
| 5. Norbert Dumas, | 10. Jean Bte. Varin. |

The duties of the Commissioners were:

1st. To make a Cadastre or Schedule for each Seignior, or separate part of one, showing the extent of each lot, and the amount of the Cens et Rentes, or yearly rent payable therefor, valuing and reducing all rents payable in kind to a money value;

2. To estimate and establish the value of the Lucrative Seigniorial Rights, consisting of,

I. The Lods et Ventes, or Mutation Fines,

II. The Right of Banality, and

III. The Droit de Quint, or Mutation Fines payable on the sale of an Arrière-Fief; and to enter their awards for each Seignior, or separate part of one, in its Cadastre;

3. To estimate and establish the value of the other rights, and of the domain, mills and unceded lands, held and possessed by each Seignior;

4. To fix the total value of each Seignior or separate part of one;

5. To estimate and establish the value of the Rights of the Crown, and to apportion the value of the Quint among the Seigniories liable to it, in proportion to their value;

6. To give the necessary notices, to deposit each Cadastre for inspection in the Seignior for which it was made, and to examine and decide all objections made thereto;

7. To sit as a Court of Revision composed of three members, and decide the objections and complaints brought against the awards and decisions given in making the Cadastres; and

8. To make a Duplicate and Triplicate Abridged Schedules of each Cadastre, to deposit the Cadastres according to law, in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, and with the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Receiver General, to give public notice of their deposit, and to deliver a copy of the Triplicate Abridged Schedule to the Seignior.

The Commissioners have also been employed in paying semi-annually the Constituted Rents representing the Casual Rights, to the Seigniors.

Ques. 25. Have your proceedings and decisions been subject to the control of the Government or Law Courts, or have you been practically irresponsible? *Ans.* The proceedings and decisions of the Commissioners have been subject to the Court of Revision, consisting of four Commissioners selected by the Government, of whom three formed a Court, and also to the superintending power and control of the Superior Court, but in only three cases have Seigniors applied to the latter.

Ques. 26. How have the expenses of your Commission and the awards made by you been paid? Have they passed through the regular ordeal of Government expenditure, or have they undergone any examination before payment? State fully what has been the practice? *Ans.* The practice has been to submit the payments to be made to the Seigniors to the Receiver General, and to make them on his instructions to that effect; and duplicate receipts have been furnished to him from time to time as such payments were made. Warrants have been issued from time to time for the amounts required for the expenses of the Commission, the expenses have been paid by the Commissioners, and the vouchers and duplicate receipts for all the payments made have been regularly sent to the Receiver General.

Louis Prevost, Esq., Clerk to the Quebec Fire Loan, called in and Examined.

[By the *Chairman.*]

Ques. 1. How long have you been Fire Loan Clerk, and are your duties confined to subjects connected with the Loan? *Ans.* I was appointed Clerk, charged with the management of the Quebec Fire Loan, on the 28th day of May, 1850, and my duties are confined to subjects connected with the Loan.

Ques. 2. Will you lay before the Committee a statement of the persons to whom, and the times when, advances were made—the description of securities taken for such advances—the rate of interest payable on such advances—the periods when, and the amounts of, any payments made to the Government by the individuals to whom advances were made, showing how much was on account of interest, and how much on account of principal—and the amount due at this date by such individual debtor for both principal and interest? *Ans.* A statement of the persons to whom the advances were made, showing the amount due both in capital and interest up to the 1st of May, instant, with Appendices, &c., showing the total amount recovered on properties hypothecated to the Crown and sold by the Sheriff, and the proportions on account of interest and capital, are now respectfully herewith appended. The advances were made at two different periods: the first in the autumn of the year 1847 and beginning of the following year, and the second in the spring of the year 1848. These advances were made on the guarantee of real property owned by the party applying for an advance; few gave other securities; but these securities were generally conditional, and to the effect that the party borrowing from the Government would construct a building on his lot according to the conditions of the loan. The rate of interest is four per cent. per annum. The amount received on account of interest is about \$19,659; the amount received on account of capital is about \$9,818; forming altogether, both on account of interest and capital, a sum of about \$29,477.

Ques. 3. Have steps been taken at any time for enforcing payment from the debtors? If so, state what they were, and why they were not successful. *Ans.* There was a judgment recovered against one Bédard on the 25th October, 1849. Latterly, there was an action instituted against one Thomas Heazle, who had purchased a property hypothecated to the Crown; he paid the amount and the law expenses. Another action was taken out, *en déclaration d'hypothèque*, against one Robert Millier, who had purchased a property hypothecated to the Crown, and both the capital and interest were recovered. Circular letters signed by the law officers were sent round to the debtors, claiming the amount due, but no further action was taken.

Ques. 4. Is there any reason to doubt the sufficiency or validity of the securities taken for the loans? If so, state particulars and cases, and in whose hands the securities themselves are deposited? *Ans.* The Crown has a privileged claim, in preference to all other creditors, for the increased value of the property erected on lots hypothecated to the Crown for the loan; and, in addition to the above privilege, the Crown has a hypothec or mortgage on the lot taking rank and effect from the respective dates of the bonds; and also a general hypothec affecting all other real property owned at any time by the debtor. The loans were made under notarial bonds, with mortgages on real property. The original bonds remained with the notary in whose office they were executed, and a copy of each of these bonds is filed in the Loan Office.

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
1 Joseph Adam.....	200	0	0			
2 Charles Audy.....	200	0	0	121	15	4
3 Joseph Allard.....	250	0	0	159	9	0
4 Pierre Allard.....	300	0	0	182	8	9
5 Widow Jacques Audy.....	100	0	0	62	2	2
6 Louis Amiot.....	300	0	0	182	18	3
7 Abraham Amiot.....	400	0	0	243	11	0
8 David Andrews.....	150	0	0	90	16	11
9 G. A. Allsopp (paid).....	300	0	0			
10 George Allan.....	150	0	0	85	1	9
11 François Audy.....	200	0	0	121	5	0
12 Michel Alain.....	200	0	0	121	9	1
13 Ignace Adam.....	200	0	0	116	1	2
14 Widow Joseph Alain.....	145	0	0	89	12	3
15 Séraphin Arel.....	100	0	0	50	16	5
16 Charles Audet dit Lapointe.....	200	0	0	121	13	7
17 Joseph Allard.....	100	0	0	61	11	5
18 Pierre Ampleman.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
19 Pierre Bouchard.....	340	0	0	200	1	4
20 François Beland, senior.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
21 François Beland, junior.....	150	0	0	91	6	7
22 Ignace Barbeau.....	200	0	0	121	12	3
23 Honoré Barbeau.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
24 F. X. Bourbeau.....	50	0	0	32	1	1
25 Robert Brown.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
26 Joseph Barbeau.....	300	0	0	181	17	8
27 François Belleau.....	200	0	0	121	14	8
28 John Boomer.....	300	0	0	182	10	0
29 John Bethel.....	200	0	0	109	12	11
30 Simon Bedard.....	300	0	0	182	11	0
31 Hyppolite Bertrand.....	300	0	0	182	13	8
32 Widow Edouard Bilodeau.....	100	0	0	60	17	2
33 Jean Belanger.....	300	0	0	179	9	8
34 Frances Braün.....	100	0	0	57	15	5
35 George Bésset.....	400	0	0	227	10	8
36 J. B. Bureau.....	250	0	0	152	2	5
37 Felix Bigaouette.....	400	0	0	248	8	5
38 Jean Olivier Bigaouette.....	300	0	0	170	11	3
39 George Bigaouette.....	150	0	0	90	9	9
40 Widow J. Binet.....	100	0	0	60	16	3
41 Augustin Blais.....	200	0	0	121	2	7
42 Pierre Boivin.....	200	0	0	56	11	0
43 Joseph Elie dit Breton.....	200	0	0	120	13	7
44 Huldah Burke.....	200	0	0	97	9	7
45 Louis Berthelot.....	200	0	0	39	16	4
46 Benjamin Blais.....	50	0	0	28	0	1
47 François Beaumont.....	100	0	0	60	14	10
48 Edouard Boulet.....	200	0	0	121	14	11
49 Philipp Brunet.....	200	0	0	104	4	4
50 Jean Bedard.....	150	0	0	91	1	11
51 J. B. Bernier.....	200	0	0	121	14	0
52 Alexandre Beaulé.....	200	0	0	121	7	2
53 P. M. Bardy.....	200	0	0	120	17	10
54 Isidore Bernier.....	150	0	0	90	18	3
55 Olivier Blais.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
56 John Burke.....	100	0	0	57	17	9
57 Pierre Beland.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
58 John Brown (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
59 Antoine Brindamour.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
Carried forward.....				6454	8	0

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward.....				6454	8	0
60 Joseph Baker.....	100	0	0	60	18	9
61 Joseph Boily.....	200	0	0	121	1	7
62 Henry Bentley (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
63 Joseph Bedard.....	200	0	0	101	4	8
64 William Brown.....	400	0	0	228	17	8
65 J. B. Boivin.....	200	0	0	121	9	9
66 Widow J. B. Bigaquette.....	250	0	0	152	2	5
67 François Barbeau.....	200	0	0	121	3	5
68 Jean Bezeau.....	200	0	0	45	19	10
69 Widow Erienne Bourbeau.....	200	0	0	121	2	9
70 George Belleau (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
71 Isaac Bertrand.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
72 Joseph Begin.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
73 Joseph Bedard (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
74 Louis Blais (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
75 Thomas Bedard.....	100	0	0	60	10	0
76 Joseph Cartwright.....	200	0	0	121	0	6
77 Pierre Chateaufort.....	150	0	0	91	0	8
78 Archibald Campbell.....	200	0	0	104	11	4
79 Henry Cadoret.....	100	0	0	60	18	0
80 Joseph Corbin (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
81 Charles Crépin.....	200	0	0	121	16	4
82 Edward Carroll.....	300	0	0	182	12	3
83 Frederic Chrétien.....	100	0	0	60	17	11
84 Charles Chamberland (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
85 Zacharie Chabot.....	100	0	0	60	11	10
86 Toussaint Chapeleau (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
87 John Curtin (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
88 Clement Cazeau.....	150	0	0	76	5	11
89 Jean Cloutier.....	200	0	0	121	14	0
90 Adélaïde Chartré.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
91 Jacques Chartrain.....	150	0	0	91	1	6
92 Zéphirin Chartré.....	200	0	0	182	12	0
93 Benjamin Campbell.....	150	0	0	91	2	4
94 John Childs.....	200	0	0	184	14	1
95 Louis Côté.....	125	0	0	76	6	1
96 Joseph Cantin.....	200	0	0	121	13	11
97 Joseph Cloutier.....	150	0	0	91	6	7
98 François Clouet.....	150	0	0	90	13	2
99 James Courtney.....	100	0	0	61	5	6
100 Marie Ame Cazeau.....	150	0	0	81	5	0
101 Louis Claisse.....	200	0	0	114	10	1
102 Charles Chateaufort.....	200	0	0	117	9	0
103 Joseph Cantin.....	200	0	0	121	7	7
104 Louis Chevette.....	200	0	0	117	9	2
105 Charles Côté.....	50	0	0	20	5	9
106 Magloire Cameron.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
107 Joseph Carrier.....	200	0	0	121	14	11
108 François Cantin.....	200	0	0	121	8	5
109 Benoni Chaput.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
110 Ferdinand Carrier.....	200	0	0	117	10	11
111 Claude Caron.....	250	0	0	150	5	5
112 Widow Benoni Coulombe.....	200	0	0	65	2	2
113 Widow Guillaume Chevalier.....	100	0	0	62	16	3
114 François Corbin.....	75	0	0	45	15	0
115 Matthew Campbell.....	100	0	0	17	12	6
116 François Drouin.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
Carried forward.....				11045	0	1

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward.....				11045	0	1
117 Michel Denis.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
118 F. X. Dumontier.....	100	0	0	58	17	9
119 Job De Garis.....	150	0	0	91	6	7
120 John Davidson (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
121 Thomas De Lamare.....	300	0	0	170	13	3
122 Charles Dubuc.....	150	0	0	91	5	0
123 Pierre Dion.....	200	0	0	121	2	9
124 Grégoire Darveau.....	200	0	0	121	9	2
125 Edouard Dostie.....	300	0	0	179	13	3
126 Isaac Dorion.....	200	0	0	117	8	10
127 P. O. Dupuy.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
128 William Drum.....	400	0	0	243	1	10
129 James Dinning.....	400	0	0	235	6	3
130 Etienne Doré.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
131 F. X. Drolet.....	200	0	0	117	18	1
132 Pierre Dasilva.....	200	0	0	121	0	6
133 J. B. Dussault.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
134 F. X. Dion.....	200	0	0	121	14	3
135 Edouard Dorion.....	75	0	0	45	15	3
136 Abraham Durand.....	200	0	0	126	17	10
137 David Dion.....	150	0	0	91	3	5
138 Heirs Dupuis.....	100	0	0	60	9	0
139 Antoine Déry.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
140 Charles Devarennes.....	50	0	0	30	7	4
141 Edouard Dufresne.....	160	0	0	66	2	2
142 Louis Déry.....	200	0	0	123	5	8
143 François Darveau.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
144 Charles Dodridge (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
145 William Day.....	100	0	0	60	14	9
146 Charles Drouin.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
147 Augustin Denis.....	100	0	0	60	17	0
148 J. B. Dussault.....	200	0	0	121	13	11
149 Joseph Dion.....	150	0	0	91	1	11
150 Julien Dubuc.....	200	0	0	121	10	6
151 Félix Débigaré.....	150	0	0	84	0	7
152 Augustin Déglise.....	150	0	0	91	19	7
153 Augustin Desroches.....	150	0	0	91	1	11
154 J. A. Dorval.....	200	0	0	113	9	2
155 Michel Dampierre.....	150	0	0	91	6	7
156 François Dussault.....	200	0	0	121	6	4
157 August n Donaldson.....	150	0	0	84	14	11
158 Pierre Déry.....	200	0	0	120	19	9
159 Jean Deblois.....	200	0	0	122	10	11
160 Josephte Durand.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
161 Joseph Darveau.....	200	0	0	121	3	4
162 Pierre Drouin.....	200	0	0	121	3	5
163 Pierre Droiet.....	250	0	0	149	5	10
164 Pierre Drolet, senior.....	100	0	0	61	13	4
165 Widow Joseph Daigle.....	50	0	0	30	15	8
166 Jean DeLàge dit Lavigueur.....	200	0	0	121	13	7
167 Gervais Emond.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
168 René Emond.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
169 Augustin Emond.....	200	0	0	122	2	2
170 Louis Falardeau.....	200	0	0	121	13	7
171 F. X. Fournier.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
172 Daniel Fitzpatrick.....	75	0	0	42	9	10
173 Alexander Fraser.....	300	0	0	170	4	2
Carried forward.....				16815	4	1

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				16815	4	1
174 Michel Fiset.....	200	0	0	121	10	11
175 Ignace Fortier.....	200	0	0	119	15	6
176 Théophile Fortin.....	150	0	0	90	15	0
177 Widow A. Fournel.....	50	0	0	30	1	1
178 Charles Fagui.....	150	0	0	89	11	7
179 Louis Fiset.....	200	0	0	112	15	6
180 Alexander Fr-ser.....	200	0	0	103	0	1
181 Frew & Craibue (sold by Sheriff).....	400	0	0			
182 François Falardeau.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
183 Jean Frederic.....	200	0	0	121	14	11
184 Louis Fournier.....	100	0	0	56	2	2
185 Pierre Fournier.....	200	0	0	74	14	7
186 Raymond Frelatte.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
187 Robert Flukes.....	50	0	0	22	1	1
188 Edouard Gingras.....	310	0	0	186	11	8
189 Marc Giroux.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
190 Etienne Gauvreau.....	100	0	0	60	18	9
191 Gaspard Garneau.....	400	0	0	243	11	0
192 Pierre Gauvreau, junior.....	200	0	0	121	13	4
193 Angele Gérard, Widow Juneau.....	100	0	0	60	14	7
194 Joseph Gingras.....	200	0	0	121	13	4
195 Prudent Gervais.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
196 François Garneau.....	50	0	0	26	1	1
197 Pierre Gingras.....	200	0	0	118	4	4
198 Michel Gingras.....	100	0	0	60	2	6
199 Jean Grenier.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
200 Widow Pierre Gingras (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
201 Louis Gauthier.....	200	0	0	121	13	4
202 Augustin Gauthier.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
203 Honoré Gingras.....	150	0	0	91	17	5
204 F. X. Gingras.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
205 Marie Anne Gagnon, Widow Beaupré.....	200	0	0	105	6	6
206 Godfroy Gingras.....	200	0	0	118	6	0
207 Michel Gauvin.....	300	0	0	184	8	9
208 Michel Girard, fils (sold by Sheriff).....	100	0	0			
209 Widow Jane Glass.....	250	0	0	151	15	11
210 Charles Godbout.....	200	0	0	73	0	1
211 Michel Girard, senior.....	150	0	0	44	5	3
212 Joseph Gaboury.....	200	0	0	115	11	2
213 Jean Guérard.....	200	0	0	117	7	7
214 Michel E. Gauvreau (sold by Sheriff).....	100	0	0			
215 Pierre Gauvreau, senior.....	200	0	0	121	9	2
216 Widow J. B. Gagné.....	200	0	0	121	9	7
217 Edouard Gaboury.....	150	0	0	91	6	1
218 Pierre Guilmet.....	300	0	0	179	3	2
219 Antoine Giroux.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
220 Magloire Gingue.....	200	0	0	121	3	11
221 Germain Guay.....	200	0	0	121	8	9
222 Pierre Gingras.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
223 Marguerite Gagné, wife of Joseph Hamel (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
224 J. B. Gingras.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
225 Widow Gabriel Gagnon.....	155	0	0	91	13	0
226 Matthew Graham.....	50	0	0	30	1	1
227 Augustin Guérin.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
228 Magloire Garon.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
229 Augustin Gingras.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
230 Pierre Giroux.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
Carried forward.....				21983	17	11

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward.....				21983	17	11
231 Pierre Gagnon.....	300	0	0	182	13	3
232 Félix Glackmeyer (sold by Sheriff).....	300	0	0			
233 Michael Green.....	100	0	0	60	15	8
234 J. B. Hamel.....	125	0	0	75	9	8
235 Joseph Hamel.....	400	0	0	243	12	9
236 Charles Huot.....	300	0	0	182	11	0
237 George Henderson.....	200	0	0	119	7	2
238 Léon Hamel.....	200	0	0	93	10	6
239 John Samuel Hill.....	400	0	0	242	5	9
240 Frédéric Hesse.....	300	0	0	176	13	3
241 Pierre Huot.....	400	0	0	241	18	10
242 John Hetherington.....	200	0	0	117	14	0
243 John Houghton.....	200	0	0	113	4	4
244 Widow John Hazlett (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
245 Marie Huot, Widow Vocelle.....	150	0	0	91	1	9
246 John Harwood.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
247 Robert Hopper.....	100	0	0	61	0	10
248 Simon Hébert dit Lecompte.....	150	0	0	91	3	3
249 Joseph Johnson.....	150	0	0	84	17	4
250 Jean Jobin.....	100	0	0	60	18	2
251 John Jordan.....	200	0	0	121	10	6
252 Nicolas Julien.....	100	0	0	58	17	6
253 Paul Julien, senior.....	200	0	0	121	13	4
254 Pierre Julien.....	150	0	0	88	6	4
255 Paul Julien, junior.....	200	0	0	120	16	9
256 Louis Jacob.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
257 Magdeleine Jobin, Widow J. Côté.....	200	0	0	120	16	4
258 Adolphe Joleau (sold by Sheriff).....	50	0	0			
259 Ignace Kilburg.....	150	0	0	91	6	1
260 Widow Jane Konny.....	200	0	0	118	9	2
261 Joseph Kelly.....	200	0	0	74	9	2
262 François LeDroit.....	200	0	0	121	9	7
263 Joseph Lamotte.....	100	0	0	60	15	5
264 Augustin LaRivière.....	225	0	0	135	16	10
265 Lloyd & Lepper.....	300	0	0	182	14	1
266 Pierre Labadie.....	150	0	0	91	2	3
267 J. B. L'Heureux.....	150	0	0	91	6	1
268 J. B. Lapointe.....	200	0	0	97	15	6
269 Hilary and Thomas Lenfesty.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
270 Jean Lefrançois.....	200	0	0	121	4	6
271 Pri-que Letarte.....	200	0	0	121	10	6
272 Régis Lapointe (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
273 Joseph Légaré.....	300	0	0	110	13	3
274 John Lane.....	200	0	0	121	14	11
275 Thomas LaRivière.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
276 Pierre Laberge, junior.....	150	0	0	91	0	11
277 François Lafleur.....	150	0	0	91	3	3
278 Pierre Lapointe.....	300	0	0	169	19	4
279 Pierre Lavoie, senior (sold by Sheriff).....	300	0	0			
280 François Laberge.....	100	0	0	60	19	4
281 Noël Lepinay.....	100	0	0	60	14	10
282 Thomas Letacy.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
283 Antoine Lapointe.....	200	0	0	113	6	11
284 Joseph Lefebvre.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
285 Widow David Lecours.....	200	0	0	113	16	1
286 Philip LeSueur.....	200	0	0	119	15	6
287 Charles Lortie.....	200	0	0	113	3	0
Carried forward.....				27740	1	8

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward.....				27740	1	8
288 Marcel Lacroix.....	200	0	0	121	2	9
289 Louis Lépine.....	200	0	0	121	4	4
290 Widow Paul Latouche.....	200	0	0	121	16	1
291 Heirs Thomas Levallée.....	150	0	0	90	15	5
292 Ambroise Leclerc.....	200	0	0	121	10	3
293 Eléonore Lortie, wife of Paul Vermette.....	100	0	0	60	10	7
294 Berthélemi Lachance.....	400	0	0	240	8	9
295 Pierre Lacombe.....	200	0	0	121	4	4
296 Pierre Labbé.....	200	0	0	121	13	4
297 Edouard Leveillé.....	75	0	0	45	1	7
298 Louis Lefrançois.....	100	0	0	60	2	4
299 Felicite Lachance, Widow François Leblond.....	400	0	0	242	8	8
300 Jean Lemelin, junior.....	200	0	0	121	14	11
301 François Laroche.....	200	0	0	121	14	11
302 François Lessard.....	250	0	0	151	7	8
303 James Little.....	100	0	0	60	14	5
304 Widow F. X. Lamontagne.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
305 Misses Langlois.....	50	0	0	24	4	10
306 Marguerite Laberge, Widow Jean Julien.....	100	0	0	60	14	7
307 Louis Lespérance.....	150	0	0	87	14	9
308 Edouard Langlois.....	200	0	0	121	0	3
309 Joseph LeBel.....	400	0	0	228	12	8
310 Jean Lefebvre.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
311 Charles Lortie.....	200	0	0	117	15	6
312 Richard Lee.....	300	0	0	176	4	1
313 Widow Charles Lemieux.....	400	0	0	227	11	0
314 Widow André Lesperance.....	100	0	0	60	14	6
315 Ignace Lacasse.....	50	0	0	30	1	1
316 Patrick Lawlor.....	180	0	0	100	19	11
317 Edouard Lemieux.....	300	0	0	163	16	1
318 Philip Legaré.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
319 William A. Leggo.....	300	0	0	175	19	1
320 Félix Lavoie.....	250	0	0	140	5	5
321 J. B. Laurent dit Lortie.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
322 Louis Larose.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
323 Louis Langlois.....	150	0	0	91	2	7
324 Olivier Lépine.....	50	0	0	30	7	10
325 Joseph Lafré.....	100	0	0	61	1	1
326 Prisque Marois.....	150	0	0	91	5	11
327 Paul Marois.....	100	0	0	62	11	8
328 André Mathieu.....	100	0	0	60	14	10
329 Charles Mailloux.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
330 Joseph Malouin.....	100	0	0	60	17	2
331 Didace Morissette (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
332 Michael M'Garvey.....	200	0	0	101	13	2
333 Michel Montigny.....	200	0	0	121	13	7
334 Anselme Martel.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
335 Alexis Matte.....	100	0	0	60	15	3
336 Anicet Matte.....	150	0	0	91	6	7
337 Widow Patrick M'Garvey.....	200	0	0	121	9	2
338 Charles M'Donald.....	200	0	0	119	5	6
339 François Moisan.....	100	0	0	58	16	7
340 Michel Moisan.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
341 Jean Maheu.....	200	0	0	113	5	8
342 J. B. Marcotte.....	50	0	0	30	8	10
343 Widow Etienne Moisan (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
344 Louis Moisan.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
Carried over.....				33565	18	2

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				33565	18	2
345 Anselme Marmen.....	100	0	0	60	11	1
346 Raphaël Martin.....	200	0	0	33	10	6
347 John M'Leod.....	175	0	0	105	10	2
348 Edouard Mofette.....	200	0	0	121	1	5
349 Widow Jean Martin.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
350 Charles Marier.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
351 Louis Mailloux.....	300	0	0	182	6	5
352 Olivier Martel.....	100	0	0	58	16	7
353 Murdoch M'Kenzie.....	200	0	0	63	2	1
354 Henry Mellon (sold by Sheriff).....	60	0	0			
355 Charles Martel.....	75	0	0	45	1	7
356 James Miller.....	150	0	0	87	2	3
357 Louis Mirand.....	200	0	0	105	15	6
358 John M'Kenna.....	100	0	0	58	14	10
359 James M'Laren.....	300	0	0			
360 Benoit Marcoux.....	100	0	0	60	17	6
361 Joseph Moisan.....	150	0	0	55	18	2
362 Benoni Miller (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
363 Hugh Morison.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
364 Louis Morissette.....	50	0	0	29	6	0
365 Joseph Marmette.....	300	0	0	157	5	10
366 J. B. Mofette.....	100	0	0	58	10	3
367 Olivier Mofette.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
368 Lucie Marmette, wife of J. B. Gaudreau.....	200	0	0	96	14	9
369 Marie Anne Maheux.....	200	0	0	48	4	4
370 Widow Paschal Montreuil.....	200	0	0	120	19	10
371 Patrick M'Ilhatton (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
372 Widow Louis Mingui.....	125	0	0	75	18	3
373 François Paul Marceau.....	200	0	0			
374 Nicolas Marois.....	75	0	0	45	1	7
375 Simon Marmette.....	100	0	0	60	17	11
376 Roderick M'Ginnis.....	100	0	0	60	17	8
377 Widow Duncan M'Farlane.....	100	0	0	50	13	4
378 F. X. Martinette.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
379 Flavien T. Mofette.....	150	0	0	54	3	3
380 William Mountain.....	100	0	0	57	9	0
381 Michel Martin.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
382 Antoine Montminy.....	200	0	0	104	4	4
383 Pierre Martel.....	75	0	0	46	15	5
384 Charles Noreau.....	300	0	0	181	2	8
385 J. B. Nadeau (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
386 Nicholson & Chalmers.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
387 Jean Noreau.....	150	0	0	91	19	5
388 William O'Donnell.....	50	0	0	29	8	10
389 Henry O'Connor.....	300	0	0	133	16	6
390 Stephen O'Neill.....	150	0	0	91	6	6
391 J. H. Orkney.....	400	0	0			
392 James O'Brien (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
393 James O. Lone.....	100	0	0	60	7	1
394 Joseph Pruneau.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
395 Ignace Pepin.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
396 P. M. Paquet.....	200	0	0	121	9	2
397 Ignace Paré.....	150	0	0	91	6	1
398 Louis Patry (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
399 Joseph Philippon dit Picard.....	200	0	0	121	9	2
400 Joseph Picard, carpenter.....	150	0	0	90	15	6
401 Noël Petit.....	200	0	0	118	15	6
Carried forward.....				37604	6	11

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				37604	6	11
402 Simon Peters.....	250	0	0	143	16	6
403 Joseph Pretabofre (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
404 William Patterson (sold by Sheriff).....	400	0	0			
405 Joseph Picard, joiner.....	150	0	0	91	6	7
406 Pierre Picard.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
407 Widow François Pepin.....	200	0	0	121	3	0
408 Jean Paquet (sold by Sheriff).....	300	0	0			
409 Louis Poulin.....	100	0	0	47	19	2
410 André Picard.....	150	0	0	91	6	7
411 William Power.....	400	0	0	233	16	8
412 Philip Piton.....	200	0	0	121	14	0
413 Anable Pelletier.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
414 Ignaco Prement.....	200	0	0	123	13	11
415 Deborah Patten.....	200	0	0	121	13	4
416 Joseph Paquet.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
417 Jean Paquet.....	300	0	0	182	13	3
418 Abraham Perron (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
419 Augustin Fagui dit Prudhomme.....	200	0	0	121	14	3
420 Joseph Pichette.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
421 François Pagest.....	200	0	0	81	9	2
422 François Papillon.....	50	0	0	30	1	1
423 René Pelchat.....	200	0	0	116	17	10
424 Charles Paradis.....	75	0	0	43	19	1
425 Jean Papillon.....	200	0	0	121	9	7
426 Joseph Paradis.....	75	0	0	45	10	2
427 Michel Paquet.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
428 Louis Prevost.....	200	0	0	113	13	2
429 Widow Joachim Peticlec.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
430 Louis Plamondon, senior.....	300	0	0	133	7	1
431 Louis Plamondon, junior.....	200	0	0	120	18	1
432 Joseph Pepin dit Lachance.....	250	0	0	152	4	4
433 François Joseph Parent (in Bankruptcy).....	400	0	0			
434 J. B. Pepin.....	200	0	0	121	10	9
435 John Parker, senior.....	200	0	0	113	14	11
436 François Proulx.....	100	0	0	60	17	8
437 Philippe Plamondon (sold by Sheriff).....	100	0	0			
438 Peter Quinn.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
439 Germain Raby (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
440 George Reynar.....	400	0	0	227	11	0
441 John Ryan.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
442 J. P. Rheume.....	250	0	0	151	17	2
443 Eusèbe Renaud.....	105	0	0	62	14	4
444 Edouard Raby.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
445 Michael Reardon.....	200	0	0	119	3	9
446 Janet Ritchie.....	200	0	0	121	13	7
447 Widow François Richard.....	200	0	0	121	6	3
448 Louis Rhéaume (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
449 Michel Robitaille.....	200	0	0	104	18	1
450 Germain Roberge.....	200	0	0	121	13	2
451 Sophie Robitaille.....	50	0	0	29	8	4
452 Pierre N. Racine.....	200	0	0	121	9	2
453 Joseph Rousseau.....	300	0	0	182	12	5
454 Pierre Routier (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
455 Edouard Rousseau.....	200	0	0	80	4	4
456 George Rothman.....	100	0	0	52	15	5
457 Michel Routier.....	100	0	0	54	14	9
458 Jean B. Rchette.....	150	0	0	88	2	3
Carried forward.....				42941	1	3

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward.....				42941	1	8
459 Jacques Réaume.....	200	0	0	116	14	8
460 Widow J. B. Rochette.....	200	0	0			
461 François Robitaille.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
462 Joseph Ratté.....	200	0	0	117	14	8
463 Michel Reinhart.....	150	0	0	90	10	0
464 William Robinson (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
465 Jacques Richard.....	150	0	0	90	16	6
466 François Ratté.....	100	0	0	58	14	3
467 Joseph Robitaille.....	200	0	0	81	16	1
468 Olivier Robitaille.....	250	0	0	152	3	8
469 Jacques Rinfret.....	150	0	0	90	15	8
470 Edouard Robitaille.....	300	0	0	182	11	5
471 Pierre Robitaille.....	100	0	0	60	14	5
472 Heirs R. P. Roy.....	200	0	0	112	19	10
473 Prisque Rochette.....	75	0	0	45	13	2
474 Gabriel Rochette.....	50	0	0	28	9	6
475 Romain St. Amand.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
476 Peter Sinclair.....	200	0	0	121	12	6
477 Joseph Soulard.....	100	0	0	60	14	10
478 Thomas Simard.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
479 Patrick Sherry (sold by Sheriff).....	100	0	0			
480 John Shea.....	150	0	0	88	16	7
481 J. B. St. Michel.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
482 Antoine Sansfaçon, junior.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
483 Elie St. Hilaire.....	150	0	0	90	3	3
484 Antoine Sansfaçon, senior.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
485 Charles St. Michel.....	100	0	0	60	17	2
486 Thomas Scott (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	6			
487 Michel Schambier.....	200	0	0	105	15	6
488 David Shortell (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
489 J. B. Sansfaçon.....	150	0	0	91	1	11
490 John Stonehouse.....	200	0	0	121	14	11
491 Pierre Sylvain.....	300	0	0	182	12	5
492 Charles St. Pierre.....	300	0	0	181	6	9
493 Louise Simard.....	250	0	0	138	1	6
494 Hyppolite Suzor.....	300	0	0	176	10	0
495 William Swallow.....	100	0	0	37	5	8
496 Germain St. Pierre.....	200	0	0	121	14	8
497 Peter Sheppard.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
498 Edward Sweetman.....	250	0	0	45	16	8
499 Charles St. Antoine.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
500 Pierre Trudelle.....	100	0	0	60	17	9
501 Augustin Trepanier (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
502 François Turgeon.....	200	0	0	121	16	1
503 Pierre Tourangeau.....	300	0	0	180	6	8
504 F. X. Tessier.....	100	0	0	60	10	0
505 Jean Trudel.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
506 Vincent Tessier.....	200	0	0	116	18	4
507 Michel Tessier, N. P.....	200	0	0	121	13	7
508 Louise Tardif.....	50	0	0	24	1	1
509 Charles Touchette (sold by Sheriff).....	150	0	0			
510 Alexis Trepanier.....	150	0	0	91	1	11
511 Widow Prisque Tremblay.....	200	0	0	121	9	4
512 Michel Tessier (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
513 William Taylor.....	100	0	0	60	14	10
514 James Thompson.....	150	0	0	90	13	6
515 Christine A. Toupin.....	200	0	0	121	0	0
Carried forward.....				47934	10	6

STATEMENT shewing the names of parties who have contracted a Loan with the Provincial Government, and the amount advanced, and the amount of interest due up to 1st May, 1863.

	Capital.			Interest to 1st May, 1863.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward.....				47934	10	6
516 Flavien Tremblay.....	100	0	0	60	14	7
517 Marie Tardif.....	200	0	0	120	4	4
518 Etienne Trudel.....	200	0	0	120	18	1
519 Adolphus A. Thomas.....	150	0	0	84	13	9
520 Flavien Trudel.....	100	0	0	33	6	4
521 Joseph Tardif.....	100	0	0	23	13	4
522 Edouard Thivierge.....	300	0	0	181	3	3
523 Jean Trudel.....	100	0	0	60	17	8
524 Miss J. A. Tourangeau.....	200	0	0	121	1	5
525 Jean G. Tourangeau.....	200	0	0	121	1	5
526 François Tessier.....	200	0	0	121	9	7
527 Stephen J. Tanswell.....	300	0	0	169	17	8
528 Louis Turgeon.....	100	0	0	57	14	2
529 Widow Michel Tessier.....	200	0	0	121	11	0
530 Charles Vezina.....	200	0	0	109	15	6
531 François Vezina.....	150	0	6	91	6	7
532 J. O. Vallière.....	200	0	0	124	15	6
533 Augustin Vocelle.....	200	0	0	113	15	6
534 Louis Voyer.....	200	0	0	121	15	1
535 J. B. Villeneuve.....	200	0	0	121	13	7
536 John Vanderhyden.....	400	0	0	227	11	0
537 Prudent Vallée.....	100	0	0	48	17	9
538 Thomas Verret.....	200	0	0	117	13	7
539 Benjamin Vohl.....	200	0	0	121	13	7
540 Toussaint Vezina.....	200	0	0	121	15	6
541 Pierre Vocelle.....	100	0	0	60	16	10
542 Ambroise Verret (sold by Sheriff).....	200	0	0			
543 Pierre Vachon.....	150	0	0	91	2	3
544 François Vezina.....	200	0	0	121	14	11
545 Romain Vallière.....	150	0	0	91	2	10
546 Jean Vezina.....	100	0	0	60	15	5
547 Jacques Vezina.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
548 Michel Vezina.....	75	0	0	46	5	0
549 Widow Dominique Vachon.....	100	0	0	60	2	2
550 William Wadman.....	200	0	0	119	15	6
551 David White.....	200	0	0	114	4	6
552 Widow Michael Walsh.....	100	0	0	61	17	0
553 George Young.....	400	0	0	242	7	10
554 Robert Ward.....	200	0	0	121	12	2
	£99,995	0	0	£51,894	9	10

APPENDIX.

	Amount received.			On account of Interest.			On account of Capital.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John Curtin.....	20	11	0	20	11	0			
Louis Paty.....	16	11	0	16	11	0			
Philippe Plamondon.....	12	6	2	12	6	2			
Michel Tessier.....	13	17	10	13	17	10			
George Belleau.....	13	7	11	13	7	11			
Germain Raby.....	33	0	0	20	8	2	12	11	10
François P. Marceau.....	20	0	0	20	0	0			
Henry Mellon.....	1	19	4	1	19	4			
Joseph Pretaboire.....	50	0	0	34	8	7	15	11	5
Pierre Routier.....	206	14	9	6	14	9	200	0	0
Widow J. B. Rochette.....	53	17	1	3	17	1	50	0	0
Widow Hazlett.....	46	5	0	28	0	0	18	5	0
Michel Girard, senior.....	20	0	0	20	0	0			
B. Miller.....	48	18	7	27	18	2	21	0	5
A. Perron.....	2	15	0	2	15	0			
Patrick Sherry.....	114	11	10	14	11	10	100	0	0
Widow Etienne Moisan.....	252	8	2	52	8	2	200	0	0
David Saortell.....	81	12	6	21	6	10	60	5	8
Thomas Scott.....	160	0	4	41	10	2	118	10	2
John Brown.....	82	4	6	25	1	8	57	2	10
Patrick M'Ilhatton.....	115	15	2	12	0	0	103	15	2
Michel Gingras.....	122	7	0	27	7	0	95	0	0
G. A. Allsopp.....	300	0	0				300	0	0
J. B. Nadeau.....	196	2	0	46	2	0	150	0	0
Pierre Boivin.....									
William Robinson.....	18	0	0	18	0	0			
James M'Laren.....	118	10	3	118	10	3			
Ambroise Verret.....	270	8	10	70	8	10	200	0	0
Louis Chevette.....	300	19	4	100	19	4	200	0	0
Marie Tardif.....	299	14	8	99	14	8	200	0	0
Jean Paquet.....	319	5	1	19	5	1	300	0	0
Régis Lapointe.....	166	5	8	66	5	8	100	0	0
François Drouin.....	148	10	2	48	10	2	100	0	0
John H. Orkney.....	453	16	4	53	16	4	400	0	0
William Patterson.....	580	14	6	180	14	6	400	0	0
Gaspard Garneau.....	496	3	4	96	3	4	400	0	0
Louis Blais.....	48	0	0	34	14	4	13	5	8
Pierre Lavoie.....	82	2	11	82	2	11			
Joseph Adam.....	144	2	0	44	2	0	100	0	0
Charles Touchette.....	181	3	4	88	13	0	92	10	4
Pierre Allard.....	324	17	10	148	9	3	176	8	7
Philip LeSueur.....	303	6	4	103	6	4	200	0	0
Philip Peyton.....	103	17	0	103	17	0			
François Turgeon.....	122	12	0	55	4	0	67	8	0
Edouard Langlois.....	52	15	0	52	15	0			
Raymond Frelatte.....	19	8	0	19	8	0			
Michel Girard, junior.....	79	10	0	54	17	0	24	13	0
Widow Joseph Binet.....	189	13	3	69	13	3	100	0	0
Thomas N. DeLamare.....	362	6	9	62	6	9	300	0	0
Lloyd & Lepper.....	365	10	0	65	10	0	300	0	0
F. X. Fournier.....	314	4	7	114	4	7	200	0	0
	£7,721	3	4	£2,454	16	3	£5,266	7	1

The Chairman read to the Committee the following draft of a Report which was agreed to, and ordered that he should report the same to the House, with the proceedings of the Committee.

REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present the following as their second Report :

The Committee have taken evidence and obtained Returns on a great variety of subjects embraced in the Public Accounts, which evidence and Returns they herewith submit. They also append the Report of the two sub-Committees to whom certain special subjects were referred.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Legislative Assembly,
May 11th, 1863.

REPORT.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of the Legislature, beg leave to submit as their Sixth Report, the Report of their Sub-Committee on the Accounts, together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the Printing Services of the past year, the satisfactory nature of which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses.

The Committee also beg leave to report the following Resolution as a recommendation :

Resolved, That the Committee having had under consideration a suggestion made by the General Committee of Elections of the Legislative Assembly, touching a small volume published by Mr. *Notman*, upon the practice under the law regulating Contested Elections, and the work being considered most valuable, the Committee have great pleasure in recommending that the 500 copies published, be purchased for the use of Members, at 60 cents per copy, the same to be paid out of the contingencies of the Legislative Assembly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SIMPSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 1st May, 1863.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON PRINTING ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
30th April, 1863.

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the Printing Accounts of both Houses for the past year, beg leave to submit the following as their Report.

They have examined the "Printing Account Balance Sheet" for 1862, together with the Accounts verifying the same, and find them correct, and are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which all the accounts have been kept by the Clerk of the Committee, Mr. *Henry Hartney*.

Those accounts show that the total cost of the Printing, Binding and Printing Paper for the Honorable the Legislative Council, to have been.....\$ 3,076 12½
And the cost of the same services for the Legislative Assembly..... 30,025 59-

Being a total for the Legislature of.....\$33,101 71½

The system originally adopted by the Joint Committee involved a periodical full publication of documents submitted to Parliament; and, after mature consideration, such period was fixed for the first Session of every Parliament. In this manner the service remains efficient and complete; and all new Members are thus placed in possession of the same general information already in the hands of older Members. Consequently the last year's expenditure was somewhat larger than that of the previous years under the new contracts; nevertheless when compared with the old system, the reduction in the cost is very great, while, to say the least, the service is equally efficient.

The Session of 1858, like that of 1862, was the first Session of a new Parliament, and the expenditure for the service that year, after having been reduced by \$50,000 from the previous year, amounted to.....\$159,547 91
In 1862, the same service cost..... 33,101 71

Being less in 1862 than in 1858, by the sum of.....\$126,446 20

This fact clearly shows that our system is now complete, and that the saving effected by it will be permanent.

But your Committee do not think that the whole of the above amount should be designated as expenditure for "Legislative Printing," as a very large proportion of it is for the Departmental Reports, over the compilation and printing of which your Committee exercise no control; yet they form a large portion of the work to be performed by your contractor, the cost of which is paid by the Legislature.

You will please to observe that the whole amount charged is.....\$33,101 71
The publishing the Departmental Reports costs..... 15,861 13

Leaving the sum of.....\$17,240 58
as the cost of the printing, binding, and printing paper for the general Legislative use, but little more than half of the whole expenditure.

Of the total amount of \$33,101.71, the sum of \$7,284.04 is the cost of the paper used, and the binding amounts to the very small sum of \$3,228.48.

Your Committee desire also to observe that the Reports from the Educational Departments are by far the most expensive to publish; and while for the purposes of last year's services, a new form was given to a portion of these Reports, yet your Committee are of opinion that the usual matter contained in them is much larger than your Committee contemplated. The late period at which these Reports are laid before Parliament, and even then in an incomplete form, deprives your Committee of that supervision which it is necessary should be given to all documents published with their sanction.

Your Committee should have some understanding with the gentlemen who furnish these Reports, that they should be submitted within six weeks after the opening of Parliament, in default of which their publication should be left over till the ensuing Session.

There is a Standing Order which directs that a certain number of these Reports shall be annually printed: special orders are made every year by which this order is evaded. Your Committee, therefore, suggest the propriety of re-considering the order by which the number is fixed at 2,250 copies, and substitute such an addition as will meet the requirements.

With reference to that portion of the Clerk's Report which states that certain portions of the binding have not been executed according to contract, your Committee have had the binder before them for explanations, which explanations they have agreed to receive as satisfactory, but to form no precedent for the future.

—All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SIMPSON,

Chairman, Sub-Committee.

CLERK'S REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
9th March, 1863.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the Resolution of 1859, I now present to the Committee the Printing Accounts for the year 1862, accompanied by Vouchers for the expenditure, numbered those of the Honorable the Legislative Council from 1 to 171, and those of the Legislative Assembly from 1 to 1059. These accounts are in detail, and show the services performed and the measurements and quantities as checked and allowed by me. My books of accounts, which I also hand in, show the date and amount of each payment, which are further verified by my check-books, also submitted.

The Printing services during the past year have, with one exception, been fairly performed, and the paper has been furnished of the proper quality and in good order. Certain portions of the Binding have not been executed according to contract, the Binder stating his inability to obtain the proper materials. Conceiving that I had no authority,

on any pretext, to allow the contract to be deviated from, I retained in the hands of the Accountant, subject to the decision of the Committee, a certain sum of money, which should otherwise have been payable to the Binder.

Last Session the Committee ordered that, during the Recess, I should ascertain the current trade prices in Quebec for such Binding work as is required in the Offices of the Legislative Assembly. I have prepared a scale of prices in conformity thereto, fair, I think to the House, and with which the Binder is satisfied: it is, of course, subject to the approval of the Committee.

The Balance Sheet now submitted, shews the total cost of Printing, Printing Paper, and Binding, for the two Houses, for the year 1862, to be \$33,101.71½.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY,

Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.



REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, 12th May, 1863.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the State of the Lumber Trade of Canada, in relation to the Settlement of the Country, and the action of the Government in dealing with these interests, respectively :—

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT :

That the early breaking up of the Session has prevented Your Committee from completing their investigation into the different branches of the subjects referred to them, but that, having examined a number of witnesses and obtained a large mass of valuable evidence, they have felt it their duty to submit the same to Your Honorable House, with a view to its being taken up and completed during the next Session of Parliament.

From the evidence, so far as it has gone, some points appear so prominent that it may be desirable to draw the attention of the House and the Government thereto.

First in importance appears the fact that the existing law, under which the lumber trade of the Province is governed, has for several years back been continuously and systematically violated in the Crown Land Department, and an uncertain and ever-varying action substituted for the fixed and definite provisions of law under the Statute.

A former Committee of this House, of which the Honorable A. T. Galt was Chairman, in 1855, having had the subject under consideration, reported as follows :

“ With reference to the disposal of timber on the public domain, Your Committee strongly recommend, that no change whatever be made in the terms upon which present limits are held, pending the final decision of Your Honorable House in reference to this most important question, as it is their unanimous opinion that, until the system be determined upon and regulated by Act of Parliament, a change of the present regulations would be detrimental to the public interests.”

Your Committee entirely concur in the above, and would further recommend that whenever even any minor change in the Regulations may be thought desirable, it should be published for at least three months before any Order in Council be passed to give effect to it, so that the trade may have an opportunity of being consulted in regard to the change contemplated.

With regard to the supposed difficulties between the lumber merchants and the settlers, it appears by the evidence that no diversity of interest exists, but that the trade complains not of the actual settler but of those who make a pretence of settlement to break up their limits and secure the timber to which the outlay of their capital has given value.

The actual *bona fide* settler, in like manner, finds the operations of the lumber merchant to his advantage, by reason of the roads constructed and the market for his produce thereby afforded. Your Committee are of opinion that, where such a complete community of interest exists, there need be no difficulty in arranging a system to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. And here again Your Committee find that the want of any definite rule of action is the cause of misunderstanding. The Crown Land Department should divest itself of the power of dealing specially with cases as they arise, and provide and enforce a general system alike intelligible to all.

It appears from the evidence that settlement has been unreasonably pushed in some localities quite unfit to become the permanent residence of an agricultural population. Especially has this been the case on some of the Free Grant roads and adjacent country, lying between the waters of the Ottawa and Lake Ontario. Your Committee would refer to the evidence, and recommend that the Government should, in all cases, ascertain positively the character of the country before throwing open any tract of land for settlement, so that such lands as are really not fit for profitable cultivation, may not be thrown

upon the market. There being considerable diversity of opinion among the witnesses, in regard to some of the localities adverted to, it seems to the Committee that the Government should have an examination made by some thoroughly competent and reliable officer, whose report would be available in any further consideration of this subject.

Your Committee would further suggest to your Honorable House, that it would be advisable, for the protection of the public forests of the Province—the commercial value of which is of such vast interest to the country—that a character of greater stability be given to the tenure of timber limits, providing, of course, against its being made any barrier to the actual settler on lands adapted for cultivation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. McD. DAWSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 27th April, 1863.

Evidence of Mr. J. F. Way, Crown Timber Agent, of Belleville.

1. What office do you hold, and when, and how appointed?—I am Crown Timber Agent for the Ontario Territory, to which office I was appointed by the Governor in Council in May, 1854, of which notice was given in the Official Gazette, and communication made to me by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

2. You are of course acquainted with the law respecting the sale and management of Timber on public lands (Ch. 23 Con. Statutes), and the Regulations based thereon, under which the affairs of the Woods and Forests Branch of the Crown Lands Department are administered?—Yes, I have made a particular study of them.

FRIDAY, 1st May, 1863.

Examination Continued.

3. Has the law (as contained in the said Statute, and regulations) governed all your transactions in the administration of your duties?—Not always.

4. Why not?—Because I have at times been instructed by the Department to Act otherwise.

5. In what particulars have you been instructed to Act contrary to the law as previously stated?—In the spring of 1858, I was instructed not to renew licenses (as required by the 11th clause of the regulations) but to send them to the Department for consideration.

6. What was the result of this order as affecting the duties of your office: did it increase or diminish them, and in regard to the renewing of the licenses, did it delay or prevent any renewals the parties were by law entitled to?—It greatly increased the duties of my office, and it caused a considerable delay in the renewal of licenses. There were two or three I was directed not to renew, but I think they were subsequently renewed.

7. How long was this order continued in force?—For one season, and I think part of another.

8. After its discontinuance, were you enabled as usual to grant renewals under the 11th clause of the regulations?—Yes, with the exception that I was directed to allow one month to intervene between the expiration and renewal of any license.

9. Were any of these changes made in compliance with the requirements of the Statute by order in Council published in the Canada Gazette?—I am not aware that they were.

10. Were these changes demanded by or satisfactory to the trade in your district?—No.

11. Did many engaged in the trade remonstrate?—The dissatisfaction was universal in my agency, and a deputation was sent to the Seat of Government on the subject.

12. The Committee are desirous of knowing, whether, from your intimate knowledge and experience of the trade, you think that these deviations from the law had any beneficial tendency?—I do not think that they were beneficial in any particular.

13. Were they detrimental, and if so, in what way?—By creating a feeling of insecurity in regard to the tenure of a species of property in which very large investments had been made, and thereby diminishing the value of that property to a very great extent. Parties largely engaged in the trade offered to give up all their limits on condition of being repaid their simple outlay in improvements. It also had the effect of overstocking the market, inasmuch as the feeling of insecurity it created led to an indiscriminate manufacture of timber.

14. Is there any other particular in which you have been directed to act contrary to the regulations, as for instance the 10th clause?—I was at the same time directed before granting any new license to refer the application, therefore, for the "approval" or "rejection" of the Department; sometime later I was instructed not to refer them to the Department as they would not be granted except at public sale.

15. Were any such applications for new licenses "approved" by the Department and granted by you after the date of the first instructions referred to in your last answer?—I think there were a few, but I cannot refer to particulars without my books.

16. What rule do you now act upon in regard to new licenses?—I am not aware of any general rule except that I act upon the instructions of the Department subsequent to the instructions referred to in answer to Question No. 14. Sales of new licenses were held in my Agency in September, 1860, October, 1861, and November, 1861. In October, 1862, I was directed to grant license for scattered lands, in old townships, as per notice attached to Regulations furnished by the Department to the Committee.

17. Referring to the sales you mention, were the terms of the Consolidated Statutes, Cap. 23, Sec. 1, observed, so far as to suspend or change Clause 10 of the Regulations?—I am not aware. I acted on the instructions of the Department.

18. Is it not usual when any change is made in the Regulations to publish it, specifying the nature of the change and the authority for it?—Formerly it was usual to do so, but it has not been done on all occasions: the documents shew for themselves when it ceased.

19. Look at the notice of sale, dated 15th June, 1860, furnished by the Department to the Committee as an amendment to the 1st and 10th Clauses of the Regulations, and say in what way you understand it to amend or change the Regulations?—It has not been furnished to me as an amendment to the Regulations, but as instructions I was required to act upon.

20. Have you then had no intimation of any change in the 1st and 10th Clauses of the Regulations, which you could communicate to the trade as a definite and reliable rule of action, except in so far as you have been directed to act contrary to these clauses?—None.

21. Have you any cases of "contestation" as to the rights to "berths," or the positions of bounds in your Agency, and if so how do you deal with them?—I have a case now pending, and I deal with it according to instructions from the Department.

22. Are the 17th and 18th clauses of the Regulations then repealed, or are they merely overruled by such instructions?—I am not aware that they are repealed.

23. Have you ever dealt with a case of contestation under these clauses, and if so was it easily settled?—Yes, one; I think in the fall of 1856, and it was settled without difficulty.

24. Does the case now pending cause any difficulty; how long has it been pending; what is the cause of delay, and could it be readily settled under the clauses referred to?—It does cause difficulty; it has been pending since the sale of October, 1861. There have been opposite decisions given by the Department, and the parties cannot be reconciled to these decisions. It could at once be settled if the clauses referred to were allowed to take effect.

25. Have all parties been dealt with alike in your Agency with regard to payments due by them to the Crown?—I think they have not.

26. Has any difference been made in favor of particular parties? If so, in whose favor, by what authority and on what grounds?—Yes, in favor of the late David Roblin, by instructions from the Department. No grounds were stated.

27. What were the circumstances of Mr. Roblin's case, and what the extent of the remission in his favor?—Mr. Roblin, in making his returns to me in 1853, intimated that he might be able to prove that some of the timber was cut on his own property; the dues were not then paid, and the debt went on accumulating for some years. Mr. Roblin applied to the Department, claiming deductions for timber made on his own lands. By letter of May, 1862, I was instructed to remit the whole amount; it was about \$1,000.

28. When the system of settlers' licences was introduced, were you, as an experienced officer of the Department, consulted upon it?—I was consulted, and assisted in drawing up the Regulations, by direction of the Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

29. Did you then approve of it?—I did not.

30. What were your objections, and did you state them?—It would have a very injurious effect upon the trade by cutting up limits; it would be injurious to the settler by inducing settlement on lands wholly unsuitable for settlement, and compel the lumberman, in order to secure the timber for which he had paid a heavy bonus, to manufacture too large a quantity and thereby injure the market to save his limits, not only from settlers but from pretended settlers. I stated these objections fully. I also stated the demoralizing influence it would have on the settler by causing him to commit perjury to obtain illegal possession of the timber.

31. Are the Committee then to understand that you aided in framing the regulations not approvingly, but by constraint of authority?—I assisted, because I was required by the Superintendent of Woods and Forests to do so.

32. Has the actual settler derived great benefit from the system?—Probably in some instances he may have derived a temporary advantage; but in most cases it induces settlement on lands on which the settler will not be able to live after the timber is gone.

33. Is the system ever made available for speculation in timber, without *bona fide* settlement at all?—Yes; by inducing a pretended settler to enter upon a temporary occupation of a well-timbered lot under secret contract for the timber at a bonus over the tariff dues, by which he makes a profit even if he abandons the lot after the timber has been cut.

34. What do you think will be the ultimate result of this system of inducing settlement on lands unsuited for it, where the timber is all gone?—The creation of a pauper population who will be a burden on the rest of the community.

35. Has the lumberer and the real *bona fide* settler any adverse interest?—None. They are a mutual benefit to each other.

36. Supposing the trade to be extinguished in your agency in a given number of years, would settlers on indifferent lands be able to live as well as now?—On the contrary, much land which it pays to cultivate now would have to be abandoned.

SATURDAY, May 2nd, 1863.

Examination continued.

37. You think that in consequence of the settlers' license system lands are taken up for the sole purpose of getting the timber?—I am sure of it.

38. Are there any timber lands in your agency where the timber would have offered no such inducement had not a value been given to it by the license-holders, by opening up roads, expending large sums in the improving of streams?—In many parts in the interior of my agency, the timber would be without any present value had it not been for the improvements made by the license-holders, as, without such improvements it could not be brought to market.

39. To whom in your opinion does that increased value of the timber of right belong?—To the license-holder, whose expenditure created it, and whose original contract with the government in obtaining license, implied that the benefits of his outlay should be preserved to him.

40. How many forms are there connected with the system of settlers' licenses.—There are fifteen forms, as far as I am aware.

41. Do you consider these forms complicated, or are they easily intelligible to yourself and all concerned, and therefore calculated to facilitate the transaction of business?—I consider them complicated and difficult to be understood.

42. Does this system add much to the labor of your office?—The amount of labor in clearing the timber cut on a single lot, under a settler's license, is five times as great as that required to clear a raft of timber cut under an ordinary license. The system has nearly doubled the labor of my office.

43. What is the general result of the system in regard to the price at which settlers affected by it obtain their land?—The results vary. In the case of a 200 acre lot, on which over 300 trees might be cut by a lumberer under authority of the settler's license, the sum paid in by the lumberer according to the established tariff would be just equal to the price of the lot; and the amount being passed to the settler's credit in the Department would cover the entire purchase money, so that, as the Department would have obtained this money at any rate for the timber, the settler has in fact obtained a free grant in a round about way. But in addition to this I have understood that the settlers usually have a secret bargain with the lumberers, and in some instances as high as a dollar per tree is paid to themselves direct. Thus, in such a case as I have stated, the settler would obtain a free grant and a bonus of over \$300. Of course the system operates as above in a greater or less degree according to the quantity of timber on the lot, varying from a few trees to even a greater quantity than that stated.

44. Is it always a *bona fide* settler who obtains this advantage?—Certainly not. Lots may be purchased in the name of hired men, some clearings effected, licenses obtained in the names of the ostensible settlers, and the timber made over to their master, under the present system. I have been informed that there are such cases; but absolute proof of them would require an expensive investigation.

45. You have stated that you objected to the introduction of this system on the ground that it would induce perjury. Has your experience since justified this apprehension?—It has. The returns made by the Forest Ranger employed by me shew that "settlers' licenses" have been obtained without the requisite improvements, notwithstanding that oath must first have been made that they existed, and I am aware of one township in which many more would have been granted, had not the Reeve refused to administer the oaths tendered, from a knowledge of their untruth.

46. Supposing it were deemed expedient to continue to the actual *bona fide* settler the advantage of disposing of the timber. Could it be effected in any simpler form?—Yes; proof of the requisite improvements would be sufficient, for indeed a settler's license requires to be preceded by such proof, and is null if the evidence on which it is based proves bad. A clause in the lumberer's license, that it ceased to have effect on lots under proper occupation, would be sufficient to withdraw therefrom his control.

47. Are the complicated forms connected with settlers' licenses, returns, &c., therefore useless?—All that is required beyond what is stated in my last answer, is proof of the quantity cut on each lot, and a statement thereof to be made to the Department.

48. Would it, in your opinion, be expedient or just to abolish altogether the system by which the settlers obtain the value of the timber before they have completed their titles to the land?—I think it would be both expedient and just, as it would equalize the price of land. At present the lot containing the largest number of trees costs the settler nothing, while a lot with but a few or no trees upon it is maintained at a high price. I would reserve the timber dues for revenue purposes, and reduce the price of the land.

49. Is there any injustice to the lumberer from whose license the lots are taken, in the present system of settlers' licenses, and what is the effect upon the trade?—In my opinion, there could be nothing more unfair. At the present time there are few limits held by lumbermen that have not cost large sums of money, either in the shape of a heavy bonus or increased ground rent, which in many cases is but a small part of the outlay in making them available, as the limits held are so far from large rivers that it involves a great outlay to improve small streams and make roads to enable them to bring the timber to market; and after all this expenditure of capital the effect of taking lots from the license, and giving settlers the right to sell the timber and bring lumberers in competition with each other, has a tendency to stimulate over production. It takes from the former license-holder that which he has paid a high price for, and gives it to the settler, to whom it has cost nothing, and also gives him a road and a navigable highway, at the expense of the former owner, by which to bring his timber to market. The lumberer who purchases the timber from the settler so situated, is thus enabled to pay a high bonus or increased

price for it to the settler, although that increased price is, in fact, justly the property of him who made the improvements.

50. What would be the best method of protecting the interest of the license-holder, without interfering with rights of the settler?—Throw open for sale all public lands fit for settlement, and make it optional with the settler whether he will reserve the timber until he has become entitled to obtain patent (when the timber would become his own), or allow the license-holder, from whose license the lot was taken, to obtain it at the tariff rate of dues. Of course I would provide against any stoppage of the lumberer's operations during current season, when the sale is made.

51. How long do you think the timber trade will last in your agency?

MONDAY, 4th May, 1863.

Evidence of Mr. J. F. Way, continued.

51. That will greatly depend on the system that may be adopted for the protection of the public forests; under the present system three years will strip the Public Lands of all timber suitable for the Quebec trade in the Ontario Agency; the trade in sawed lumber will last a few years longer.

52. Does the settler's license tend to limit its duration?—Yes, it offers facilities for a host of small lumbermen to embark in the trade, and greatly augment the quantity produced.

53. Do you think a leasehold for a term of years (with proper provisions for well regulated settlement) would be preferable to the license now granted to lumberers?—Yes, it would save a great amount of labor to the Department, and be a better guarantee to the lumberman, of the duration of their license; all lots sold should be continued in license until they are permanently occupied, a mere sale without a permanent occupation should not withdraw them from the license.

TUESDAY, 5th May, 1863.

Examination of Mr. M. P. Hayes, of Madoc, Agent for the Hastings Road and adjoining Townships.

54. Describe your Agency?—The Hastings Road Agency consists of the northern part of the County of Hastings and contains 21 townships, about 1,155,000 acres of land and water. It is intersected from north to south by the Hastings Road, and east to west near the northern limits by the Peterson Road.

The northern townships are in the Ottawa Lumbering Territory, and the southern townships in the Trent Territory.

55. To what extent has settlement extended in your agency?—The free grant lots on the Hastings Road are nearly all occupied by settlers as far as the summer road has been made. The Township of Tudor has a population of about 1000 souls. Monteagle, Wicklow, and Bangor contains good settlements. There is also a thriving settlement on the Peterson Road. There are three saw-mills and two grist-mills in operation on the road, also four schools and four post-offices. For full details of the condition of the settlement, I beg to refer to my report for 1862 to the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, a copy of which I hand in.

56. What is the condition of the settlers at present as regards means and prospects of existence?—There is some distress amongst the settlers on the southern part of the road, owing to the very short crop of last year. The people in the northern townships are better off, although here also the crops were much short of previous years. It will be seen from the annexed comparative tables that the crops of the chief staples, wheat and potatoes, in 1862, fell short by nearly one-half from those of the previous year. Live stock has also been quite unsaleable on account of the war.

57 What is the general character of the country with regard to fitness for settlement?—The Agency covers so large an extent of country with so many varieties of soil and conformation, that it is difficult to give a general description of any value as evidence without going into detail. The southern townships are rough, broken and stony, with occasional tracts of good alluvial soil covered with hardwood. These tracts are very fertile. I consider that the six southern townships contain about thirty per cent. of such arable land. The fifteen northern townships are better; they contain, in my opinion, about 50 per cent. of good land for tillage. On the whole I estimate the Agency as containing at least 40 per cent. of good land. This estimate is based upon my own observation and upon the reports of the surveyors, settlers and hunters who have explored those portions of the Agency which I have not seen myself. Some of the Townships, however, contain a much larger percentage. Monteagle, for instance, is described by P. L. S. Peterson and Haslett as containing about 75 per cent. of good land, although that portion of it through which the Hastings Road runs for the first seven miles is very rough and broken. The survey of Monteagle was completed last year, and were roads improved it would settle very fast, notwithstanding that its southern boundary is over 80 miles north of Belleville.

58. What has been the effect of the lumber trade upon the progress of settlement in your Agency?—The effect of the lumber trade as heretofore carried on, upon the progress of settlement, has been of a two-fold character: beneficial in some respects; detrimental in others. It has been beneficial by affording to the settlers on the upper part of the road, a ready cash market for their surplus produce, and occasional though very limited employment to some of them in the winter months.

It has been detrimental chiefly in consequence of the inadequacy of existing regulations to meet the requirements of the case between lumberers and settlers as regards the right to timber, and the high-handed manner in which the employés of some of the lumbering firms carry on their work. From this source a very considerable extent of irritation and discontent has arisen among the settlers, and frequent complaints are made to me by the settlers of grievances which I have no power to redress. This discontent reacts very strongly, through private channels of information, upon the progress of settlement. When a man is rendered surly and discontented from any cause, he is very apt to give that coloring to all his representations and descriptions of the country. It is very hard to make any illiterate man, an Englishman particularly, understand when he has bought and paid for a lot, that some other people should have the right to come in upon it and cut down the timber. It is most important for both interests that all causes of irritation should be removed, particularly so to the vested interests in the lumber trade; for if it cannot be made to work in harmony with the settlement of the country, all its special privileges will have to yield very soon to the pressure of public opinion. The people will not long stand the existence of any acknowledged impediment to the settlement of the country. I am, however, perfectly satisfied that both objects can be easily attained, and the two interests be made to work in accord.

59. What measures would you suggest to remedy these difficulties complained of?—I would do away entirely with the system of taking lots out of the lumber licenses on account of their being sold; and I would provide that whenever a settler, by purchase or grant, became resident on his land, the right of the licentiate should (by that fact) cease so far as the land in question is concerned. I would extend the meaning of the word "resident" in this connection so as to include residence in the case of families on any one of the lots which the members of the family may legally hold. The effect of this alteration would be beneficial to the lumberers themselves, as it would prevent the practice of what they call "spurious" purchase of lots for the purpose of interfering with each other's limits.

I would make *bona fide* actual and continuous settlement the sole condition of withdrawal, and provide that whenever a settler left his land previous to the completion of the requirements for patent, that the licentiate's right should return, to cease again when the settler returned.

I would have it optional with the settler to sell the timber or not, as he may think fit. In the event of sale (for which purpose he should take out a settler's license) the value of the timber in the woods, to be paid by the purchaser, as at present, into the Department, and there applied to the credit of the lot.

As the licentiate may have gone to some expense in improving streams, etc., the

settler's right of sale (until he has completed his settlement duties) might be limited to the licentiate in whose berth the lot may be.

The Crown price of trees cut for saw logs should be raised to at least an equality with the price of trees cut for square timber.

At present the price charged for square timber is practically more than double that paid for saw logs, as these are taken out in the southern townships of my Agency, where that trade is extensively carried on by Messrs. Gilmour and others.

Pine trees, of a size which would average 40 to 80 feet of square timber, and pay 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. Crown dues as such, will not yield, on the average, more than two logs such as they take out, and for which they only pay 5d. each to the Crown. There should be a fixed "stumpage" price for all timber, let it be made into what shape it may, and reliable men kept regularly in the pay of the Department, and moved from place to place, to inspect the forest, and prevent the reckless waste which at present goes on. There are in my Agency about 100,000 saw logs taken out annually, and paying to the Crown £2083 6s. 8d. currency, as the price of the standing timber. Let the price be made the same as it would be if made into square timber, say 3s. or something near it per tree in the woods, and the result would be £7,500 currency, counting two logs to a tree.

This would pay the salaries of five Wood Rangers at \$400 per annum, and leave a profit of nearly £5,000 per annum to the country. But if the present system is allowed to go on for two or three years, all the best pine will be removed or destroyed, and it will be of little consequence then what regulations are made.

60. What is the price charged for settler's license in your Agency?—Four dollars for license on purchased lots, and one dollar on free grants. The price should be reduced to one dollar for all.

61. Have you issued many licenses to settlers?—Very few on purchased lots, only six altogether. On free grants I have issued about thirty.

62. Have many lots have been taken up by speculators, or for other than settlement purposes, in your Agency?—Not to any important extent. Some thirty lots in Tudor and forty or fifty in Lake are held by Mr. Gilmour and his employés. There are a few isolated lots in Tudor held by other parties who have not settled on them.

63. Have any licenses been granted in your Agency to other than *bona fide* settlers?—No, not one, by me or to my knowledge.

64. Have any lots been taken up in the names of hired men by lumberers or others in your Agency, with a view to securing the timber?—Only in the case referred to above, in which a number of lots were taken up in the names of Mr. Gilmour's employés.

WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1863.

Examination continued.

65. Have any settler's licenses been issued in your Agency through fraud or perjury on the part of the applicants, without the necessary improvements?—No. I am personally cognizant of the facts upon which all such applications have been made, and it would be impossible for any settler to deceive me as to the nature or extent of his improvements or the length of his residence; but no such applications have been made.

66. Has the money obtainable by settlers for the timber operated in your Agency as a stimulant to settlement, or inducement to take up lots, which they would otherwise not take up?—Not to any extent; I am not aware of any instances of settlement induced by the prospect of making money by the pine timber.

67. If the lumberer had a more permanent interest (by lease or otherwise) in the timber on his limits, would it in any degree tend to prevent the waste you have described and preserve the forests?—I think it would. As the trade is carried on now, on Beaver Creek and Crow River, the good pine will be all exhausted in two or three years at most. I would be quite willing to give the licentiate a permanent interest, provided his right shall cease upon actual and *bona fide* residence on the part of a settler by purchase or grant.

WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1868.

Evidence of Mr. Alexander Dennistoun, Lumber Manufacturer, of Fenelon Falls, County of Victoria.

68. Have you heard Mr. Way's evidence read to the Committee, and do the answers he has given correspond with your views?—I entirely agree with the general tenor of the evidence tendered by Mr. Way.

69. Referring to that portion of his evidence respecting the treatment experienced by the trade at the hands of the Department, will you inform the Committee if the course and decisions of the Department in your transactions with them have been satisfactory to you?—During the last six years I have had many cases to refer to the Department, and the decisions given by them have been contradictory, in some cases in my opinion very unjust, and resulting in loss and damage to me.

70. Can you furnish this Committee with the particulars of some of these cases?—I will do so, and first in regard to the Township of Bexley. The license to cut timber on the unsold lots in the Township of Bexley, was sold by Mr. Way, in September, 1861, at auction in Belleville. The sale was conducted under the management of the Superintendent of Woods and Forests from Quebec, and he led every one to believe, as an inducement to give a large bonus on the purchase, that the lands covered by the licenses he was then selling would not be placed on the market until the holders of the licenses had ample time to take the timber from the lands thus licensed.

The license was purchased by Samuel Dixon of Peterborough, and trusting to the statement of the Superintendent of Woods and Forests, I purchased Mr. Dixon's interest in the license at a bonus of \$500. I am not aware what bonus Mr. Dixon paid.

Within three months from the date of the sale at Belleville, all the lots covered by that license were advertised to be sold by Crown Land Agent Roche at auction in Lindsay, at the upset price of 4s per acre.

I attended the sale at Lindsay; about twenty persons were present. I asked the Crown Land Agent whether these lots were offered for sale subject to settlement duty or not; his reply was, subject to strict settlement duty, and forfeiture, after six months, if not settled. The parties present hearing these terms and learning from me that I held a license for that season, not one lot was sold. Had settlement duty not been insisted on by the agent, I was prepared to purchase all the lots offered for sale, at the terms advertised, 4s per acre cash, for the sake of the timber on them.

A few months afterwards I discovered that the lots were being sold by Crown Land Agent Roche, without being subject to settlement duty; and a short time afterwards, about one year from the date of the timber license sale, Mr. Sprague was sent to Lindsay by the Department, to sell by auction all the lots remaining unsold at any price, without stipulation as to settlement, and with a total disregard to my rights as a license-holder, and therefore, in consequence of the contradictory statements of the officers of the Department, I suffered a heavy loss,—not more than 100 pieces of timber having been cut under that license.

Case in the Township of Sommersville.

Having had, in the year 1859, a number of cases of claims, returns of duty, wrongfully charged by the Department, I was instructed in the end of that year, by the Superintendent of Woods and Forests, to take care that before making my returns the following season to the Crown Timber Agent, to obtain a certificate of all the lands which had been paid in full during the season, and let that certificate accompany my returns, and the Agent would then clear the timber duty free, thus saving much trouble.

Acting in conformity with these instructions, I cut 205 pieces of timber on lots Nos. 15 and 16, in the front range of the Township of Sommersville. I paid for these lots in full to Crown Land Agent Hughes on or about 1st of May, got a certificate of payment from him, and sent it to the Crown Timber Agent along with my return. I was then informed by Crown Timber Agent Way that he had a few weeks previously received instructions from the Department to charge Crown dues and 50 per cent. trespass on all timber cut on lands sold during the season, unless the money had been paid in full before the timber was cut, and consequently the Department were paid in full for their land on or about 1st

May, and the following month of September I had to pay duty and 50 per cent trespass on 205 pieces of timber cut the previous month of March on said lots.

The lots referred to were purchased and settled on by an actual settler named McFadgen, who paid the first instalment and was drowned two years subsequently in Balsam Lake; at the request of his widow I paid for the lots in full, trusting to see parties recompensed by getting the timber cleared free of duty. I have thus paid for the timber twice. The Department has treated other parties, in similar circumstances, in a different manner.

In the same township of Sommerville, in the winter of 1862, Messrs. Link cut 89 pieces of timber, on lots No. sixteen, in the first concession of that Township; the last three instalments were paid on the 14th of June, after the timber had been cut, and when the raft was at Montreal; Mr. Crown Timber Agent Way charged Messrs. Link with the dues, and 50 per cent. trespass, but on representing the circumstance to the Department, Mr. McLean Stewart was instructed to remit the duty, and the 50 per cent. trespass. Messrs. Fields and Sons had also a similar case about three years previously, and they had not to pay the dues.

I made application to the Department to have this duty and trespass refunded to me, but the application was refused.

In the Western Agency, conducted by Mr. Powell, he informed me that the instructions he had received from the Department are to the effect, that he is to clear all timber on which the land has been paid in full before the removal of the timber from his agency.

Third case of illegal treatment by the Department.

I applied to Crown Timber Agent Way for a license to cut timber on about 2000 acres of unsurveyed land in the North-West part of the Township of Sommerville, about six years ago. I was the first applicant for the berth. My application was referred to the Department in place of being granted by Mr. Way, but no reply could be obtained. Two years subsequently, one Jacob Snyder went on a portion of that tract without any authority, cut a number of saw logs, and about 700 pieces of timber in trespass, which he took to market, and was charged only dues and 50 per cent. trespass thereon.

I represented this trespass to the Department, and urged them either to grant me the license, or give me a legal permission to go on to the tract and charge me 50 per cent. additional dues, informing them that if they did not do so, the timber would all be cut by trespassers. The Commissioner intimated to me that the berth would be sold to the highest bidder at auction, and that if I or any one else cut timber thereon, the timber would be seized and sold by the Department, and I was at the same time requested by the Department to give immediate notice of any trespass, and the same would be immediately put an end to.

In October of that year, Messrs. McMillans, of Glengarry, built a shanty on that tract of land, and commenced manufacturing timber for the Quebec market. I immediately notified the Department requesting them to protect the tract, and Mr. Crown Timber Agent Way was at once instructed to visit the locality personally, give the parties notice not to cut away more timber, and to seize what had been made, and to obtain from me the necessary assistance in doing so.

These instructions were carried out by Mr. Way; but, notwithstanding the notification and seizure, these trespassers continued to cut until between 500 and 600 pieces were made, stating that one of them had been to Quebec, and that they were "all right;" the seizure would amount to nothing. The whole expenses of the seizure were advanced by me, and only repaid me by allowances on my Crown dues, two years subsequently. In this case the parties paid Crown dues and 50 per cent. trespass, one expense of seizure, and the result was a great injustice done to me, and an open defiance of Mr. Way's authority; the seizure, under direct instruction from the Department, made a farce of, and reckless, unlawful trespass receiving direct encouragement from the Department.

The Committee will see from these three cases, that I have found the decisions of the Department in my own cases, and involving large transactions, arbitrary, capricious and unjust.

71. Will you inform this Committee to what extent the improvement of rivers and streams in your section of the country, has been carried by the private expenditure of license-holders, and the effect these improvements have had in increasing the value of

Government timber berths?—I beg to refer to the questions asked Mr. Way, Nos. 38 and 39, and his answers thereto, which I entirely concur in; and also beg to add my own experience, as follows: A slide built at Fenelon Falls, in 1860, cost over \$5000; also, a slide at Cobekonk, about \$1000. Three slides on Gull River in 1861, cost about \$5000. A slide at Burleigh had previously been built, costing from first to last not less than \$10,000 of the private funds of the lumber trade. A very large expenditure has also been made on the Otonabee River, in Peterborough, for a series of years past.

Of the funds required for the Fenelon Slide, I had to furnish \$3000,—\$2000 as stock and \$1000 as a loan.

At Cobekonk I had to furnish four-fifths of the amount; the balance of the funds for Fenelon Falls and Gull River Slides was contributed by other gentlemen in the trade.

I was induced to make that heavy outlay, trusting to be recompensed by the proceeds of a license of 50 square miles I then held in the Townships of Laxton, Digby and Lutterworth and the adjoining portion of Sommerville, previously brought before the notice of the Committee. My 50 square miles license has been destroyed by both actual and pretended settlement; many parties having taken up lots avowedly solely for the timber. Many other extensive improvements on rivers have been carried on by other parties in the trade, the details of which I am unacquainted with.

I have to inform the Committee that had the slides on Gull River and at Fenelon Falls not been built, the Government could not have derived any revenue from the timber lands above the latter point; and I request the Committee to obtain from the Department a return of the amount they have received, in the shape of bonus, ground rent, and dues, from limits sold north of Fenelon Falls, and from timber that has passed through the Fenelon Falls slide.

The returns will show a very large sum, and I think will make it appear to the Committee that for some years past the Woods and Forest Department, in place of fostering the timber trade of the country has assumed the position of a gigantic timber speculation, extorting every available dollar from the trade, and making a large revenue out of labor, improvements and expenditure of, as I may express it, "the actual settlers."

72. In your experience, is it always the *bona fide* settler who obtains the benefit of the Crown dues under the present system?—It is not. In one case within my personal knowledge a person of the name of Ryan who purchased a lot within the bounds of my license, obtained a refund from the Department last March, amounting to about \$750 (for timber dues). The same person has purchased five other lots out of my license, and re-sold them to settlers under a bargain that they are to pay the Government for the land, and Ryan is to get all that the timber sells for. Many other cases exist to my knowledge, though none so aggravating to the licentiate as the above.

73. What would be the best method of combining, on a satisfactory basis, the interests of the license-holder and the settler?—I cannot answer that question better than by reference to Mr. Way's evidence—question and answer No. 50—with which I entirely concur.

74. The Committee have been informed that you have an extensive personal knowledge of the country situated near the head-waters of the River Trent, and which the Bobcaygean Road runs through: Will you inform them what is your opinion of the relative fitness of the country for settlement, and for lumbering purposes?—I have spent many months "camping out," in and traversing that section of the country during the last twenty-two years. Some of the townships—such, for instance, as Lutterworth, Anson, Digby and Sherborne—are totally unfit for settlement, with the exception of very few lots. Some of the other Townships contain portions of land more or less adapted to settlement; and two or three townships contain a considerable portion of fair agricultural land.

I have not the least doubt that many of the settlers who have gone into that tract during the last few years, both on the free grants and other lots, can never realize an independence or even a comfortable living from their lands. A great many of the lots now cleared can never be ploughed, in consequence of rocks and stones. I also state, after careful consideration, that some of the reports issued by the Crown Lands Department of the quality of the lands in these new townships are fallacious, and tend greatly to mislead incoming settlers, and I assert that the report of Mr. Bridgeland, of the Crown Lands Department is the only official document I have seen that is correct in my view on this point

THURSDAY, 7th May, 1863.

Evidence of Mr. Robert A. Strickland.

75. What is your occupation?—A farmer, resident near Peterborough, but for the last two years, during a portion of the summer months, I have been employed by the Canada Company to value and report on their lands in the Eastern portion of Upper Canada, and during the winter months I follow the lumber trade, both in getting out square timber and saw logs. I have been frequently employed by parties to find out the best line of road through the unsettled portion of townships. In the year 1856 I was employed by W. S. Conger, then Member for Peterborough, to find out the best line of road through the Township of Burleigh to the unsurveyed lands in the rear.

76. Do the lumberer and the settler benefit each other?—They do, as long as the timber lasts, but after the timber is taken away the settler is not benefited, as it leaves the land in a rough state, which is sure to be burnt over as soon as the settler begins to chop and burn his fallows, and before the settler can get his lot cleared, fit for cultivation, it grows Canadian thistles and other rubbish, which increases the work for the settler. The fire running through the woods kills the timber he might wish to preserve for firewood or other purposes.

77. Do you think, in consequence of the settlers' license system, that lands are taken up for the sole purpose of getting the timber?—Yes; but not always with the view of speculation by selling to the highest bidder, but to prevent the lumber merchant from slashing over his bush, and by preserving this timber gives him employment during the winter months for his team and himself, by conveying square timber or saw logs to market, which enables him to get lumber to make such buildings as he may require on his farm.

78. What would be the best method of protecting the interest of license-holders, without interfering with rights of the settler?—To select townships, or such portion of townships that is not fit for settlement. By so doing a lumberer would have the sole control of the portion of land that is selected for him. If this system was adopted, the lumberer would save the ground-rent he now pays for lakes and a large portion of land with little or no pine timber growing thereon; and let the settler have full control over such lands that may be selected for him. You would find by this system that a much better class of settlers would go back to the new townships. There are very few good substantial men that will settle on land unless they can call it strictly their own.

79. Do you think that the settlement of the country should be encouraged under all circumstances?—Only on land fitted for cultivation, so that settlers can make a living.

80. Can such lands be found in the vicinity of the Burleigh road?—Yes; there are large portions of the newly surveyed Townships well adapted for settlement, namely: the Townships of Anstruther and Chandos—the latter township contains the best land.

81. Are there any settlers taking up lands in these townships?—Yes; at the present time there are about eighty families settled in these Townships, and there is much discontent amongst these settlers, in consequence of the lands not having been opened for sale by the Government.

82. Are these Townships easy of access?—Not at present, except in winter, when they can cross Stony Lake on the ice. In summer-time these Townships are very hard of access, as the road is in an unfinished state; when completed it will facilitate the settlement of the land.

83. Do you think that the temporary advantage to be derived from the timber should be made an inducement to the settler to go upon poor lands?—Decidedly not. With reference to Mr. Hayes' remark regarding the square timber and saw-logs, I must beg to differ with him in his view of the matter. He states that there is more timber taken off the same ground made into square timber than saw-logs. It is quite the contrary. I can speak from experience that you can get one-third more saw-logs. He also says "trees that will make from sixty to eighty feet of timber will only give two saw-logs to the tree," but he will find that it will more than double that number. It is well known in manufacturing square timber there is a great deal of the best of the timber left in the woods, and it is not so with regard to saw-logs.

THURSDAY, 7th May, 1863.

Evidence of Andrew Pritchard, Esq.

84. Are you well acquainted with lumber operations carried on in your locality?—I have never been personally engaged in the business, but am well acquainted with the mode of conducting it.

85. Are you well acquainted with the progress of settlement in the same section of the country?—I am, having resided for about 29 years in North Wakefield, being since a period when there were only two actual settlers above me on the Gatineau River, and have witnessed the progress of settlement there to the present time, when there are from six to seven thousand.

86. What, in your opinion, has been the influence of the Lumber Trade in promoting settlement?—I think the Lumber Trade has had a good influence. The Government has never done anything for us in settling that part of the country, while the Lumber Trade has aided in making our roads, and has afforded a market for the produce of the settlers; excepting, perhaps, butter and potash, the whole produce of the country being thus consumed.

87. Do you think that the well-considered interests of the settler and the lumber are in any way opposed to each other?—No, not the well-considered interests.

88. Nevertheless there are disputes: what do you think is the cause of them?—I think that the cause of the disputes of late has been the fact of parties purchasing lands for the pine timber, and not for real settlement.

89. In what way do you think this could be prevented, and is it desirable to prevent it?—It is a very difficult subject. I have given it a great deal of consideration for several years back. It is hard to prevent an actual settler from purchasing what land he likes, and if he becomes an actual settler to the extent required by the regulations, his rights must be respected. There are some lands with very good pine, that are, nevertheless, so rocky that advantageous settlement thereon is impossible. It might be advisable not to sell for settlement, such lands as are proved to be of this character.

90. Do you think it desirable to allow the settler to take the timber as soon as he has paid one instalment on the land, or only after he has conformed to the conditions of settlement required by the regulations?—I think he should conform to the conditions of settlement as required by the present regulations. If he gets any greater advantage it would interfere with the rights of the lumberer and make the tenure of the limits insecure to the injury of the lumberer and the settler both. There has also been cases where an instalment has been paid, the timber carried off, and the lands not settled, but the lands having been nominally sold and appearing in the agent's lists, actual settlers are prevented from getting them. This refers to sales made several years ago, when Mr. Lafontaine was agent.

91. Can you suggest any system or any means that would tend to preserve the timber forests?—I think a great deal of timber land on the Gatineau, altogether unfit for settlement, has been surveyed into farm lots and opened for sale. I think these lands should not have been so surveyed, and that in future surveys should only take place where some tract of land is well ascertained to be fit for settlement. I can see no object in surveying lands which the Government do not want to sell, and which are better for the public interest unsold. It is worse than a waste of money.

92. What do you think would be the best means of promoting judicious settlement on the Gatineau?—I think the construction of a main leading road mainly on the site of the present partly made road, along the west bank of the river as far as the River Désert, would be a most important means of promoting settlement, while it would at the same time be a leading highway for a large traffic connected with the lumber trade. I think if the Government desire to colonise the Gatineau Country, they would do more towards that end by spending the colonization funds upon this road than in laying it out upon small by-roads. A leading highway of this character would open up the whole country, and the Municipalities would be able to construct by-roads to intersect it.

THURSDAY, 7th May, 1863.

Evidence of Ezra Stephens.

93. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?—I have resided thirty-eight years in the County of Northumberland; was brought up a farmer, have followed farming from my youth, and now reside on a farm.

94. Have you any special acquaintance with the interior of the country between Lake Ontario and the Ottawa River, along the Free Grant Roads?—I have some acquaintance with the country along the Hastings and Addington Free Grant Roads, and that acquaintance is in a measure owing to my having lived in the vicinity, and consequently had frequent opportunities of seeing persons from these localities; my knowledge of the interior of the country referred to has also been derived from travelling along the said roads, and by making particular inquiry and obtaining information from settlers who live there, relative to the quality of the land, the crops they raise, and their circumstances.

95. At what time did you travel over the Hastings Road, and for what purpose?—I travelled over the Hastings Road the first time in the spring of 1861, for the purpose of finding a good tract of land for settlement, as a number of my acquaintances who had been brought up to farming in this new country having heard flattering accounts of the lands to be granted, the superiority of the soil, and the great inducements held out by Government in offering free grants to actual settlers, were anxious to form a large and permanent settlement on that road. The object of my visit was not realized, for I found many of the settlers dissatisfied and discontented, the land poor, and the greatest part of it entirely unfit for settlement.

96. What is the character of the country on the Hastings and Addington Roads; what success has attended settlement there, and how do the interests of the settlers and the lumberers agree?—I visited the Addington Road in the spring of 1862, and also visited the Hastings Road a second time to investigate more thoroughly than on my first trip the character of the country, the quality of the soil, the kind of crops raised, the general success of the settlers, their feeling toward lumberers, and the future prospects of those settlements. On the Hastings Road I went back to the northern part of the Townships of Wolaston and Limerick; and on the Addington Road I went back to the northern part of the Township of Abigen, and to within a short distance of the Madawaska River. I made enquiries of the settlers, and made memoranda as I went along. I found many of them emigrants from the old country, and not competent judges of wild lands in this country; many of them stated to me they had been deceived by the glowing accounts and reports made by surveyors and agents who were employed by the government. These reports had been printed and circulated in Europe, and had induced settlers, not only from the old country, but from different parts of Canada to come and settle on those free grants. Very many of the settlers having come in to settle in winter, could not see the stones and rocks which covered the ground; and not a few of them have been deceived by the timber, thinking where hardwood grows the land must be good. In this particular many were disappointed. When the wood was cleared off and the land burned over, those hardwood ridges were then seen to be beds of rock and stone. Some of the settlers had already deserted their grants, and from what I could learn from many others, a large number, who are now settled on those roads, will eventually leave their grants as soon as an opportunity offers for them to do so. Some of the settlers admitted they had taken up grants for pine timber, knowing at the same time, that the land was unfit for settlement or agricultural purposes. This, in some cases, had caused differences between the lumbermen and the settlers—the settler claiming, as a right, that he was then the owner of the timber, and had the right to dispose of it as he saw fit; the lumberman, on the other hand, considering it a hardship that he should lose the timber after having taken out a license for his limits, and having paid ground rent for a number of years, and in many cases a bonus besides, and expended large sums in improving the streams whereby he could get the timber from his limits to market; and being aware the occupier would never become a permanent settler, but abandon the land as soon as he would either have taken off the timber himself or sold it to other parties who, having incurred no previous expense, would pay more for it than the Government price of the land, and receive all the benefits of the lumberman, who had invested his capital years previous. Such cases have caused an ill feeling between the lumberman and the settler

I have known a settler, after taking up his grant within the limits of a timber license, over which the lumberman had made a road to take his supplies to his shanties, who would not allow the lumberman to pass or repass over the grant, without paying for the privilege, and the license-holder was thus compelled to submit, as the settler would otherwise place obstructions in his way. In some instances the lumbermen have built dams and slides on some of the creeks, for the purpose of floating their timber and saw-logs over rapids to enable them to reach the rivers and large waters on their way to market. The settlers have taken up grants in the lumberman's limits along the creeks. Some of the grants being flooded by the dams, the lumberman has been compelled to pay the settler sums of money claimed as damages for the flooding of the land. This has been looked upon by the lumberman as a grievance.

97. Have you seen the Reports made by the Crown Land Agent, Mr. Hayes, for the years 1861 and 1862, as to the quantity of grain grown by settlers on the Hastings Road? If so, how do they agree with your opinion?—I have seen the Reports referred to, and from personal observation of the land, and the statements made by some of the settlers, I think they are not correct. The soil is very poor, and the mode adopted to ascertain the quantity of grain grown by the settler, as I am informed, was as follows: The person appointed to obtain this information visited the different shanties and houses before many of the settlers had thrashed their crops, and the men being absent in many cases, the females gave in the amount of crops so grown, or the person so employed took down such an amount as he thought proper. I may here observe, some of the settlers were led to believe if they gave a good account of their property they would soon obtain their deeds; for the reason here set forth, I am inclined to believe the quantity of grain claimed to have been raised by those settlers has been much exaggerated.

98. Look at Mr. Hayes' evidence respecting the difference between saw logs and square timber: what do you know of the facts?—I have read the evidence given by Mr. Hayes, and heard the remarks made by him before the Committee. I have no hesitation in saying they are entirely incorrect, either from his being entirely unacquainted with the lumber trade, or because of some prejudice against it or those engaged in it. I notice he asserts in evidence that the Gilmours do not take on an average over two saw logs from a pine tree, that would make from forty to eighty feet of square timber. This I know to be incorrect from personal observation, as I have visited their lumbering establishment, and have been present when they were engaged taking out saw logs; and I am well satisfied all is taken from the tree that would pay for taking to market. It is most unreasonable to believe that after the lumberman has built his shanties, made his roads, and last but not least, cut down the tree, his men being on the ground, he would leave a saw log that would pay to take to market; and it would be decidedly against his interest to do so, as he could then cut the log, after the tree is felled and butted, fifty per cent. less than he could move his tools, make a road, and cut another tree. Also Mr. Hayes gives as a reason for recommending the dues to be raised on saw logs equal to that of square timber, that the latter gives a larger amount of employment to the settlers, and diffuses more money in the country than the manufacture of saw logs. This is a delusion, and shows that Mr. Hayes must be entirely unacquainted with the trade. He also suggests that competent and trustworthy persons be employed at the expense of the Government, to move from place to place, count up the stumps, and report to the Government, so that the saw log lumberman will be obliged to pay for the trees so cut, instead of paying dues on the logs as at present. This I consider a useless expense. Another reason I have for saying Mr. Hayes is not correct, is that the person who takes out saw logs, builds mills, and employs a large number of workmen as manufacturers of sawed lumber; the money expended in cutting up the saw logs and carrying on the trade is kept in the country, whereas square timber is sent to be manufactured out of the country. In reference to my knowledge of growing pine timber, square timber, or saw logs, I have to say, I have been employed in winter at different times to purchase timbered lands for saw logs; that I have also in winter inspected and purchased saw logs to be manufactured into sawed lumber.

99. What, in your opinion, is the cause of difficulty between settlers and lumbermen?—I am satisfied from observation and conversation with the settlers, the difficulty arises from the reports circulated by agents or interested parties, setting forth that free grants would be awarded to actual settlers. The settlers are left in ignorance that a license had already

been granted by the Government to cut the timber on the grants, and the first intimation the settler has of this fact is when the lumberman commences operations in winter. He therefore looks upon the lumberman as an intruder.

100. What will be the result of the settlement of pine lands unfit for cultivation, after the lumbering ceases?—Just what might be expected under the circumstances. The Government will have paid large sums of money for surveys and building of roads, and will lose a large amount of revenue by the timber being prematurely cut down for the purpose of clearing the lands; or the forest may be burned down by the fires that rage and get from under the control of the settler; but afterwards a more painful result will follow: the lumberman will have expended large sums in improving the streams to get out the timber on their lands licensed, which will be a great loss to them, and the settlers, after having dragged out a few years of miserable existence, will present a settlement of paupers, or be compelled to desert their grants and seek a home for themselves and families elsewhere, on account, as I have before stated, of the large quantity of lands being unfit for agricultural purposes.

101. Does the present system as now practised by opening up Roads and giving Free Grants tend to the destruction of the forests?—I consider the system, as at present pursued by the Government, has a tendency to destroy the forests in more ways than one, as many settlers take up lands thickly wooded for the sake of the pine timber. They most usually clear a small piece of the land as settlement duty. This the settler will do by a little every year, and the chances are that when engaged in burning, the fire will get beyond his control and escape to run over large tracts of land that are unfit for settlement, and that are covered with valuable pine timber. As settlers generally take up lands for themselves and families, the chances for fire to escape is very great, as each person clearing must expose the fire to the woods, and the clearing going on little by little every year, there is constant exposure in that way.

102. What remedy would you propose as to differences between the lumbermen and settlers?—I would suggest that no roads should be opened up through any lands unfit for agricultural purposes, but that where there are good lands, let the *bona fide* settler have every encouragement and possible facility, as good settlers on good lands should receive the first consideration of Government. In those cases the settler and lumberman will go hand in hand together, their interest will be mutual; and in cases where the settler takes up a lot in a lumberman's limits, and over which the lumberman holds a license, I would make it compulsory on the part of the settler to remain on the land for five years as a *bona fide* actual settler; but should the settler wish to dispose of the timber, let it be sold to the lumberman holding the license, at the Government price; such sum to be paid to the Government and to apply as payment on the land. However, should the settler desire to keep the timber, he should not be allowed to cut or dispose of it to other than the licentiate until after the five years have expired. Having complied with the regulations of the Department, the settler should then own the timber himself and dispose of it in such manner as he may think best. Believing, as above, that the speedy settlement of all land fit for profitable cultivation is one of the first and greatest interests of the country, and that the preservation of the pine forests on the rough lands is most desirable, I think that the Government should take means to ascertain the localities adapted therefor, and promote to the utmost the settlement thereof, and exclude as much as possible the rough pine lands from being encroached upon, so that their commercial value may not be impaired, and that the revenue derived therefrom may be preserved to the country.

FRIDAY, 8th May, 1863.

Evidence of Mr. J. S. Peterson.

103. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?—I reside in the Village of Trenton, in the County of Hastings, and my occupation is a land surveyor.

104. Have you any acquaintance with the interior of the country between Lake Ontario and the Ottawa River and along the Free Grant Roads?—I have.

105. What is the character of the country along those roads, and elsewhere in the same range of country within your knowledge?—The country north of the Township of Madoc and south of York River, a distance of about thirty-five miles, is bad; the surface is hilly and rocky with intervening swampy land. The prevailing timber is of the ever-green variety, to wit: hemlock, pine-balsam, and spruce, in places intermixed with maple, elm, ironwood, &c., &c., with generally a very stony surface. About five miles to the north of York River the surface is less stony, the soil is of a better character and the proportion of hardwood is greater.

106. Are there any townships along the Hastings Road that you consider fit for settlement, and if so what proportion of them in your opinion could be cultivated?—Yes: the Township of Monteaigle and a part of the Township of Herschel, might in my opinion be successfully cultivated, probably one-half or two-thirds of the former and one-fourth of the latter.

107. Are the townships to the south of York River, in your opinion, fit for settlement?—No; in my opinion seven-tenths of all the settlers that settle those townships will be worse off at the end of five years than when they entered upon the lands, if they depend upon agriculture alone.

108. Is it your opinion that the opening of such townships for settlement is attended with good results?—No; for the reason that no settler can enter upon a poor lot and comfortably sustain a family.

109. How does the interests of the lumberman and the settler harmonize?—They must necessarily harmonize, because the former creates a market for the latter, generally saving to each the expenses of transportation.

110. Are the forests fast disappearing in the interior, and if so, from what causes?—They are fast disappearing from two causes, to wit: the fire and the axe.

111. Can you suggest any means of preserving or tending to preserve the timber forests from fire?—It might be that if there were penalties attached to the firing of the woods, with the provision that a person giving information should have a part of such penalty, it might lead to the diminution of fires; it is, however, an evil to which no remedy can be successfully applied.

112. Do you think the townships you have referred to as unfit for cultivation should be opened for settlement or reserved for the commercial purposes of the timber trade?—My opinion is that they had better be reserved for the trade as far as consistent with good faith, for two reasons:

First. A settler settling upon a lot only valuable for the lumber that is on it, might possibly possess a temporary benefit from it, could not certainly be compared with the permanent advantage that would accrue to him from the settlement of a good lot without timber.

Second. The timber trade has become of very great importance to this country from the number of men and teams it employs, the feed and provision it consumes, and the revenue it creates; nevertheless I think no good lot should be denied a *bona fide* settler, and I further believe it would be for the interest of all parties concerned, if the Government would give free patents to *bona fide* settlers and consider the dues from the timber an equivalent therefor.

FRIDAY, 8th May, 1863.

Evidence of Mr. Robert Kinney.

113. Where do you live, and what is your profession?—I reside in Alymer, C. E., and make my living by farming.

114. Are you well acquainted with the lumber trade?—I am. I have drawn timber in winter with my teams for more than twenty years.

115. Does lumbering promote or retard settlement?—It promotes settlement in many ways. Settlers are generally very poor, and are not able to make roads, &c. for themselves. In the vicinity of lumbering operations they get advantage of all the roads and bridges used in taking off the timber, and many live for years in the old lumber shanties. Were it not for those advantages the pioneer settlers would be shut up in the bush, and isolated

entirely from all markets; whereas the lumberer, almost at his door, provides a market for everything he can raise, and furnishes profitable employment in winter for himself and family. In many cases the lumberer advances seed to the new settler, and assists him to put it in by lending him cattle and implements.

116. Do you think that men of capital should be encouraged to engage in the lumber trade?—I do; as much money has to be spent clearing streams, building dams and slides, making roads, bridges and depots, and paying the ground rents, cost of surveys, and the entire cost of the manufacture of the timber before any of it can be taken to market. A man of small means cannot carry such works through successfully, and many ruin themselves endeavoring to do so. The lumber trade, carried on by men of capital, opens up our back country much more effectually than any scheme that has yet been devised by the Government.

117. Do you think that the Government of the country should protect such men of capital in any way to enable them to carry on the lumber trade successfully?—I do. If men of capital are not protected, they will not risk the necessary outlay required to carry on the trade successfully. Without protection the lumber trade would not only be unprofitable, but ruinous.

118. Do you think that the pine forests of the country should be preserved as much as possible, and only used for the purposes of commerce?—I do; because the lumber trade in its various branches is the only profitable employment we have for our men and horses during our long winter, when we would be otherwise idle. It also affords a good market for all sorts of stock and produce that a farmer can raise; and, in my opinion, there is no other branch of commerce that will bring so much money into the country. This being the case it is surely folly to burn large quantities of valuable timber in trying to clear and settle unprofitable lands.

119. Is the lumber trade necessary for the successful settlement of the country?—Yes; it is necessary because it furnishes employment for the settler near home in the winter, at prices he could not get elsewhere, thus affording him the means of making improvement on his land he could not otherwise make.

120. Have you been on any of the free grant roads in the interior, between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and are the settlements there successful?—I have been on the Addington Road, and consider the settlements there as not successful. Several of the settlers are leaving and going to the "Snow" Road, and to the North of that, where they find hardwood land, because they cannot make a reasonable living on the pine lands of the Addington or Perry Road.

121. You think the interest of the settler and the lumberer are the same; nevertheless disputes arise: what in your opinion is the cause, and what remedy would you propose?—In my opinion the chief cause of the disputes arising between the settler and the lumberer is the indefinite, complicated and continued changes made in the Crown Land Department. As a remedy I would propose that the advantages to the country of the *lumber trade* and *actual settlement* be well considered, and such regulations made as would clearly and permanently define the rights of both.

122. Do you think it advisable to allow the settler to take the timber as soon as he has paid one instalment on the land, or, only after he has conformed to conditions of settlement, sufficient to prove permanent occupation for agricultural purposes?—I do not think it is desirable to allow the pretended settler to cut the timber when he has paid one instalment; he would in that way deprive the limit-holder of his rights, and the land would not be settled.

123. Can you suggest any means or any system that would tend to preserve the timber forests?—I think the best way to preserve the timber forests is to settle only that part of the country that is fit for settlement, and allow the pine forests to remain as timber limits, giving the lumberer such protection as the importance of the trade demands, consistent with the settlement of such lands as are fit for actual settlement.

FRIDAY, 8th May, 1863.

Evidence of John Mather.

124. Have you an intimate knowledge of the Gatineau country?—Yes.

125. Does settlement there precede or follow lumbering operations generally?—It almost invariably follows the lumberer, where legitimate settlement is intended,—the settler then has the advantage of roads, bridges, &c., that he is seldom able to construct for himself.

126. Is there always a demand for farm produce in localities where lumbering is carried on, and are the prices generally good?—There is always a demand, and the prices are generally made by adding the cost of carriage from Ottawa to the market prices there.

127. Is it then your opinion that farming is more remunerative in the vicinity than at a distance from lumbering operations?—Yes.

128. Does the pine timber on the Gatineau generally grow on land that is fit for settlement or otherwise?—It generally grows on light, sandy soil, or on stony land; white pine growing to any extent on good land, among hardwood, is the exception, not the rule.

129. Do settlers generally prefer the light, sandy soil—the stony land,—or the good hardwood land?—*Bona fide* settlers generally prefer the good hardwood land, but many prefer the land having most pine on it.

130. What do you consider to be their reason for preferring lands principally covered with pine?—One reason I consider to be that it is easier to get a loan of money to locate such land from parties who wish to get timber without holding limits, as such parties can advance money to locate with and secure the timber to themselves as payment for the loan, and they secure also the duty on the timber which the Crown remits, amounting often to much more than the price paid for the land.

131. Then you do not consider that land is always purchased for the purpose of actual settlement?—I do not; as I see in many cases the bare settlement duties done that are required to secure the duty on the timber for the payment of the land when the soil is quite unfit for farming.

132. If such land is, as you say, unfit for settlement, how can the settlers who reside on it expect to get a living?—So far as I know there is often such an arrangement as this: The party that supplies them the means to locate, employs them to take off the timber during winter, and if they cannot raise on the land what will support their families he gives them provisions on account of their winter's work, and they endeavor to pay in winter the debt created in summer.

133. Are settlers generally able to save money by working in this way?—No; most are involved in debt who do so, and generally end by transferring their land to those who supply them with provisions during the summer months.

134. Do you suppose that they would do better on good land, if they would engage in farming only?—I do; as on good soil very good crops can be raised, for which there is always a good market, and plenty of work can be obtained in winter for men and horses, delivering produce or working in the lumber-shanties for good wages.

135. Is there much really good land in the Gatineau country?—In proportion to its area there is not.

136. Would you consider it good policy to deprive the settler of the timber growing on the land?—I would, except what might be required for buildings or cut in the actual clearing of the land.

137. Would you propose, as at present, to pay for the land with the duties accruing from the timber growing on it?—I certainly would not, as that is an inducement to speculators to go into the best timbered parts of the country, to cut the timber and pocket the duty; it also prevents the actual settlement, which is the object of the inducement held out.

138. What would you consider a good arrangement to prevent such practices and further the actual settlement of the country?—I consider that it would promote the actual settlement of the country to dispose of the wild lands by *free grants*, except a nominal amount to cover the expence of agencies, &c., and preserve for the Crown all the white pine except what might be cut in clearing land and for farm buildings, compelling lumbermen holding licenses on such land to cut all merchantable timber within a stated period after occupation by the settler.

139. What effect do you imagine such an arrangement would have on the settlement of the country?—I consider that it would induce settlement, first on the most fertile parts of the country, as the pine would then be no inducement to settle on poor land; timber would also be preserved that is now cut, and a much more permanent market would be insured for the produce of the farmer.

140. Is it your opinion that the present system of selling Crown Lands has a tendency to diminish the quantity of timber that is in the country, faster than is either proper or desirable?—Yes; the policy of the license-holder under the present system is to endeavour to manufacture all the timber he can before it is taken from him, and he leaves a great deal more as refuse in the woods than he would do if allowed his own time to cut it.

141. Do you suppose that the pine on the Gatineau will last a very long time at the present rate of cutting?—The quantity is diminishing rapidly and is by no means inexhaustible.

142. In so far as you think, what are the prospects for farming on the Gatineau when the pine forests are exhausted?—There will then, of course, be no sales of produce in the settlements, as after the lumberers are gone *all* will be producers, while the country is so rough and the distance from Ottawa and other markets so far that it can never pay for its removal, there being no means of water carriage as on many large Canadian rivers. The raising of cattle would be the only chance left to our farmers, and it is doubtful whether that branch of farming alone could be made to pay.

143. It is then your opinion that the pine should be conserved as long as possible in order to prolong a market for the distant settlements?—It is; and I am convinced that many who are now taking up land on the Gatineau will not be able to live there after the pine is cut, and will require to move to other localities where it is likely they would now be settled comfortably, were not the inducement of the timber held out to them by which they almost all make debt, and many play into the hands of speculators.

144. What is your opinion with regard to the Colonization Roads that have lately been made on the Gatineau?—I consider that at present they are practically useless, so long as the main Gatineau Road is so very bad, while for the most part the land lying along those roads and not already settled, is unfit for settlement; and it will be very expensive to make the remainder of the roads that are explored, as in many cases they are located in swamps and other obstructions. The best and surest way to colonize the Gatineau is to provide a good main road along the west side of the river as far as River Désert.

145. Do you consider that it was necessary to survey so many new townships on the Gatineau as has been done lately?—I do not, as the lower townships are still very thinly inhabited.

146. Is the land generally of good quality on these upper townships?—There is really so little good land in the townships above River Désert, that I believe all that can ever be sold will not pay the cost of the surveys.

147. When townships are to be surveyed or new roads opened up for the purpose of promoting settlement, what course do you think ought to be pursued in order to ascertain whether such should be done?—I think that the country should first be very carefully explored by men competent to judge whether the lands desired to be opened up are really fit for settlement for agricultural purposes, and that the roads to be opened up should lead only to such lands, keeping always in view the convenience of the commerce of the country.

MONDAY, May 11th, 1863.

Evidence of John Robertson, Esq., P.L.S.

148. What is your profession?—I am a Provincial Land Surveyor, and have followed that profession for the last twenty-eight years, principally upon the Ottawa and its tributaries, both on private account and for the Government.

149. Have you paid much attention to the settlement of the country during that period, and how has it progressed?—I have been a constant observer of it. Till of late new settlements were made by individuals in the employ of lumber manufacturers, who were considered the pioneers of the forest. Such individuals falling upon a spot of good

hardwood land, would select such for their future home, roads having already been cut by the lumberer and not unfrequently a shanty left which the settler could occupy as a residence.

150. Do the lumberers raise any objection to the making of farms on their limits in this way?—On the contrary I have known the lumberer assist his men in doing so, believing that what the squatter could raise would be a benefit to him, inasmuch as it saved the transport from a great distance, at the same time affording a best market to the grower, and employment at good wages during the winter months.

151. Have you observed whether the squatter in such case selects pine or hardwood lands?—In almost every case that came under my notice the choice was made on hardwood land.

152. Do you consider pine or hardwood land most desirable for settlement?—Hardwood land is undoubtedly best adapted for settlement. There are cases where pine is to be found on very good land, but even then the difficulty of clearing, and afterwards getting rid of the stumps and roots, renders it undesirable for settlement. But, as a rule, the great pine forests are on land not fit for settlement.

153. Do you think it is for the public good to offer the pine timber as an inducement to settlers to enter upon such lands?—I do not, for although pine is sometimes to be found on good land, there is a section of country with which I am pretty well acquainted, where the pine is most abundant, at the same time the lands are good for nothing. This section extends from the head waters of the Mississippi across the Madawaska, passing the source of the Bonnehère to the Petewawa River. The attempt to settle such a country will only check the tide of emigration, as the emigrant after a few years hard labor will find himself in a worse position than when he entered on such lands. The proceeds of the sale of, it may be, a few hundred trees, will have been expended, and what is worse, his strength and time wasted. I think that emigration and settlement ought to be encouraged, but care ought to be exercised that in making their selection they should be able to select such lands as they can derive a subsistence from, independent of any inducement that may be derived from the timber.

154. Can you suggest any means that would prevent the settler from selecting such lands?—I think it would be well if the Government would send out experienced men, in advance of actual survey, to explore, and who would give truthful reports of the country, so that only such lands as are fit for agricultural purposes should be surveyed and subdivided for sale.

155. Have you had any intercourse with the free grant settlers in the region of country you have referred to, and if so, how do they get on, and are they satisfied?—I have been in communication with many of them who were dissatisfied and were on the eve of leaving, as they could not make a living on the lands; and during last winter I observed that a number of the settlers had deserted their locations.

TUESDAY, 12th May, 1863.

Alban Gilmour, of Ottawa City, Merchant, engaged in the Lumber Trade of the Country, both as a Manufacturer and Exporter, and a member of the firm of Gilmour & Co.

156. Have you any knowledge of the country which the Government has been opening up for settlement within the last four years, by constructing thereto, at the public cost, what are known as Free Grant and Colonization Roads, and if so, in what localities?—Yes; in the Ottawa section I have seen a considerable extent of the country drained by the waters of the rivers Gatineau, North Nation, and Blanche, tributaries of the Ottawa which flow into it from the north; as also of the country on the South of the Ottawa, which is drained by the waters of the Mississippi, Madawaska and Petawawa rivers. I have also seen a considerable extent of the country, which has been opened up for settlement of late years in the rear of Kingston, Belleville and Trenton, along the lines of roads known as the Frontenac, Hastings and Addington Free Grant Roads.

157. What is your opinion respecting the nature and quality of the lands for agricultural purposes in those sections of the country?—As a general rule the lands are very

inferior and unsuited for agricultural purposes, being mostly composed of rock, gravel, or sand, more particularly where it is covered with white or red pine timber. Scattered through this country will be found some land fit for agricultural purposes, but so far as I have seen, only in small isolated patches, and few, even of these, of the best soil. There may be some considerable tracts of really good agricultural land in the extensive districts now referred to; but if so I have failed to meet with them, and consequently entertain doubts as to their existence.

158. What are the circumstances which lead you to form such an opinion respecting the lands which you have not seen in the sections of the country which you have referred to?—One of the principal circumstances which induce me to form this opinion is, that nearly all the country referred to beyond the old settlements is situated within what is geologically known as the Laurentian Range, and within which I have observed no extensive tracts of really good land, but almost a rugged, barren country where, as I have previously said, the land is chiefly composed of rock, gravel, or sand; and this, I believe, will prove to be the general features of the country within the Laurentian Range.

159. From your observation do you think that the reports of the Surveyors and Land Agents have, of late years, been correct and reliable in respect to the nature and quality of the lands reported upon by them?—I do not think that this has generally been the case. No doubt there are a number of those who have been employed in performing these duties who have done so in a proper manner, and reported as the circumstances warranted; but there are others again who have misrepresented the facts, either intentionally or from a want of knowledge of the lands fit for settlement.

160. How do you think that this has arisen?—In my opinion it has been from the desire of the Government to have good land fit for settlement discovered and reported, so as to have it opened up for occupation by the Farmer, and that as the surveys were continued and roads extended when land was reported as suitable for agricultural purposes and not otherwise, it was the interest of those employed about this business to report in such a way that their services should be continued.

161. In the interest of the Province at large, what course would you recommend as respects the settlement of the waste lands in the Ottawa and rear of Kingston, Belleville and the Trent country; as also to make the most of the Pine Forest, and afford a just measure of protection to those engaged in the lumber trade of those sections?—I would recommend that Government would assist in making roads into the back country where the lands are fit for agricultural purposes,—but this should not be done until after careful examination by competent, reliable men employed for this purpose, upon whose report the Government could safely proceed in the matter. Upon the Pine Lands, which are generally of an inferior quality, I would not think it for the public interest to encourage settlement, nor even for the interest of the settler himself, to whom, I do not think, the inducement of the Pine Timber should be offered as a consideration to locate himself upon such lands. The timber would prove but a temporary advantage to the settler, while good land would be an enduring one. To meet the difficulty which has heretofore existed in reconciling the differences between the settler, or more frequently the pretended settler, and the holders of licenses to cut timber in the Ottawa and Trent sections, it might, I think, be so arranged that the settler should have the land for nothing, the Government reserving the timber liable to duty whenever cut beyond the requirements of the settler for his own use, and the license-holder within whose limits the land may be, when located, to have the pre-emption right reserved to him to cut the pine timber for, say, two or three years, in consideration of the large outlay in most cases made in river improvements, roads, &c.

Or an arrangement like the following, it seems to me, might with propriety and justice be adopted. Upon any one becoming an actual *bona fide* settler upon lands within a timber limit, or license to cut timber, such license not to be renewed as respects the lands so settled upon; but the settler not to have the right for five years, or until he has fulfilled the conditions required by the present regulations for the sale of land in the Ottawa and Trent country, to cut and dispose of the pine timber on the lands beyond the requirements for his own use, except to the holder of the license to cut the timber at the time the lands were taken up for settlement, or his assignee; the price of said timber to be applied by the Government towards payment of the land, and what may be in excess of the amount due to Government, if any, to be paid to the settler, and at the end of the time named, if he

has complied with the conditions of settlement, as now required, he shall then be at liberty to dispose of the pine timber as he may see fit. In this way there would be little inducement held out to take up lands for the pine timber thereon, as, in my opinion, there should be none; and as respects the restriction which would thus be placed upon the settler to sell or dispose of the merchantable timber for the time named, except to the holder of the license at the time the settlement was first made, there would be no hardship in this, as in nearly all cases where pine timber of any value now remains, this value has been created by the river improvements of the license-holder, to whom it must be considered as only a small and reasonable return to have the preference of obtaining timber, over all others, when the settler is disposed to sell it.

As an instance of the expenditure which has been made in river improvements, by those engaged in the lumber trade, I would state that there has been paid out by our firm, in this way, during the last twelve or fifteen years, over \$80,000, while we have paid to Government, for ground-rents on our timber limits, with interest thereon accrued up to the present time, nearly an equal amount, besides the regular dues on the timber cut. The amount paid as ground-rent, it must be observed, has been for preserving the right to cut the timber on the limit when desired, and if this right is terminated before the license-holder has had the opportunity to do so, he will in many cases have received no value for the moneys paid in this way to the Government.

162. What do you think will be the effect upon the pine forests from settlement taking place throughout the pine sections of country?—In my opinion the forests will soon be destroyed by fires escaping from the control of the settlers when clearing their land, as they must do by burning the timber thereon, and it is the opinion of those most competent to judge of this, that more pine timber has been destroyed by fires running through the forests, than has been cut and taken to market by the lumbermen, from which some estimate can be formed of the loss sustained in this way.

163. Will you please refer to what has been stated by Mr. Hays, in answer to the question put to him by the Committee in so far as he refers to you or your firm; and if you do not concur in what he says, will you point out where you consider his statements or views are incorrect?—In answer to question 56, it is alleged that the employés of some of the large lumber firms carry on their work in a high-handed manner. This is somewhat indefinite in its meaning and application, but if intended to apply to our firm, I desire to say that I am not aware of any case in which our employés have acted improperly or illegally with any one with whom they have had to deal, and such conduct has never been encouraged, nor would it be permitted by us if known.

As respects the lands which Mr. Hays refers to, as having been taken up on speculation by Gilmour & Co. or their employés, in the Townships of Lake and Tudor, these were mostly purchased in 1845, or 1846, for the timber, when there were no conditions of settlement required, as in the sales of late years; and as respects lands since taken up by us or our employés, for the timber, there have I understand been some lands taken up in this way by us, as by others, in consequence of the Crown Land regulations not adequately protecting the rights of the license-holder.

I differ from Mr. Hays in the opinion which he expresses, and calculations which he submits in favor of the revenue, by making square timber in his section of country, instead of saw logs. In the first place it would require a large expenditure to be made on Deer River, or Beaver Creek, before square timber could be brought down these streams in safety,—square timber requiring very different river improvements from what are required for saw logs,—and, in the second place, a large quantity of timber is made available in getting out saw logs, which would not be taken out in square timber, particularly in trees too small for this purpose, or where there are defects which are admissible in saw logs, but would not be in square timber.

After having cut the roads, and built the shanties required for getting out timber or saw logs in any locality, it will be for the interest of the lumberer to take out of the trees all that it will pay to take out, and such is the course which we endeavour to follow as nearly as possible, and any constraint exercised by Government agents in this respect, could not be properly or advantageously applied. Having thought proper, a few months since, to address to the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, a letter on the subject of the lumber trade and settlement of the country, which contains some statistics,

showing the importance of the lumber trade to the Province, and the strong reasons for its protection, I desire to hand to the Committee a copy of this letter for its perusal and consideration.

164. Do you think that a longer tenure than the annual license would give greater stability and satisfaction to the trade?—I think so, and that it would tend to induce greater economy in the manufacture of timber, and preservation of the forests.

TUESDAY, 12th May, 1863.

A. J. Russell, Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

165. What office do you hold, and when and how appointed?—I am Crown Timber Agent for the Upper Ottawa Territory. I was appointed Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses in 1846, and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies for Lower Canada and the Ottawa, as communicated to me by the Hon. Provincial Secretary's letters of 12th Sept., 1853, and also for the remainder of Upper Canada, by Order in Council, published 20th February, 1858.

166. You are of course acquainted with the law respecting the sale and management of timber on public lands (chapter 23rd, Consolidated Statutes, and the Regulations based thereon), under which the affairs of the Woods and Forests Branch of the Crown Lands Department are administered?—I am, having assisted in the preparations thereof.

167. Has the law (as contained in the said Statute and Regulations) governed all your transactions in the administration of your duties?—For some years past it has not governed all my transactions in the administration of my duties.

168. Why not?—Because, in certain cases, I was otherwise instructed by the Crown Land Department; and being a subordinate of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, was governed by the orders I received from him, and in obeying them they were the authorities that governed my transactions, whether they agreed with the regulations established by law or not.

169. In what particulars have you been directed to act contrary to the law as above?—By the Departmental circular of 7th of April, 1858, I was directed to refer all applications for licenses to cut timber on vacant grounds, to the Department for approval or rejection, instead of granting licenses therefor to the first applicants as required by the regulations established by law.

This circular withdrew from Crown Timber Agents the power of awarding and issuing licenses for vacant grounds to the first applicants, which was their duty by the regulations in question. It also practically withdrew from the lumberers the rights of obtaining vacant berths as established by the regulations, (by which they were entitled to obtain them at all times,) inasmuch as it made their applications subject to rejection, and the right has not been restored. Applications for vacant berths have since been discretionally dealt with by the Department; some have been granted on terms more or less favorable; but, as a general rule, vacant berths cannot now be obtained by the first applicants, the Department having set the regulations aside in that respect, considering it preferable to sell such licenses as it may judge suitable to offer to the trade, to the highest bidder upon an upset price or bonus.

By this circular also, the Crown Timber Agents were informed that current licenses in surveyed townships were not to be renewed, and directed to forward the applications for renewal to the Department; and the object in this change was to facilitate the settlement of such townships by protecting and preserving the timber as an inducement for actual settlers to purchase the land.

170. What was the result of this order as affecting the duties of your office; did it increase or diminish them; and in regard to the renewing of the licenses, did it delay or prevent any renewals the parties were by law entitled to?—It gave very much additional labor in my office, in copying and transmitting all applications for new licenses, and for the renewal of licenses in surveyed townships; for by further explanatory orders, I was directed to transmit the applications in duplicate, and accompany those for renewal of licenses in surveyed townships, with schedules enumerating the lots in detail (sometimes fifty or sixty

lots) in each license. What rendered this circular extremely embarrassing was, that much that it required was nearly or altogether impossible. The surveys of townships had been extended over many licenses described merely by boundaries or dimensions; the want of connection between them and the townships, and numerous and irreconcilable errors in the surveys of both, rendered it impossible to establish the coincidence between them necessary for detailing the lots, without years of previous expensive verifications by surveys in the field, while comparatively slight errors in attempting to do so would lead to much clashing occupation, contestations and loss. Of the 500 licenses, or thereby, annually issued in my Agency, many of them were in this condition, besides a great number in old surveyed townships.

As I was ultimately authorized to renew all the licenses without any exceptions of importance, including a few forfeited by non-payment of ground rent, from the alarm of insecurity caused by the circular, there were no berths or ground of value finally lost to the lumberers in my agency, excepting the lots that were purchased out of their berths in the interval before renewals were authorized.

171. How long was this order continued in force?—By circular of 15th June, 1859, Agents were directed to continue to forward application for licenses, or renewals of licenses, but in original only, and by circular of 16th June, 1860, we were directed to discontinue forwarding applications for renewals of licenses, but to continue to forward applications for new licenses; and that if it were found necessary to offer for sale at public auction any vacant berths already defined, notice would be given us.

172. After its discontinuance were you enabled, as usual, to grant renewals under the 11th Clause of the Regulations?—I was.

173. Were the applications for new licenses, or forfeited berths when ordered to be granted by the Department, disposed of in accordance with regulations established by law, or with any fixed rule published for general information?—Partly so and partly not. The 11th Clause of the Regulations, as regards the sale of licenses forfeited for non-payment of Crown Rents, ten days after the date of forfeiture, was duly suspended as regards forfeited licenses of the season 1857-8, by notice of Order in Council to that effect, published in the *Official Gazette*, and the sale of them ordered at such time as the Commissioner of Crown Lands might deem proper, on thirty days' notice being given; and a subsequent Order in Council included with them licenses previously forfeited; but this Order in Council did not apply to future seasons, and as the date of forfeiture was deferred for that season, and carried into 1859, the Order in Council was repeated in an equally limited sense in 1859. Since then very few applications for forfeited licenses have been granted on payment of the bonus at which they had been previously offered for sale, but unsold, and a few applications rejected at the discretion of the Department as to the merits of the cases, but on no published rule available to all.

Applications for new licenses, if granted, have been dealt with in the same discretionary manner; some have been allowed to the extent asked, to which the parties were entitled by regulations, and some curtailed. In general they have been charged with the payment of arrears of ground rent, from the date of application, during the period that the granting of license was uncertain or delayed, a charge which is not authorized or provided for by any regulation established by law. But in some instances they have not been charged with such arrears. In some cases the right of party applications, followed by payment of ground rent, in compliance with regulations, has been admitted, in whole or in part, but not always, even where the berth applied for had been awarded for what was deemed special and sufficient reason by an Order in Council. The cases of granting new licenses in any way have been but few in my agency for several years past.

174. Were any of these changes made in compliance with the requirements of the Statutes, by Order in Council, published in the *Official Gazette*?—The suspension of the 11th Clause of the Regulations in the case of the forfeited licenses of the year 1858, was, in compliance, published in the *Official Gazette*. I have never seen notice of any Order in Council suspending that clause for any other subsequent season, or authorizing any of the other changes mentioned.

175. Were these changes demanded by, or satisfactory to the trade in your district?—None of them were in any way or degree demanded or desired by the trade, and they gave very great dissatisfaction. The setting aside of the Regulations as previously estab-

lished according to law, and administered, has been strongly denounced, and resolutions passed at public meetings of the trade, calling for their restoration. At the time that the circular of 7th April, 1858, was issued, I was absent from my agency on duties of inspection. On my return I found it had been published elsewhere, and was in general circulation, and perceived, with regret, that it was causing intense irritation and apprehension among the trade, as shewing them that their licenses might at any time be suddenly discontinued as they were to be in surveyed townships, by the literal meaning and expressed purpose of this circular. Thousands of pounds worth of provisions, forwarded for lumber works in these townships, were to be rendered comparatively valueless, and many thousands of pounds worth of business was to be ruinously prevented apparently by it. I informed the Department, confidentially, of the state of excitement, but received no explanation calculated in any way to allay it.

176. Did any engaged in the trade remonstrate?—Some leading individuals engaged in the trade did go to Toronto to remonstrate. I had no official information as to their proceedings.

177. The Committee are desirous of knowing whether, from your intimate knowledge and experience of the trade, you think that these deviations from the law had any beneficial tendency?—They had no beneficial tendency that I am aware of, in any respect. The reference of application for renewal of license to the Department, required by the circular, ended in my being furnished with corrected lists of the vacant lots, and the more perfect striking out of sold lots from the licenses issued. But as to that, I must observe that many years before, on my urging on the Department the necessity for them, I had obtained lists of vacant lots in surveyed townships. Through the Department Agents omitting to report their sales correctly to me, these lists had become inaccurate, and the desired result could evidently have been obtained by simply sending me the corrected lists of vacant lots. Sold lots, however, were always excepted from timber licenses by a general expression to that effect, which was well understood by all concerned.

178. Were they detrimental, and in what way?—They were decidedly detrimental, by destroying the confidence of those engaged in the trade in the security of their tenure of the licenses on which their business entirely depended, and in which they had a large amount of capital invested; that description of property, and all investments in it, were much depreciated. This depreciation necessarily extended, in some degree, to the saw-mills, whose value depended much on the licenses from which they obtained their necessary supply of saw-logs.

Apart from the value to the lumberers of their licenses, as furnishing them with the essential basis of their trade (the timber which is the staple of it), the additional value given to the timber berths by expensive improvements on them in roads, slides on the streams, &c., for the getting out of the timber, is very great, besides the value of saw-mills. By a return made by me, by order of the Legislature in 1853, based on statistics collected for that purpose, the value of such improvements on the Ottawa was then £151,847 7s., and of saw-mills, £179,876 5s. 3d.; in all, £331,723 12s. 3d.; to this total I think that £100,000 or more may be added for mills and works since constructed, making a probable total, now, of £440,000 invested in the trade on the Ottawa, apart from the value of the right to the berths themselves for the lumber they contain as the basis of the lumberer's trade—which right was acquired on the terms prescribed by Government, and maintained by the payment of ground rents, while the capital expended in improvements was invested in the faith of the continuance of the right acknowledged by successive regulations, and finally by those based on the statutes—subject to the progress of settlement.

The creating of this want of confidence in the security of tenure is also detrimental to the interest of the Province and the trade taken together, inasmuch as it tends to cause over-production and waste in the manufacture of timber, in the inducement it offers to the lumberer, who is uncertain of the continuance of his right to make all he can, and wastefully take only the best, without that economical regard to the future which is to be expected only where there is a sense of security.

The changes, taken altogether, inasmuch as they have been changes from a system of fixed and uniformly administered regulations, which were well understood and satisfactory to the trade, to one which is not so, without better securing the interest of the Crown,—have had the further detrimental effect of producing an impression on the minds of the lumber-

ers that there is a constant risk of dangerous incapacity on the part of the department to deal justly or successfully with the interests of the trade and the public in such matters, against which they consider the protection of specific legislation is necessary.

179. What rule do you now act upon in regard to new licenses?—I do not act upon my own authority, or upon any fixed rule furnished by the Department, nor on any regulation established by law: I issue them only when, and as, directed by the Department.

180. Is it the case then that the terms of the Consolidated Statutes, Chap. 23, Sec. No. 1, have been observed, so as to suspend or change clause No. 10 of the Regulations?—I believe not. I think it is impossible that any publication of notice of Order in Council, suspending that clause, could have taken place without my knowledge.

181. Is it not usual when any change is made in the Regulations, to publish it, specifying the nature of the change, and the authority for it?—Formerly it was done as required by law; of late years it has not been done in all cases.

182. Look at the notice of sale dated 15th June, 1860, furnished by the Department as an amendment of the 1st and 10th Clauses of the Regulations, and say in what way you understand it to amend or change the Regulations?—It is merely a special notice of that sale in particular issued by the Department. It does not profess to be an amendment of the Regulations, and is not one. It could not even be held as directions of the Department as to the terms of any future sale, without orders to that effect. It does not even state on what authority it was issued.

183. Have you then had no intimation of any change in the 1st and 10th Clauses of the Regulations which you could communicate to the trade as a definite and reliable rule of action, except in so far as you have been instructed to act contrary to these clauses?—I have had none.

184. When the system of settlers' license was introduced, were you, as an experienced officer of the Department, consulted upon it?—I was, to a certain extent, and was desired to assist in arranging the system.

185. Did you then approve of it?—I never approved of the principle as applicable to the great lumber producing territories which contain the great bulk of the vacant and waste lands of the Province.

186. What were your objections, and did you state them?—I have long ago had experience of the utter unsuitableness of the system of crediting the duties on timber cut on lands sold for settlement as payments of the price, from the system having been tried in my agency and abandoned twelve years ago as unsuitable and injurious.

My objections to the principle were that it practically offered the duty or value of the timber as a bounty or inducement to the settler to take pine timbered lands, unavailable for cultivation, on which he could never prosper, instead of lands more suitable for settlement. That it was unjust to the man who took a hardwood lot, or one from which the timber was already taken, and the duties already collected by Government, as it left the latter the whole price to pay, giving him no credit, as a penalty for taking the land it was alike to his own interest and that of the public that he should take.

That it thus offered a bounty to the settler to wed himself to perpetual poverty, for a temporary advantage, and to the injury of the public "to convert valuable timber forests into bad and barren fields." That it would be accompanied with injustice to the licenseholder "by leading to the taking from him of the best timber lots in his berth, which he had opened up with roads and other improvements, and might be considered as justly entitled to benefit by."

That the system would be abused for this end by pretended settlers taking up lands for the timber, even where fit for cultivation, to the obstruction of actual settlement. Also by actual settlers cutting timber "not on their own lots but on those adjoining, to get the duties credited to their lands and save their own timber."

And further, that "the system of crediting duties as land payment led frequently to false swearing."

My objection to the principle of crediting timber duties as land payments were repeatedly officially submitted to the Department for many years, accompanied with practical suggestions for the application of a system of selling all lands in future in timber regions, at a much reduced or nominal price, but subject to the payment of duties to the

Crown on all timber cut upon them, on its reaching the usual place of sale or shipment, like timber from Crown Lands. I suggested this as a far more simple and more equitable method of encouraging settlement, and one that was free from all the defects of the system of crediting duties, on settlers' license system. I submitted it as such in the 10th Clause of my evidence given before a Committee of the Legislature in 1855, also in my rough memorandum of March, 1858, and again to the Commissioner of Crown Lands in my Report on the St. Maurice Territory (copies of which are before the Committee). In the latter the advantages of the system I proposed are demonstrated, and the evils and abuses attending the system of crediting timber dues to lots sold are reiterated and explained, and practical measures suggested for guarding the respective rights of lumberers and settlers.

187. Are the Committee then to understand that you aided in framing the regulations—not approvingly—but by constraint of authority?—Yes, in a great degree, at least in deference to authority. The Department was well aware, as I have shown, that I was from past experience of its evils decidedly opposed to the principle; but when I was consulted as to the system of settlers' license, I, as well as others, was led to understand that it was the value of the timber when cut or manufactured that was intended to be taken in payment for the lands, which would have guaranteed a more serious intention of actual settlement than the mere payment of the duties. Such was my impression in aiding to prepare the forms (but the system subsequently broke down to the old practice of crediting the duties). On being informed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that he intended to introduce the system of settlers' license, and that he wished to have my views on the subject, I expressed them in moderate terms, in the sense that I understood it, in a memorandum of which a copy (C. 1) is before the Committee, stating that “the disadvantages of the system would be chiefly experienced as to future sales in lumbering countries, where no doubt it would have a peculiarly strong tendency to induce settlers to take pine timbered lands instead of others more suitable for settlement, and in some degree to promote the extension of pretended or temporary settlement, for lumbering purposes, over lots intended to be afterwards abandoned,” and recommended the system I had before proposed as preferable in lumbering territories. But on the Commissioner desiring me to assist in preparing forms for the settlers' license system, it became my duty to co-operate to the best of my ability in giving effect to the wishes of the Head of the Department.

188. Has the actual settler derived great benefit from the system?—Those who have settled on pine lands have no doubt derived a temporary advantage; but in proportion as they have been led by the prospect of such advantage in selecting such lands, otherwise unsuitable for settlement, they would be eventually sufferers by it. Settlers on land without valuable timber have of course not benefited by it.

189. Is the system ever made available for speculation in lumber without *bona fide* settlement at all?—In all cases where the land held under settlers' license is notoriously unfit for cultivation, speculation on timber is obviously the object,—(I have some specimen sand from such lots in my office),—as it also is in cases where successive lots are so occupied and then abandoned by the same person as is sometimes the case. Where lots are systematically taken up by timber or saw-log jobbers, in the employment of others engaged in the timber business, speculation in timber is often the sole object; to what extent cannot be definitely known till the period arrives when the necessity for maintaining the semblance of actual settlement ceases.

190. What do you think will be the ultimate result of this system of inducing settlement on lands unsuited for it when the timber is all gone?—It will be the abandoning of the lots after much labor has been spent on them, or the permanent degradation of the settlers and their families to a state verging on pauperism if they remain on lands unsuited for settlement, who on better lands might have attained to comfort and independence, and added to the wealth of the Province. I have seen such results before in considerable settlements.

191. Has the lumberer and the real *bona fide* settler any adverse interest?—No; they are naturally advantageous to each other on the whole, in a very great degree, though the lumberer is much more so to the settler than the settler is to him. He gives the settler on the spot far higher prices for all kinds of produce than he could get in any city in the Province—frequently double; opens roads that are useful in creating settlements; assists the new settler, if in distress; sends him seed grain in spring, to be returned next

winter, and often gives him the use of a span of horses or a yoke of oxen for the summer, to assist him in farm work, till wanted for the lumbering in the winter—while the farm produce of the settler is useful to the lumberer. It is true that the settler frequently finds that the lumberer has previous to the settler's purchase, stripped the land of the best timber fit for exportation; but it is to be borne in mind that that timber would have been not only utterly valueless to the settler, but an oppressive nuisance, were it not for the presence of the lumber trade, and its river improvements for sending the timber to market. This is grossly obvious from the intense dislike to settling on pine lands, which we know everywhere existed in the early settlements before the lumber trade prevailed on them.

192. Supposing the trade to be extinguished in your agency in a given number of years, would settlers on indifferent lands be able to live as well as now?—Not at all. In the new settlements they would be reduced to great poverty and misery, as their produce would not pay its transport to any market, and many of those who were able would leave the country.

193. You think that in consequence of the settlers' license system lands are taken up for the sole purpose of getting the timber?—Most certainly.

194. Are there any timber lands in your agency where the timber would have offered no such inducement had not a value been given to it by the license-holders, whose expenditure created it, by opening up roads and expending large sums in the improvement of streams?—There are very few tributaries of the Ottawa where, at any considerable distance from their mouths, the pine trade would have offered any inducement whatever to take the lands, were it not for such improvements. In general, it would be not only valueless, but actually a strong inducement *not* to take the land.

195. To whom in your opinion does that increased value belong?—In justice to those whose outlay in improvements created it.

196. How many forms are there with the system of settlers' license?—I have counted fifteen different forms in all.

197. Do you consider these forms complicated, or are they easily intelligible to yourself and all concerned, and therefore calculated to facilitate the transactions of business?—I consider the forms, from their number and requirements, very complicated and not easily intelligible; they give much trouble in correspondence between my office and the Land Agents, and with the Department, owing to the Land Agents not comprehending the working of them. To put through a single quantity of timber till it reaches Quebec, under one of the kinds only of settlers' license, without including the subsequent returns and office labor, in the various branches of accounts—Land Sales and Woods and Forests, in the Crown Land Department, nor the examination and entries in my office, nor those the Crown Land Agent has to make in his book and in his return to me, which give much trouble in details—six large printed documents have to be used, requiring much filling up with tabular details, including eight transactions, three of which are affidavits by different parties at different stages of the procedure, and two certificates. Some of the affidavits are now unnecessary and objectionable. Scrupulous people dislike the affidavits, and refuse to take them, as requiring them to swear to what they don't know in one part, and in another that a price stated was paid for the timber which they know to be quite contrary to the facts. A payment of a few pounds upon a lot effected in this system costs the settler a pound as ground rent, and is attended with twenty times as much trouble and office labour to all concerned as a similar payment in cash in the ordinary way.

198. Does this system add much to the labour of your office?—From the above it will be evident that it does, considering the insignificance of the result, as it is merely a laborious, inequitable, injurious and imperfect way of reducing the price of the land in certain cases.

199. What is the general result as regards the price at which the settlers affected by it obtain their land?—In some cases where a lot is well-timbered, it will give the settler his land free by covering the price of it, and a handsome bounty to boot, as compared with the settler who takes a lot without timber of value on it. I know of lots on which the timber dues alone would amount to double and three times the price of the land, apart from the bonus, or additional price, lumberers might give rather than lose it.

200. Supposing that it were deemed expedient to continue to the *bona fide* settler the advantage of disposing of the timber, could it be effected in any simple way?—By render-

ing simple evidence of purchase, say his receipt or agent's certificate, and of occupation to a given extent and time, his authority to cut or sell, and get credit for the duties on their being paid in by him, or the timber being acknowledged to have been got from him, in any lumberer's attested statement for clearance, or annual attested return of saw logs cut; and connected therewith with such evidence as is now given in case of timber cleared as from private land.

201. Are the complicated forms connected with the settlers' licenses, returns, &c., therefore useless?—To a very great extent, now especially that the uniform duty, and not varying values, requiring separate distinction, is credited. The license and application for it, with its affidavit and certificate, might be dispensed with, as above explained, and with them all returns of licenses issued by agents, ground rent on them, agent's fees and correspondence about them, return of licenses cancelled, &c., &c., might be dispensed with. A settler's license, improperly obtained, is a dangerous snare to a purchaser, subjecting the timber in his possession innocently to confiscation; and the double affidavits of sale and purchase, stating a fictitious price, are not necessary to inform us what the usual duty is when it is that now that is to be collected.

202. Would it, in your opinion, be expedient or just to abolish the system by which the settlers obtain value of the timber before they have completed their titles to the land?—It would be both expedient and just to do so, as it operates as a bounty to induce the settler to take pine land, to the injury of himself, the public and the licensed lumberer, between whom and him it is calculated to create and foster strife, while it tends especially to drive the fires of settlers, and pretended settlers, clearing, unnecessarily into the most valuable parts of the public forests, and in the same degree discourages settlement of better lands, especially if the system I proposed in my report on the St. Maurice territory, which is before the Committee and to which I beg to refer, were adopted, of selling all land in future at a very low or nominal price, or granting it on payment of a patent fee sufficient to cover costs of survey, title and management, subject to duty forever on timber going to market as a compensation for the price to the public. This would do away with much labour in the management of Crown Lands and timber, and with fraud and false swearing, by rendering them useless for the evasion of duties, while it would give wholesome and impartial encouragement to settlement, far superior to that of the settlers' license system, with ultimate gain rather than loss to the revenue of the Province.

In that Report I submitted also a system of enforcing effectually actual settlement, when required, on lands sold, and certain necessary reservations of their works, and the right of way for lumberers.

In referring to that report, I beg to submit the suggestions it contains as subject to amendment and improvement. For instance, in it I propose that, after one year's actual occupation, the settler should be allowed to cut or dispose of the timber on his lot; but the additional experience I have since obtained, from facts developed under the system of settlers' license, I am convinced that two years' actual occupation should be required as evidence of *bona fide* settlement, before allowing the settler to cut or dispose of the timber as he pleased; not with a view to the interest of the licensed lumberer alone, but to prevent the evil of the pretended settlement from obstructing the progress of real settlement. The restraining of the settler's power to cut timber on his lot might justly be prolonged when accompanied with the liberty to sell the timber to the license-holder, as judiciously proposed by some gentlemen here.

203. What would be the best method of protecting the interest of the license-holder without interfering with the rights of the settler?—That the right of the license-holder to cut upon sold lands should continue until the purchaser became an actual settler, and that, as proposed, the settler should have the power of disposing of the timber to the license-holder, but to no other, till he had fulfilled the conditions of occupation necessary to prove himself a *bona fide* settler, either for two years, as above proposed, or for the usual term required for the fulfilment of conditions of settlement.

It would be but just that the settler, during that interval, should not be authorized to charge more than the usual rate of duty for the timber. It would seem sufficient that on entering by purchase into the place of the Crown, he should charge no more than the Crown would have charged the lumberer.

If the lands continued to be sold at a price, the lumberer might pay it into the credit

of the lot; but if the lands were given free, on payment of a patent fee, the price of the timber would have to go to the settler, but as the timber would be subject to duty on going to market, making it subject thus to two prices, it would tend rather to its being let alone. For further protection against pretended settlement for the purpose of lumbering, I beg to refer to my St. Maurice Report. The remedy proposed in it might be reciprocal.

204. How long do you think the lumber trade will last in your agency?—Nearly two hundred years would be required to remove the timber of the kinds now taken to market, at the present rate of exportation, if its premature destruction be not unduly hastened by the fires of settlement.

205. Does the settlers' license tend to hasten its destruction?—It certainly has that tendency, for alike the settler and the pretended settler is drawn into the timber forest by it, and even where settlement is not the object, are required by the conditions of the system to clear and burn on every lot.

206. Do you think a leasehold for a term of years, with proper provisions for well regulated settlements, would be preferable to the licenses now granted to lumberers?—I beg to refer the Committee to my Report on the Petition of the lumber trade on this and other subjects, which is before the Committee. I should add, however, that since writing that report I have given the subject much deliberate consideration, which has led me to recognize, in the proposed measure of leasehold, an important step in the natural development of the system which has grown up on the principle of trial and error. That while it will meet the immediate demand for greater security of tenure, which the experience of the trade of late years has indicated as absolutely necessary, presents apparently the germ of a system on which the timber forests of Canada may be most advantageously managed hereafter.

The rugged unfitnes of the greater part of the Ottawa valley should naturally tend to the preservation of its forests from destruction for agricultural occupation of the ground. The snow of its winters and the character of its rivers, and its geographical position on a great system of water communication, for transport to the markets of the old world, or the East, and the treeless prairie-lands of the West, render it the most advantageous timber forest for the supply of commerce that there can be in the world. While mankind want timber, the commodity will be produced to meet the demand, gradually but ultimately by cultivation as in older countries, and as long leases and security of tenure are found to be more favorable to successful agriculture, it will be doubly so in forest culture, and in the remote future, the Ottawa country will naturally remain the chief timber producing region, and the present class of lumberers be gradually changed into a class of forest farmers under a system of long leases, which will be more consistent with British principles than the direct management of the Public Forests by officers of the Crown as in the continental countries of Europe.

The adopting of the system of long leases, I think, may therefore be regarded as an important permanent measure for the better management of the Public Forests in the interests of the Province, as well as of the individuals now engaged in the trade. It should secure to the lumberers something more than their present rights, which are insufficient to protect them in the use of their river improvements, and the right of way, and be subject to the progress, sale, and settlement of lands, only when sufficient occupation has proved it to be real.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
BELLEVILLE, 24th January, 1859.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to offer a few suggestions for the regulation and better management of the timber trade; the suggestions which I offer are such as would be suitable to the circumstances of my Agency.

1st. Licenses to cut timber should be issued in the name of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, by himself or his Agents.

2nd. License-holders to have the right of property in trees of every kind and description whatsoever, also in the hay marshes in the lands to which such license extends, and the power to protect such timber and marshes as private property, against any but the rights of the Crown.

3rd. The Commissioners of Crown Lands should, on behalf of the Crown, have a lien in preference to all other parties, for dues on timber cut on Public Lands, which he may enforce by seizing such timber, or causing it to be done by his Agents.

4th. In cases of seizure, the Commissioner of Crown Lands may, after fifteen days notice, cause the timber to be sold for dues and charges.

5th. To facilitate the trade, berths should be transferable from one party to another, by consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, without the berth or limit having been occupied.

6th. When the Commissioner of Crown Lands or his Agents shall have reason to believe that timber has been cut on public lands without authority, they shall have the power to seize it, and the burden of proof shall lie upon the claimant or defendant.

7th. For the equalizing of dues, and the better protection of timber cut on public lands, the following standard should be established for saw logs, viz: that a standard log shall be twelve feet four inches long, and twenty inches in diameter, at the small end.

8th. Parties having cut saw logs on public lands, should be compelled to measure their logs, and return them to the Crown Timber Agents under oath.

9th. When timber liable to seizure shall have been mixed with other timber, so as to make it impossible or difficult to distinguish such timber, the whole of the timber to be liable to seizure.

10. Lumbermen should be compelled to make their returns on or before the first day of June, that will give them a full month after the expiration of their license.

There should be a clause inserted in the Act to bring the collection of small accounts for dues and charges under the jurisdiction of the Division Courts.

The above suggestions would, in my opinion, greatly facilitate the collection of dues, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

Jos. F. Way,
Crown Timber Agent.

P. M. Partridge, Esq.,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 24th September, 1860.

Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following answers to the questions which were made to me by letters of 26th November and 21st September instant:

1. "What is your opinion with regard to allowing actual settlers to cut the timber which may be on their lands, provided the value of the timber so cut is applied in payment of the purchase money of their lands, and my opinion of the proposed system, and to make suggestions with regard to the best way of encouraging the settlement of Public Lands?"

I beg to state that I am of opinion that before adopting any new mode for securing duties to the Crown on timber, or changing the present one, it is of great importance to consider whether any change would not affect the interest and position of settlers in such a way as to discourage them, and thereby defeat the object which the Government has in view in the settlement of public lands.

I consider that the proposed system of allowing settlers to cut timber, provided the value of the timber so cut is applied in payment of the purchase money of their lands, will be injurious to the settlers and to the Department.

To settlers, because they will have no means for the first years of their establishment (as at present) to make money from their timber to support themselves; and if they are left entirely to depend on their first year's crops, the consequence will be ruin and starvation, and they will be compelled to leave the lots on which they have settled.

As it is now carried on, a settler is allowed to cut timber, provided he pays duty until such time as the lot is paid up; and although this rule is considered very severe and complaints are daily made against it, it is nevertheless in my opinion preferable to the intending system, and for this reason:

That the settler requires constant employment, and whenever he cannot find the same out of home, he has on his lot enough timber to occupy himself with teams during a part of the winter, and in the spring he can sell his timber at home, or bring the same to market, and realize sufficiently, in many cases, what he considers a fair remuneration for his labor after paying duty on his timber, as at present fixed by the regulations; whereas, by the present intended system, the settler who is generally poor, if obliged to leave in part payment of his purchase, the value of the timber so cut on his lot, it will be impossible for him to lumber himself, as his timber will not bring sufficiently to cover his expenses and affording a profit after deduction of the value of the timber. It might be said that in this case, the settler could sell the right of cutting to lumberers, on condition that the value of his timber will be paid to Government on account of his purchase money. It is true that this could be done and will be done, if the intended system is adopted; but in this case what will be the position of the settler if he sells the right to his timber? It will be this: that as soon as his land will be deprived of timber, he will be without any resource whatever, and if he has no advances it will be impossible for him to make improvements, and will be deprived of his timber and forced to abandon his lot.

The object of the Government is to facilitate the settlement of public lands; and, in order to accomplish the same, I consider that advantage should be shown to intended settlers, so as to induce them to settle on our public lands, and not to emigrate elsewhere where they may have lands at a very low rate without any reservation whatever, and a clear title on payment of the consideration price:

To attain the object of the Government in the settlement of public lands to some extent, I beg humbly to submit three different propositions:

1st. To sell at a low rate, on the cash system, without any reservation whatever, and grant a title on payment of the purchase price. To prevent speculation, only one or two lots to be sold to the same person.

By this system a settler with means will have a title at once, and it is a known fact that a person with money prefers buying for cash and obtaining his title than to buy on credit and be obliged to certain conditions which, if not fulfilled, deprives him of his title.

2nd. To sell on terms of five years with no right to the timber, as long as the purchase money is not paid, and if timber is cut, the same to be considered to have been cut without authority and charged with the present duty, which amount of duty to be applied in payment of his land.

By this means the settler secures to himself the right to his timber, and has an interest in preventing trespassers on his lot, and would consider himself as proprietor, which is the object of every settler; whereas, by the proposed system, the settler will not be in fact the proprietor of what timber which may be on his farm, but for cutting the same he will be obliged to obtain a license to cut timber which should be his property as soon as he settles, provided he conforms to the existing rules.

3rd. To put apart in each surveyed townships lots which are well timbered for the future wants of the trade, as a reserve, and to grant licenses of them by public competition, thereby preventing persons from speculating as they do now, to the prejudice of the Crown, in purchasing lots well timbered under the pretence of settling; and after having destroyed the timber from it, and secured all profits, to leave the said lots which are then of no value whatever, and of no advantage to settlers, because lots timbered with pine, &c., are not generally good for cultivation, and if deprived of timber are still worse for the advantage of settlers.

By adopting these three propositions, the Department would have means to satisfy all parties:

1st. The settler with means, desirous of securing a good title.

2nd. The settler with small means, purchasing on time with the advantage of making a livelihood with his labor, and securing to himself the advantage of the timber.

3rd. In reserving lots well timbered in every surveyed township for the want of the trade, which lots not to be sold for cultivation, but to form part of the Government for rest

which will be a source of great revenue to the Crown, and a means for the preservation of timber which has been so wantonly destroyed and will become very scarce if steps are not taken for its preservation.

As for the management of these reserved lots, I would suggest that the same be given out on licenses of 10 lots to those desirous of lumbering on a small scale, thus affording to parties of limited means the advantage of commencing business.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the proposed system will, in my opinion, be the means of preventing the settlement of our Public Lands, inasmuch as a settler will be deprived of the right of his property if the timber is reserved, and can be cut only by virtue of license. I presume that the adoption of the proposed system is to oblige settlers to pay up their lands or to preserve the timber on their lots, without which the lot is of very little value, and consequently the loss falls on the Crown. I do not see that the proposed system will secure the desired effect any better than the one now in operation, or by my proposed system. It is true that the settler cannot cut timber without paying duty, but no one else has a right of doing so now without his permission, which constitute the right of proprietor.

I consider, also, that the proposed system would require too many proceedings to insure its execution; the more the law is stringent, the more exertions are made to evade its carrying into operation, particularly by settlers, who are already well disposed to do anything to save themselves from paying. To carry out the proposed system, it would require settlers and other parties to attest a certain document which would have, in my opinion, a dangerous influence on morality, as it is a known fact that, in many cases, there is reason to question the veracity of these attestations; and for the good of those to whom it may concern, I am of opinion that the simplest law is the best, and better calculated to be understood and carried into effect, and one that could be executed without having recourse to too many attestations or swearing would be a great benefit to morality.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,) C. E. BELLE, C.T.A.

(Copy.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
OTTAWA, March, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting the following general report of my inspection of the Crown Timber Agency of St. Maurice, formerly under the charge of Oliver Wells, Esq.

On repairing to Three Rivers on this service, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 22nd September, 1858, I found that by the able examinations already commenced by P. M. Partridge, Esq., the Superintendent of Woods and Forests, an unexpected indebtedness to the Crown, on the part of Mr. Wells, had been discovered, amounting to £1,539 9s. In completing my inspection it became my painful duty to report that it had terminated in establishing a further default of £3,270 18s. 0½d., making a total indebtedness, on the part of Mr. Wells to the Crown, of £4,810 7s. 0½d., as far as ascertained to 19th December last.

By reference to the detailed statement transmitted in my letter of that date, it will be seen that this indebtedness commenced several years ago, and consists almost entirely of various sums received by him, as ground rents and timber dues, but not credited to the public in his accounts during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858. Since rendering that statement, I have discovered no addition thereto, excepting a sum of £45 duties of the year 1854, received but unaccounted for, (see further statement herewith) which increases the indebtedness of Mr. Wells to £4,855 7s. 0½d.

This large defalcation could not, of course, be known by his accounts rendered, nor did it arise from the disorder into which he had latterly allowed his office to fall, or from want of ability as an accountant; well arranged books, corresponding with his accounts rendered, had any such been kept, would mercly have delayed the discovery of it. It was only by communicating with the parties who had done business with the office that it was ascertained.

For further particulars as to the office of Mr. Wells, and outstanding transactions, I beg to refer to my letter of the — instant, herewith.

In it I have recommended the issue of licenses in a few special cases, some of which might, perhaps, be thought open to question, because it is alike to the interests of the public and the parties that they should be granted.

As the promising commencement that followed the opening of the St. Maurice Territory to the lumber trade has resulted in general failure, it is of great importance, for the re-establishment of the trade on a sure footing, that the holding of timber berths by parties actually operating upon them, instead of the monopolizing of extensive tracts to be held unoccupied, should be encouraged and facilitated; and while any reasonable encouragement is to be given to capitalists to construct saw mills for the manufacture of the timber, every facility should be afforded to industrious and enterprising people of the locality, and to such as might be induced to make it their home, to enter into the trade, either in the preparing of square timber or the getting out of saw-logs to supply the mills, so as to create a class of small but independent lumberers, residing permanently in the locality, on the advantage of which I shall have occasion further to remark. The restoration of the lumber trade on the St. Maurice is essential, not only to the progress of settlement in the territory and to the prosperity of Three Rivers and the adjoining country, which would benefit by the demand for agricultural produce, and the circulation of money caused by the trade, but it would also tend much to the consolidation of settlement in Lower Canada, north of the St. Lawrence, as it would lead to the speedy connection of the great fertile tract on Lake St. John and the Upper Saguenay with the centre of the oldest inhabited parts of the Province, through the valley of the St. Maurice, by a favorable line of communication and continuous settlement, which nature has denied in any other direction.

Personal knowledge of the Upper Saguenay country enables me to indicate this fact as being of greater importance than it would, by any means, appear to those who may be ignorant of the favorable character of the soil and climate of that isolated region, and of the extraordinary difficulty of obtaining access to it by land or any other direction.

Besides the valley of the River St. Maurice, the Crown Timber Agency of St. Maurice includes about three thousand superficial miles of the upper valley of the Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne, Batiscan, Mashishe and Duloup. These rivers flow from the Laurentide range of highlands. The valley of the St. Maurice, which lies almost entirely north of that range; is estimated to have an area of nearly twenty-one thousand square miles. This estimate is corroborated by the very great volume of water that it discharges, which seems wholly incompatible with a less extensive basin. The whole area of the Agency of St. Maurice may therefore be estimated at twenty-four thousand square miles.

Taken by itself, the country drained by the River St. Maurice and its tributaries, exceeds a little in area, one-quarter of the valley of the River Ottawa, that is to say, it is a little larger than the Province of Nova Scotia.

There is reason to believe that it contains much more arable land than Nova Scotia, and perhaps fully as much in proportion to its extent as the valley of the Ottawa, though not quite equal to the latter in the growth of its timber, nor its climate. Between it and the northerly boundary of the Province, lies the long valley of Chomnonchowan or Main Saguenay, above Lake St. John. It has a breadth, northward, of a hundred miles toward Lake St. John, and it stretches over the head waters of the St. Maurice, for two hundred miles, in direct distance westward. Its valley, using the word as signifying the country drained by it and its tributaries, is probably upwards of ten thousand miles in area. It is the westerly part of the interior Saguenay country, of which it is considerably less than one-half.

I bring it into view, together with the St. Maurice Territory, because they are naturally connected, and each adds very much to the importance of the other. It is by their extent and character that the importance of developing the St. Maurice Territory is to be measured, and it is with that view that this brief description of them is submitted.;

In this light, the whole interior Saguenay country might properly be classed as naturally connected by the St. Maurice Territory. For, towards Quebec, and from that eastward, it is cut off from the St. Lawrence by a very rugged tract of mountainous country, varying from fifty to eighty miles in breadth, whose summits, north of Quebec, rise to about five thousand feet in height.

The Saguenay flows through this lofty region in a chasm between precipitous moun-

tains, admitting of no road along its shores, for nearly fifty miles up from its mouth. Only two scarcely practicable lines of road through it to the interior have as yet been found, and for the greater part of their length, they traverse an uninhabited country. But it becomes broken up and very much diminished in elevation, and also in breadth, and loses its extreme barrenness as it approaches the St. Maurice, presenting no obstructions to roads and settlement, extraordinary in a hilly country. The Laurentide range of high lands, where traversed by the lower course of the St. Maurice, ceases to be a barrier between the settlements on the St. Lawrence and the interior countries to the north of it. The lower part of the St. Maurice lies nearly in the direction of Lake St. John of the Saguenay, and the country near it seems suitable for settlement, which as far as the latest explorations shew, might be extended to Lake St. John.

It appears that from the rear of the Seigniory of St. Anne, northward, there is a tract of high hardwood country, generally suited for settlement, commencing about five miles east from the St. Maurice, which extends to the River Bostonnais, fifty miles in direct distance. La Tague, at the mouth of the Bostonnais, is the head of the long reach of steamboat navigation, which is connected with Three Rivers by the Piles Road. La Tague is seventy-five miles in direct distance, nearly due north from Three Rivers, though upwards of a hundred by the course of the St. Maurice.

The distance from La Tague to the settlement at the head of Lake St. John of the Saguenay, is only eight miles more, and nearly on the same course. The River Croche, which joins the St. Maurice five miles above La Tague, extends almost directly on that course. It has been explored to the distance of fifty miles, that or to about thirty miles from Lake St. John, it winds through a very fine interval, varying from three-quarters of a mile to two miles in width, bounded on each side by high hills, whose summits spread out into table land of a good quality, like that of the thriving new settlements in the Township of Shawenegan, but they become lower in ascending the river, and where the exploration ended, the country appeared to fall away with a great valley towards the north, doubtless the valley of the Choumon-Chowan, or main Saguenay, above the head of Lake St. John.

I would direct attention to this feature of the country, as worthy of further examination on account of its social importance, as a means of connecting more perfectly the otherwise isolated regions of the Upper Saguenay with the central parts of the Province.

I have already spoken of the country drained by the Choumon-Chowan and its tributaries as being one hundred miles in breadth near Lake St. John. Its more immediate valley, in the ordinary sense of the word, or low lands through which it flows, extends far to the westward, or rather to the northwestward of the Lake.

In the report of Mr. Richardson, contained in Sir William Logan's report for the year 1857, he states that as seen from Blue Point on Lake St. John, there is a separation of about fifty miles, extending as far as can be traced by the eye, between the bare rocky range, two thousand feet high, which bounds it on the north, and the lower range of hills apparently well covered with soil and timber, and about eight hundred feet in height, which form its southern boundary.

He adds that by information derived from Indians, this great depression extends far beyond the sources of the Choumonchowan, and is the same that is found at the head of Lake Temiscumang on the Ottawa. He observes, justly, that the cultivable land of the valley of Lake St. John most probably occupies a large portion of its area, and alluding to the good crops obtained, states that there appears to be no doubt in the minds of the settlers that they are able to grow all kinds of grain produced in the neighbourhood of Montreal, and in equal abundance; observing that the unexplained superiority of climate in this valley over places more to the south, renders the investigation of this part of the Province of considerable importance.

I may add, that the observations of Mr. Richardson, agree with my own, made while engaged in examining part of that country.

I found that it contained numerous and extensive tracts of land more fertile and arable, with as good a climate as the county of Megantic, south of Quebec. These facts are important, not only because the Upper Saguenay valley is naturally connected with that of the St. Maurice, but particularly so as shewing that the latter does not lie too far north to have a climate suitable for settlement, seeing that the favorable country on Lake St. John is a hundred and fifty miles due north of Three Rivers.

There is something interesting in this remote and little-known northerly range of mountains which is partly connected with the St. Maurice territory. I think they are higher than estimated by Mr. Richardson, and to their height and position, and the shelter thereby afforded, the unusual mildness of the climate of the Upper Saguenay is in some degree attributable. Where I saw them further to the eastward, their highest summits seemed nearly four thousand feet in height.

They have been remotely seen from the head waters of the Gatineau, and I have been informed by an agent of the Hudson Bay Company, that they appear beyond the almost unknown Grand Lake of the Ottawa, with an elevation resembling the central Grampians of Scotland. But they are known not to exist north of Lake Temiscumang. It would be interesting to know if this range be continuous, and if its presence be accompanied in any degree with a similar anomalous and important mildness of climate on the northerly parts of the valley of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice. To shew the advantage of access to the settlements on Lake St. John by the St. Maurice, it may be sufficient to state that the direct distance from Three Rivers to the Lake is one hundred and forty-four miles; while by the present route the direct distance to Bay St. Paul, where the Saguenay road turns off, is one hundred and twenty miles, thence to Chicoutimi seventy-five, and fifty-four more to the mouth of the Chomonchowan, in all two hundred and forty-nine miles. Thus the route by the St. Maurice would be a hundred and five miles shorter from the head of Lake St. John to Three Rivers or any place West of it, with the advantage of traversing no uninhabitable country. Even from Chicoutimi that advantage might give the St. Maurice the preference, though the distances by it would be fully equal to that by the present route.

One-half only of the valley of the St. Maurice has been in any degree explored, and of that much is but little known. It may however be sufficient to state generally that from explorations made by order of Government and by private individuals, there is reason to believe that the quantity of arable land it contains is fully greater in proportion to its area than that of the valley of the Ottawa, which is estimated at one-fourth of its area.

There is reason to believe, also, that the arable land of the St. Maurice is more frequently free from stones than that of the Ottawa.

In climate the St. Maurice Territory is decidedly inferior to the Ottawa country. For the character of the land in different localities, I beg to refer to the map of the St. Maurice Territory, published with the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1856, on which it is noted as far as ascertained by exploration.

By it it will be seen that the character of the land varies much in different localities; fertile alluvial tracts are to be found in the low grounds and along the rivers. In some parts, the summits of the hills present extensive tracts of arable land covered with a heavy growth of hardwood and mixed timber; in other, large tracts of comparatively level and fertile hardwood lands are to be met with, intervening between ranges of hills where pine is the predominant growth, and elsewhere prevailing still more extensively are rocky and rugged tracts to be valued only for the great supply of pine timber which present, unless where destroyed by fire, as on the head waters of the Vermillion, and between it and the Mattawin.

As to the nearer parts of the territory more immediately attracting attention as regards settlement, after leaving the sandy tract which extends about twelve miles north of Three Rivers, the land up to the Grand Piles, which is twenty-four miles further, is of a good quality and free from stones and easy to cultivate. It is generally occupied along the road, and settlers, induced by the goodness of the soil, have penetrated far back in various directions. At and near the Grand Piles the country is somewhat broken by the ridges of the Laurentides, which lines present themselves.

Beyond this the nearest tract of unsurveyed lands, suitable for settlement, commences at Rivière à la Pêche, about six miles above the steamboat landing at the Grand Piles.

From the reliable reports of Surveyors who have examined it, this tract of good land extends up to the River Mattawin.

It is generally very arable, gently rising hardwood land. This would form a township and a half, which, fronting the navigable water, would be easy of access from the Piles Road. The same character of land was found, on exploration, to prevail from the settlements on the River Shawenegan to the north of the Mattawin.

It is reported that there are several large tracts of good land on both sides of the

Mattawin, and further up a very large tract of superior land on its tributary the River du Millieu.

On the East side of the St. Maurice, the rear part of Batiscan, immediately above the surveyed part of it is said to be good land, and there is a strip of good land two miles in width which extends to the River Mekinock, with a range of high hills behind, whose summits spread out into table land, generally covered with hardwood mixed with large cedar and other timber; similar ranges of high hills skirt the valleys of the Mekinock, the Bostonnais and the Croche. This characteristic prevails along the east side of the St. Maurice; on the west side the country is described as being rather lower.

To forward the settlement of the St. Maurice Territory it would seem most immediately desirable that the tract between the River à la Pêche and the Mattawin should be surveyed, and a line of road opened through it from the settlements on the River Shawenegan to the Mattawin, which might be continued some distance up it; but communication with the Mattawin further up can be better obtained more to the west.

On the East side of the St. Maurice, after careful exploration and selection, a road should be opened from the Village of Rivière du Envres (a branch of the Batiscan), northward to the River Bostonnais, a distance of about sixty miles, to be continued afterwards up the Valley of the Croche, with a view of ultimately forming a connection with the settlements of Upper Saguenay at Lake St. John.

A series of townships might be projected upon it, and the lands on each side, as far as suitable, subdivided and open for settlement.

Besides opening up a broad belt of land reported to be suitable for settlement, this road would offer other important advantages. It would be useful to the lumberers, and the lumbering which would be carried on in the vicinity would not only afford a ready and very favorable market for the surplus produce of the settlers, but also give opportunity of employment for themselves and their horses in winter. These are advantages peculiar to a lumbering country; they operate most powerfully on the Ottawa.

I have merely indicated what would seem most immediately desirable to be done in the first direction of settlement; further exploration and information casually obtained will unfold ample scope in this territory for the advantageous extension of settlement. It is to be borne in mind that, as a general rule, the opinion even of those who have considerable opportunities of judging, falls far below the fact in estimating the proportion of good land in new territories.

It may seem a paradox, but it is found by long experience to be an unquestionable fact, that a country of which one-quarter only is fit for cultivation, is more advantageous to settle on, provided the other three-quarters be timber forests, than it would be were it all hardwood land of good quality. In the latter the settler has to take his produce at much loss to a remote market, but in the former case the lumber forest is the market, and the more abundant and extensive it is, the better for the settlers, provided they can find good land to cultivate.

The St. Maurice territory presents precisely this advantageous combination of lumbering and agricultural capabilities; and the lumber trade, if properly developed, will not only stimulate most powerfully the extension of settlement, but afterwards tend to enrich the settlers for an indefinite time to come, besides raising up a class of business men, many of whom will acquire more or less wealth which will remain in the country.

This is no imaginary view, but a simple statement of the result as established by experience on the Ottawa.

But it may be said that the Ottawa enjoys superior advantages. That is doubtful. The St. Maurice possesses one great advantage of which the Ottawa is destitute: it has a port at its mouth, where sea-going vessels can be loaded with the produce of its saw-mills, and where vessels to carry it might with advantage be built.

In capability as a timber-yielding country, the St. Maurice territory is not considered to be quite equal to the Ottawa country in proportion to its extent. Such is the opinion of experienced practical lumberers well acquainted with both.

Still as they say that pine timber is abundant in proportion to the ground, and as the saw-logs taken out are not in the average under the standard of twenty-one inches, and large quantities sometimes exceed that, and as they yield generally one-third, classing as deals of the first quality, which would be considered unusually favorable in other lumber-

ing countries excepting the Ottawa, the St. Maurice is evidently capable of sustaining an extensive and profitable trade.

It is true that the promising commencement that was made by a few great firms has ended unfavorably, and they have ceased to carry on business on the river; but that unfavorable result was caused by a combination of circumstances apart from the character of the river and the territory as a timber-yielding country.

A great commercial depression following the extravagantly expensive mode of getting everything done, which was in some degree caused by business being suddenly forced to an immoderate extent in a locality unprepared for it; the failure of one large house, the breaking up of another owing to the death of a leading partner on the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, and in some degree the very high rates of ground rent entailed on the parties by the system of disposing of the timber berths by auction, or rather by their abuse of it in reckless competition, aggravated by their cupidity in monopolizing, at unnecessary cost to themselves, an extent of ground far beyond what was required for their business, are causes sufficient to account for the falling off of the lumber trade of the St. Maurice.

The number of timber licenses issued on the St. Maurice territory for the season ending 30th April, 1854, was 172, covering 7359 square miles, yielding £7548 13s. 2d. of ground rent.

For the year ending 30th April, 1857, the number of licenses was only 66, covering 2628½ square miles, and yielding £1414 17s. 10d. of ground rent by the returns rendered, and for the season ending 30th April, 1858, 53 licenses, with an area of 1887 square miles, yielding £758 19s. 6d. of ground rent and road bonus.

In the year 1854 there were 29,966 spruce saw-logs and 180,573 of pine cut and taken out, and in 1858 the number were 24,729 spruce and only 49,928 of pine.

For the current season the ground rent and bonus paid in amount to £1628 11s. 11d. for 79 licenses, covering an area of 2899 square miles, but the difference between these sums and those of the preceding years do not show any increase of business, arising chiefly from double ground rent charged for non-occupation, and omissions in the returns of the year to 30th April, 1858.

Of the 73,657 pine and spruce saw-logs taken out from public lands in the agency, in 1858, 22,029 pine logs were taken out by the Trustees of the estate of G. B. Hall, to be sawn at the Montmorency Mills, near Quebec; 23,390 pine and 285 spruce logs were taken out by Geo. Baptist, Esq., to be cut at his saw mills at the Gross Rapids, the only mills now in operation on the River St. Maurice.

Three thousand and fifteen pine and 6144 spruce logs were taken out by Messrs. Price & Co., to be cut at their mills on the River Batiscan, on the upper part of which the logs were cut; and 1494 pine and 18,500 spruce logs were taken out by W. Demers, Esq., from the River St. Ann, for the use of his mills on that stream.

Of square timber there were 1348 pieces of white pine and 168 of red taken out by Messrs Gouin & Quinn, 885 of white pine and 29 of red by S. Brostes, Esq., and 601 of white pine and 61 of red by Messrs. Gilmour & Co. of timber cut by the latter the preceding year. In all 2834 pieces of white and 258 pieces red pine.

The total number of men employed by these parties in getting out their logs and timber, and at the saw mill at Gross Falls, St. Ann, and Batiscan, was about 750. The firm of Norcross & Philips, which stopped working in the summer of 1857, used to employ upwards of 600.

The duties accrued from the St. Maurice Territory in 1858, were, on saw logs \$5191.15, on square timber \$1247.27, making in all \$6438.32, or about one-seventeenth part of the duties that accrued from the Upper Ottawa Territory, which were less than usual.

As deals commanded a price which yielded a fair profit in the British market last year, and the prospect for the ensuing season is good, notwithstanding the large supply there is likely to meet the demand, and as the demand is improving in the American market, and the prices are likely to rise, the lumber trade in the St. Maurice will no doubt speedily revive in a considerable degree, and ere long become more extensive than before, if the territory be thrown more fully open than it has hitherto been, which would be best effected by simply disposing of the timber berths in the manner prescribed by the regulations of 1851 as carried out on the Ottawa Territory, with such slight modification as experience and the circumstances of the locality may point out as desirable.

The trade of the St. Maurice has been injured by the system of disposing of the timber on it by public auction. The greatest objection to the auction system is that it shuts out a valuable class of operative lumbermen, and gives the benefit of their skill and labor in searching out timber berths to their more wealthy competitors, and thereby destroys their independence and depresses the energy of the bone and sinew of the trade, forcing them to become the dependents of great houses.

It is not by the unfavorable result of it in the St. Maurice only that it is shewn to be objectionable, but by its effects in other lumbering countries beyond this Province.

It might be thought that high prices, entailed by competition, would check the taking up and holding of an unnecessary extent of ground; but on the St. Maurice, notwithstanding the high ground rents that the competitors entailed upon themselves, which are to be doubled and quadrupled in non-occupation of each berth, the extent of ground taken up was far beyond that required for the business of the parties. In comparison with the Ottawa, they hold four times as much ground in proportion to the timber they produce.

Increasing ground rent for non-occupation, strictly levied, is perhaps the only check on monopoly that can be safely applied.

It has worked and is still working most effectively on the Ottawa, having forced the relinquishment of many unoccupied berths, and the division of those still held among the lumberers in something very near a fair proportion to the amount of business done by each, tending to increase the class of independent lumbermen who work on their own berths.

It is by such men, including those of them who have risen to wealth, that upwards of four-fifths of the square timber business of the Upper Ottawa Territory is done. There are about one hundred and twenty of them, and they hold upwards of two hundred timber berths, independently of the large houses. It is to them that the steady supply of timber from the Ottawa is due. For lumbering is the trade they live by, and they follow it steadily in bad times as well as in good. They are tied to the locality, and what wealth they acquire does not go out of it.

Failure or reduction of business, by great houses, has but little effect on the trade of the Ottawa; when that occurs, the lesser lumberers do a little more, and all goes on as before.

It is most desirable for the interest of the trade of the St. Maurice that such a class of men should be encouraged to enter into it, by affording them the utmost facility of obtaining berths to work upon at any season of the year that they may wish, *without delay*, and without having to compete with men of capital at public sales.

But it may be said that the sale of timber berths by auction is desirable, on account of the additional revenue to be obtained thereby. If money be wanted, it is not good to extort it from the lumberer when he is going to commence operations and needs all he has. If Government wants more for its timber, it had better be levied on all alike, in the form of increased duties. But it should be borne in mind that Government gets already about a tenth of the proceeds of the timber when taken to market, and that is more than the average profits the lumberer has for his share.

In arguing in favor of the encouragement of small lumberers, it is from a desire to prevent their exclusion by pressure of capital in competition for berths, not from any desire to depreciate the great advantage to the trade arising from the operation of parties commanding large capital, who alone can be the pioneers of the trade in opening up remote localities, by the making of roads and the construction of expensive works to overcome obstacles on streams, so as to admit of the descent of timber which otherwise would never have been available for the commerce of the country, nor have yielded revenue to Government. I have cases before me where the timber resources of extensive rivers were utterly locked up, till large firms opened them up at heavy expense, amounting to several thousands of pounds on particular streams, and when the demands of the business that followed their doing so, by raising the price of farm produce, has benefited existing settlements and stimulated their extension. On the St. Maurice, which is better calculated for the supply of saw-logs than square timber, and the construction of large saw-mills for their manufacture is necessary, men of capital are more particularly required. For the due encouragement of each, the application of the Regulations of 1851 would sufficiently provide. For it is to be trusted that what has occurred on this river would check a disposition to immoderate competition and monopoly in the sale of the berths

relinquished and forfeited, or a check might be provided by special limitations, which would admit of parties with means obtaining adequate scope; while the throwing open of the berths remaining unsold to the first applicant thereafter, as prescribed by Regulations of 1851, under limitation as to the extent, would be relief from the hurtful restriction of the system specially adopted on this river, which keeps it at present locked up from those desirous of entering into the trade.

To carry this into effect, and to afford proper facilities to trade on the river St. Maurice, it is necessary that a competent resident Timber Agent should be appointed, who should also discharge the duties of Crown Land and Emigrant Agent, as the combination would be in every respect advantageous.

About midsummer, or as soon thereafter as would give the agent time to become acquainted with the condition of the agency and his duties, after due notification a sale should take place.

Not more than six berths to be sold to the same party or firm, nor more than two berths of those remaining unsold to be granted to any one applicant thereafter during the season unless, in special cases, when allowed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on account of the erection of saw-mills or the making of expensive improvements where required; the berths to be sold for a bonus to be paid at the time of sale, besides the usual ground-rent, not for an increased ground-rent as formerly. The doubling of ground-rent to commence after the first year on berths that are not duly worked upon, and to continue till occupation takes place.

The plans in the Crown Timber Office, Three Rivers, and the books of ground-rents paid, of applications and of transfers received, and of licenses issued, as well as the entries of returns of timber cut by license-holders, should at all times be open for examination to all who may feel interested, and the people should be encouraged to make themselves acquainted with the business of the Office, in order that they may satisfy themselves that justice is done, and obtain every information the Office can afford them either as lumberers or settlers.

Intimately connected with the subject of the lumber trade is that of the settlement of the country; the lumber trade is the most powerful stimulus to the extension of settlement on account of the demand it creates for farm produce, and it operates more beneficially than increased demand arising from any other cause; for the more remote the settler is from any other market, the higher the price is that the lumber trade gives him.

In lumbering countries the most remote settlers obtain far higher prices for their surplus produce than they would obtain in the best market in the Province. Such at least has been the case in the greatest lumbering districts in the Province for many years.

Still, though mutually benefiting each other, the very intimateness of their connection, as frequently occupying almost the same ground, and as the lands to be in future sold for settlement are chiefly in timber countries, it is now more than ever necessary to define and secure distinctly the respective rights to the settler and the lumberer.

The lumberers of course do not pretend to complain of the sale of lands within their timber berths to actual settlers, but of the violation of the conditions of sale, and the fraudulent perversion of the system, which is very extensively practiced, in the purchasing of valuable timber lots within their berths, under the pretence of settlement, but actually for the purpose of illegally cutting timber thereon.

This is a most hurtful abuse, injurious alike to the public revenue, the licensed lumberer and the actual settler.

By this practice Government loses the duty on the timber from the lot, as the lot would have brought its price to Government, even after the duties were obtained from the licensed lumberer; the latter is injured, for the best timbered lots in his berth are selected for this purpose; and the settlement of the country is obstructed, for the lot is no longer open for sale and settlement as a vacant Crown lot, yet it remains unoccupied till such time as the purchaser can wring out of the actual settler a considerably larger price than was paid for it when the timber was all on it. Frequently a single instalment only is paid, so that the lot may be struck out of the lumberer's license, and the purchaser then strips the lot of its timber, and then leaves the condition of actual settlement and further payment alike unfulfilled, and the lot being sold is no longer at the disposal of the Government, without the trouble and cost of an inspection and cancelling the sale.

This abuse could be entirely stopped in a very simple manner, as in such cases the timber cut is, by the condition of sale and the rules of the service, held to be cut in trespass, and liable to summary seizure and confiscation. All that is necessary is for Government to make a uniform practice of giving the power of the Crown to the license-holder to seize the timber on his own behalf, as he is the party really aggrieved, and for this end the cutting of timber by the purchaser, instead of making agricultural improvements might be safely held as flagrant evidence of a conclusive nature against him.

This rule should apply to all purchasers, subject to the condition of actual settlement, found making timber or saw-logs, before proving themselves to be *bona fide* actual settlers, by residing six months on the lots purchased, and putting at least two and a half acres under crop. Nothing less than this can be taken as evidence of *bona fide* intention of settlement, as the mere building of a shanty and living in it might be as much a preparation for lumbering in trespass as anything else.

This would entirely put a stop to the abuse, for none would be so foolish as to make timber in this manner, with the certainty before him that in doing so he was merely working for the benefit of the license-holder.

Practically it would affect only the pretended settler, as the actual settler could afford to wait six months before breaking the conditions of his purchase by making timber. To prevent abuse, in case of dispute as to fact of settlement, a ranger could be sent by the agent on the request (and at the cost of either party demanding it), to ascertain the true state of the case.

The forbidding of purchasers, residing on their land, from cutting timber for sale till the fourth yearly instalment be paid, is unfavorable to all parties concerned if faithfully observed, for it prevents alike the purchaser and the lumberer from rendering much timber available, which is destroyed by fire in clearing, and so is also lost to the Crown as regards duties. There could be no possible harm in allowing a resident purchaser, who had been improving his land and cropping it for one year, to dispose of the timber in any way he pleased for his own benefit, but subject to duty when the price of the lot was not all paid.

I submit this because it would be a benefit to the settler without injury to any one or loss to the Crown, just as the preceding rule I proposed, would afford effective protection to the license-holder, and maintain the regulation as to the sale of lands without injustice to any one.

In the St. Maurice Territory and all other lumbering countries, in all sales or grants of land, all slides, dams, booms and piers, on rivers used for the descent of timber, the ground necessary for the use of them, and the right of way to them as well as the Portage Roads past rapids and falls, should be excepted and reserved to protect the right of lumberers to use their own works and Government works also; for it appears, by a report of the Department of Public Works, that there is some danger of men who have squatted on lands containing public works, making good the right of pre-emption and levying damages on Government for having put the works there.

To encourage the extension of settlement into the valley of the River St. Maurice, it is desirable that a system of disposing of the public lands should be adopted which would make the price low to the actual settler, and at the same time make it difficult or impossible for lands to be held without actual occupation and improvements by speculators, to the obstruction of settlement. The enforcing of actual settlement, though desirable, has always been found extremely difficult to effect.

The Province being too extensive for the Crown Land Department to see to the matter without incurring unwarrantable expense, it was left to the parties to prove their performance of conditions. They did so only when their own interests required it, and to a great extent unscrupulous means were taken to prove settlement when none had taken place.

As it is the nature of Government to be lenient in dealings with individuals, and as it is intending settlers who are really the party aggrieved by being obstructed, it would seem desirable to place the powers of obtaining redress in their own hands. This might be effected in future sales, especially before the issue of patents, by giving any one that wished to do so the right of taking the place of the non-occupying purchaser on proving such non-occupation by surveyor's certificate (if the fact were not admitted by the first

purchaser), and on returning to him the money he had paid Government with interest, perhaps less cost of survey.

This would be a self-acting system ; it would create a third party with power and motive to abate the evil ; people would refrain from taking up land in the wholesale manner they have done in the west, with the design of evading settlement and extorting high prices from actual settlers, when they knew the latter could take it from them at first cost ; and to save the Department trouble, perhaps the right might be made such as to be acted on by the ordinary courts of justice.

In order to admit of Government selling land at a low price to actual settlers, to provide for the recovery of a part of the price with certainty, and in a manner most convenient to the Crown and the settler, and to do away with the occasion for much fraud and false swearing in proving timber to be from private lands in order to free it from the payment of duties, it would be desirable that it should be enacted that all lands sold in future should be subject to the payment of the usual duties on all timber or wood goods taken from them to any part or place of sale or exportation.

Excepting from this condition such parts of the Province as contained few vacant public lands or no timber of commercial value, which would leave it in force in all the great territories where the vacant lands now are almost exclusively, viz : the Ottawa country, the St. Maurice territory, the Saguenay country and the territory lying north of Lakes Huron and Superior, the Peninsula of Gaspé, and the country lying between the seigniories on the St. Lawrence and the Province boundary on the waters of the River St. John, might also be included so as to be made subject to this condition.

With the exception of the two last, these are all pre-eminently lumber countries, and will (it is to be hoped) continue always more or less so, for they contain a large proportion of mountainous, rocky, unarable, and barren sandy land, covered with much good timber, which either cannot be cultivated at all, or would yield nothing if it were, but may continue useful and profitable to the Province as timber forests for many ages to come.

This is apart from the land fit for settlement, which though existing occasionally in extensive tracts, cannot safely be estimated at more than one-fourth of the total area of the four great territories first mentioned. Part of the proportion estimated as fit for settlement is hilly, stony and rocky in spots, but fertile and capable of profitable improvement : much of it is more or less wooded with timbers of the best quality (on account of the fertility) and of the highest commercial value, and it is in this chiefly that the condition would be advantageously applicable.

This principle of reserving the duties would admit of the land being sold at a very low price, because the settler would only have the land to pay for at first, for the timber would pay for itself when it went to market. It would be remarkably just and equitable ; for where there was no timber of value on the land, either from its having been removed before the purchase of the land or destroyed by running fire, or where there never had been any on the lot, there would be no duty to be paid. It would be far more just than the present system of selling land by which one man buys a lot of land and pays £40 for it, though the lot may have long ago yielded its price to Government in duties on the timber from it, while another purchases a lot of the same quality of soil with all the timber standing on it, for which he pays only the same price ; an instance that occurred recently where the loss to the Government in duties in one season's cutting was £66 on a lot for which the purchaser paid the usual price of £40 ; the £66 of duties was paid to the purchaser by a saw-mill owner over and above any price for or profit on the logs, whereby the purchaser obtained a bounty of £26 for taking the land for nothing.

This principle would be far more just in practical application than that of giving the purchaser credit for duties on timber cut on his land during the period allowed him to pay for it. In the latter case the same gross inequality would have precisely equal effect against the man who purchased a lot on which there was no timber of value from whatever cause, and in favor of the other who had valuable timber on his land. The latter would get his land for nothing, as the duty would pay for it, and he would, besides, enjoy a profit on the timber which the other man would not, though he would have to pay the full price.

As the system of crediting the duties on timber as payment for the land has been largely practised in part of my agency, I am not speaking theoretically, but practically, of things that I see in travelling through the country, and that come under my notice as matter of business in my office.

As there is no merit in a man taking a timber lot instead of one from which the timber has been already cut, there is no justice in the Government giving him the land for nothing, in this manner, as a bounty for doing so, and charging another less-fortunate individual the full price.

Besides, the system of crediting the duties as land payment led frequently to false swearing, and what was called putting timber on the land, that was cutting timber on the adjoining lots, drawing it through the purchased lot, and then swearing that the timber came off it; people did this when they wished "to save their own timber," as it was expressed.

The system also gives very much trouble on account, and correspondence for small amounts, all of which would be entirely obviated by the system proposed, while the benefit of the duties would be more fairly and equitably distributed in the form of a general abatement of the price of the land. It is to be observed that the proposed system differs widely from that of reserving the timber, as the settler would have the full and sole command of it to dispose of as he pleased after proving, after *bona fide* occupation, that he was not a lumber speculator; that is, where actual settlement was a condition to be enforced.

By the proposed system the timber would not have to be paid for until it became a source of profit to the settler. In saying the timber, that part of the price of the land which it would represent is meant, for I speak of an abatement of the price to correspond. I do not propose making the timber an additional charge.

The price of land might, with advantage alike to the Crown and the settler, be reduced to one-half its present rate, as the purchaser allowed the agent at present has already ceased to be an adequate remuneration from reduction in prices and payment by instalments; they should be compensated in some more equitable principle which, while land vary from 1s to 5s in price, and the trouble of sale and collection is the same, the remuneration should be the same in amount; and to shew that such reduction should be the same in amount, and to shew that such reduction would cause no loss to the revenue but rather the contrary, I may refer to the yield of timber from lands on the Ottawa within my agency.

The quantity of private lands in the Upper Ottawa territory, including sales up to 1852, may be stated in round numbers at two millions of acres, adding together the timber cleared from it to this date as private lands, and that passed from it previously to its becoming private property since the year 1826, the duties on the total *at the present rates* will compute to \$2,007,307, or a little more than one dollar per acre, which would have accrued as duties had they been reserved in settling the land; and this is an undercalculation, for it includes nothing for the timber passed before 1826, though the lands in question were then the principal seat of the trade, nor for a great amount of timber still to be taken from them. And in connection with this statement, it would be correct to explain that the two millions of acres computed in, never was a pine forest all over, but very much like the land still unsold in the Ottawa territory, containing alternate sections of pine, hardwood and mixed wood, with occasional tracts producing nothing of value, and therefore is a fair basis for calculating the produce of such of the unsold lands of the Crown in the valley of the Ottawa as are likely to be purchased for settlement. To shew the produce of well wooded timber berths, I may mention that two berths on the Bonnechère (a tributary of the Ottawa) containing an area of eighty square miles or 51,200 acres, have already yielded 6s 10½d per acre in duties, to which add 3s 11d an acre for the duties on timber estimated as remaining, gives an average of 10s 9½d an acre in the total area as timber duties it would finally yield without including Ground rents, and these are not selected as almost entirely pine timber berths, as they contain much good hardwood land near the Opeongo road, which is now being sold to settlers at four shillings an acre.

This system would give no additional trouble in distinguishing timber from private lands: it would give less; and as the timber on lands already sold would be exhausted or nearly so perhaps in a few years, the collection of timber dues would then be very much simplified and be less liable to evasion, while just the reverse would be the case without it, where private holders of land will be more numerous than at present, and its territories where the lands are yet unsold, the difficulty of distinguishing private timber would never arise.

It would do away with the temptation to much fraud and immorality in false swearing as to timber being from private lands; as surveys of lands for settlement are now extend

ing into the timber regions and extensive sales will follow, the field for the practice of fraud will be largely increased, and unless the Government were to go to the enormous expense of running in the field the boundaries of all sold lots, there is no check practicable against purchasers cutting timber on adjoining lots under pretence of doing it on their own lands. By the proposed system settlers would have nothing to gain by doing so.

The system proposed would tend to prevent settlers from being tempted to settle on lots unfavorable for cultivation, merely to obtain the duty on a little timber, thereby wedding themselves to perpetual poverty for the temporary advantage of a few pounds at the commencement, while there were lands to be had on which they could prosper.

It is folly to convert good timber forests into bad fields, while we have abundance of superior farming land still unoccupied around us in every direction.

The proposed system would have an important and useful effect in checking the practice of purchasing valuable timber lots under the pretence of settlement.

It may be said that the reservation of duties would be in fact the re-establishing a system of charging more for one lot than another to the present system of uniformity, but this is incorrect.

The principal difference, as far as convenient, is at present established in the different rates for land in different parts of the Province, owing to the difference in value; also in the valuation of Clergy Reserves, the proposed system would be incomparably more perfect in that respect as far as it operated, for the additional price would be in correct proportion to the additional value of the timber, determined by a self-acting principle, for it would declare itself when the timber went to market; it would be different from other instalments of the price, there would be no difficulty in collecting it, for it would fall into the hands of the collector, and it would be paid at a suitable time, for the party paying for it would be paid when he was profiting by the equivalent and not otherwise.

In New Brunswick a general export duty on timber is found to be suitable, though it strikes much timber from lands previously acquired free from any such burthen, and is therefore an addition to the price.

How much more just and suitable therefore would be the system I propose, seeing it would only affect timber from lands to be sold in future, and to be taken into consideration in fixing the general price of lands having existing rights untouched by it.

The foregoing systems, if applied to the St. Maurice, would, at the present price of lands in the Townships there, give 9d. an acre as the total price to be paid by the purchasers or \$15 for a lot of one hundred acres. As this is about three years' rent, as paid not long ago for a lot of ninety arpents, besides all other Seigniorial burthens, it must be considered a merely nominal rate, and yet the revenue would gain by the change.

Before closing this report, I beg to add that while engaged in this service, I made a cursory examination of the road from Three Rivers to the Grand Piles, about thirty-six miles in length, the last fifteen miles of which is what is called the Piles road.

Over the sandy land that extends about twelve miles northward from Three Rivers, the road with little exception is in a state of nature.

The heavy traffic it is occasionally exposed to has worn deep rents in many places, and though the soil be naturally dry, from its never having been formed or drained, there are many parts of it where the water in wet weather is on the surface. There are besides several long sandy ascents, which are very fatiguing to teams, that require to be reduced and formed; over the whole of this part of the road the filling up of the ruts and a little crowning with water tables and discharges of the slides is required.

The Piles road has been very perfectly projected, and was evidently very thoroughly made, excepting a piece near the Piles, which was left partly unfinished from deficiency of funds, though nevertheless a well-made road comparatively.

Owing to the nature of the soil, which is very rich and soluble, and easily cut up in wet weather if much travelled upon, the first part of the road has been very much damaged and broken, with deep ruts. Much of this part of the road requires covering with sand after being repaired, and there are ascents that have been injured by water; as the upper part also requires considerable labor to put it in a proper state. The whole of the thirty-six miles may be estimated for at 2s. 6d. a perch in approximating the outlay necessary for its general repair, which would accordingly amount to \$5,760.

To keep this road in repair in future it is necessary that, during the wet weather, in

spring and fall, a party of about ten men should be employed in all, say six weeks, in repairing the drains and filling up the ruts as they form, which is the only way of keeping an earth-road in such soil from breaking up; this would require an expenditure say of \$400 annually, which might be in a great degree provided for by establishing a toll at the upper end of the road so as to relieve the settlers on it as much as possible from the charge which would thus be chiefly borne by the lumberers.

In closing this Report, it is difficult to avoid recurring to the highly advantageous position of the city of Three Rivers, and the probable results as regards its future prosperity, when we consider that it is situated at the head of natural ship navigation on the St. Lawrence, and that it is the outlet of so vast and productive a country, and near the mouth of the River Richelieu the natural highway to the best markets of the United States, and that its facilities for ship building cannot be excelled; the conclusion evidently presents itself that notwithstanding the drawbacks to its prosperity hitherto, it should before many very years become one of the most important commercial cities of the Province.

I have the honor to be respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. J. RUSSELL

The Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., and Council.

The Petition of the undersigned Freeholders in the County of Lambton,

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your petitioners are greatly harrassed by a regulation of the Crown Lands Department made, no doubt, to suit other circumstances and latitudes than this and the adjoining counties, where it creates only evil, injustice, and the greatest annoyance. The lands here are good and nearly all sold to settlers, who, if unsuccessful, have not to forfeit them to the Crown, but sell them to other parties at an advanced price. There is on most of the lands a small portion of oak, and this they are prevented from selling or using without the supervision of an Excise Officer. This arrangement presses hard upon settlers who have not liquidated the full amount of the Government claims, and it is still more oppressive on those who are freeholders, as they are compelled to give affidavits and certificates which justly should not be demanded.

Your Petitioners have borne this state of things with patience, and now we humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to free this county from the burden of which we complain, and allow actual settlers to dispose of the timber on their lands when they may think fit and proper to do so.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

12th December, 1858.

(Signed) PETER CATTANACH,
" WM. PATERSON,
" T. PARVEN HENRY,
" JACOB DINGEVIN,
" JAMES HAMILTON,
" JOHN BURY,
" A. MULLINS,
" ISAAC SMITH,
" JOSHUA ROBERTS,
" E. S. MABEE,
" WM. KIMBALL, J.P.
" JAMES RATRAY,
" GEORGE RAMSAY, J.P.

(Signed) MILES O'LEARY,
" CHARLES O'LEARY,
" ARTHUR O'LEARY,
" BERNARD HIGGINS,
" CHARLES DUFFY,
" DOMINICK DUFFY,
" OWEN GALLOGHY,
" THOMAS BEATY,
" THOMAS SLAVEN,
" MICHAEL HINEGAN,
" PATRICK CONLON,
" JOHN O'LEARY, 2nd,
" JAMES DAVERN,

(Signed)	JACOB TEETER,	(Signed)	WILLIAM O'LEARY,
"	EWEN CAMERON,	"	JAMES HENDERSON,
"	WM. RATTRAY,	"	DOMINICK O'DOWD.
"	JAMES D. DALSEN, J.P	"	HUGH MURRY,
"	J. W. KNIGHT,	"	TIMOTHY DAVERN,
"	J. DAWSON,	"	MICHAEL CONLIN,
"	ROBERT MOWBRAY,	"	PATRICK DOWNS,
"	JOSEPH SESRON,	"	BARTHOLOMEW HURLEY,
"	JOSEPH JOUQUES,	"	DANIEL DAWSON,
"	FRANCIS BROWN,	"	A. W. WATSON,
"	JOHN O'LEARY, 1st,	"	JAMES D. McNULTY.
"	LAURENCE MAYERS,		

To the Honorable The Commissioner of Crown Lands :

The Petition of the Lumber Merchants of the "Ontario Territory,"

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That the Government dues payable on the lumber cut in this territory are imposed upon each piece.

That much of the largest timber has been cut during former years in nearly every section of this territory, leaving many trees which will not yield an average of a standard log to each piece made.

That much of the timber above referred to would make excellent lumber, but that your petitioners cannot afford to cut it, as the dues originally imposed for a large average of timber bear too heavily upon the smaller sizes.

That if the dues were imposed upon the standard log instead of upon the piece, it would enable your petitioners to cut the small timber advantageously, which would be otherwise passed over and lost to the country, and would, your Petitioners conceive, be more equitable in principle.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that you will take this matter into your favorable consideration, and make such regulations as may seem to you just and expedient in the premises.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)	D. D. BOGART,	(Signed)	J. J. S. FOWLDS & BROS.,
"	JOB LINGHAM,	"	M. BOYD,
"	COOK & HARRIS, per	"	SAMUEL DICKSON,
"	R. WRIGHT, Agent,	"	WM. SNYDER,
"	S. McL. DETLOR,	"	J. A. HUGHSON.
"	JOHN STEVENSON,		

(Copy)

PORTAGE DU FORT, 11th January, 1860.

To His Excellency
The Governor General.

May I take the liberty of laying before Your Excellency a case of peculiar hardship, connected with the system upon which timber limits upon the Ottawa are held, and may I be permitted to pray for a re-consideration of it in this peculiar instance?

Half a dollar per mile is the established ground rent upon limits, but to prevent speculators from buying and holding them as property, it was enacted that the ground rent should be doubled each succeeding year if the limits were not worked.

After a large outlay upon extensive saw-mills, it becomes imperative to secure sufficient limits to supply them for a few years with logs, and I own several on the Coulouge River.

Many of the far-off limits of this tributary are inaccessible, and cannot be worked until improvements are made on the river, and till a road is cut to them.

Till then it is impossible to approach them with a loaded team. Already Messrs. Gilmour & Co. and myself have expended £5500 on the Coulouge River, and it seems especially hard that whilst so much money is being laid out in the improvement of Government property, that the Crown Timber Department should, year after year, double the ground rent until the amount becomes frightful, thereby forcing me either to relinquish my rights to the limits, with all my improvements before I have time to complete them, or to pay annually a sum that is equally ruinous.

The Madawaska, the Bonnehère, the Gatincau, the Petewawa, and nearly every tributary of the Ottawa, have been improved by the Government, whilst the Coulouge alone is overlooked and neglected, and the whole expense thrown upon ourselves; and when it is called to mind that we pay the same timber duties, send our timber to the same market and must compete with the merchants of those rivers, it cannot but appear especially hard upon us. On the Coulouge we are not only refused the improvements of other rivers, but even the common necessity of a boom, at the mouth, to prevent the timber from going adrift, is refused us by the Government; and although the Crown Timber Department collects from it upwards of eight thousand dollars a year, they have not laid out one shilling upon it.

I therefore earnestly pray Your Excellency to take the matter into consideration. Either that the ground rent of these inaccessible limits may be charged at half a dollar per mile only until our improvements will enable us to reach them, or that the Government will assist us in such reasonable improvements as are deemed necessary, charging the interest of the outlay upon the lumber passing the Coulouge slide.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. WM. USBORNE.

(Copy.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
Ottawa, 23rd February, 1860.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting for report Mr. Osborne's letter of the 11th January, in which he prays that single ground-rent only may be charged on the timber berths held by him and others, on the River Coulouge, till their improvements enable them to reach them; or that Government may assist in making the improvements, charging the interest of the outlay on the timber passing the Coulouge Slides.

That Government should make improvements on the River Coulouge, as already petitioned for and reported upon by the Department of Public Works, is desirable and advisable. Such improvements are required for the safe descent of square timber. But as they are not needed for the descent of saw-logs, and as Mr. Osborne holds his berths, amounting to two-thirds of the total area licensed on that river, for the supply of his saw-mills, as stated in his petition, it is evident that he can have no claim to any remission of ground rent on account of the want of such improvements.

He states that many of the far-off berths on this river cannot be worked till improvements are made on the river. This statement is not correct. The River Coulouge is remarkable for the absence of any obstacles to the descent of timber, excepting near the mouth, where the rapids have to be overcome by a slide; but it is not required for saw-logs: the river is unusually favorable for bringing them down, from the more remote berths, without any improvements.

He states that he and the Gilmours expended £5,500 on improving the Coulouge

River. Messrs. Gilmour and others informed me that Mr. Osborne has expended nothing in improving the Coulonge River, and that the whole of the above expenditure was made by themselves.

He states that these berths cannot be approached with loaded teams till a road be cut to them. This, it is true, is the case as to all remote berths generally. The only difference from the usual difficulty in his case is, that he has the advantage of access to part of his berths by Gilmour & Co.'s road to their depôt for their berths on the Pickanock, adjoining his. It is a fair wagon road, opened by them at unusual expense, and is highly useful to the new settlement in the Township of Thorne, through which it passes. Thence to the Coulonge River there is a winter road.

There are but three tributaries of the Ottawa on which improvements have been made by Government, and no remission of ground-rent has ever before been asked for or granted to any of the license-holders on all the other tributaries on account of the want of roads or river improvements.

He says that Government refuses to make a boom at the mouth to prevent the timber from going adrift; perhaps he means that Government should purchase from Gilmour & Co. the boom they have constructed at the mouth, which I would consider advisable, but that would rather be to Mr. Osborne's disadvantage, as he would then have to pay for the use of it, which he now enjoys free of cost.

There are 27 existing licenses on the River Coulonge, covering an area of 983½ square miles, and one forfeited license of 50 square miles.

There came from the River Coulonge, last year, 2,140 pieces of white pine and 1,040 pieces of red pine, the duty on which would probably amount to.....	\$1,577 67
And 13,500 saw-logs, yielding.....	1,125 00
Adding the ground-rent received last year.....	<u>1,994 28</u>

Gives a total received last year of \$4,696 95

But no definite estimate of what would be taken out after the improvements proposed were made can be formed on these details, as operations on the river would, no doubt, be extended.

The area of valley drained by the Coulonge is probably 1,800 square miles, and estimating the timber on it even at much below the average of the Ottawa country known, it would probably ultimately yield duties to the amount of half a million of dollars, and the proposed works would, no doubt, yield a remunerative revenue eventually.

Mr. Merrill has already reported favorably on this subject to his Department, but states that, owing to the chasm through which the river falls being choked up with ice and snow, he found he could not form a definite estimate of the character and cost of the works required.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) A. J. RUSSELL

Department of Crown Lands,
Woods and Forests,
Quebec, 25th April, 1863.

(Copy.)

To the Honorable P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—We regret to learn that the lands in the Township of Denholm will probably be offered for sale ere long.

We respectfully beg that the sale of lands in this Township may be postponed for two years, and we found our request on the following reasons:—

1. Because the land is utterly barren and unfit for settlement.
2. Because it will not be bought by *bona fide* settlers, but by speculators for the sake of the Timber.
3. Because we hold a limit in this Township, on which we have paid a ground-rent to the Government for many years, and which limit we have been holding as a reserve, not fearing the settlement of it, on account of its mountainous and barren character. We are prepared to prove that the great bulk of the land in this Township is altogether unfit for settlement.
4. Because we are proprietors of large and expensive saw-mills, at Hawkesbury, on the Ottawa River; and because our limits, which we have largely worked on for many years, are nearly exhausted, and it is of much consequence to us that this limit in Denholm should be preserved to us from the inroads of unprincipled speculators under the pretence of settlement.

We have the honor to be,
&c., &c.,

(Signed,)

HAMILTON BROTHERS.

Hawkesbury Mills,
11th May, 1860.

OTTAWA, 1st November, 1860.

SIR,—Circumstances have of late come to our knowledge, shewing that lands within timber limits are now being taken up, to a large extent, ostensibly for settlement, but in reality only to afford the parties purchasing some colour of right to cut the timber thereon.

As an instance of this being done, we may state that, in the Township of Galway, in the rear of Harvey, lately surveyed and opened for sale on conditions of settlement as at present required, over 1,000 acres have been taken up, mostly by payment of one instalment of one-fifth the price of 5s. per acre, and which lands are within a license held by us to cut timber in rear of the said Township of Harvey.

The same course, we are now informed, is being followed extensively elsewhere.

It therefore just comes to this,—are the present regulations wise and just, which require that settlement duty be performed before the right is conceded or permitted to cut the timber?—as, if so, these conditions should be strictly enforced, but if otherwise, then let them be done away with and such other regulations adopted in their stead as may be deemed more in accordance with the public interest. Our impression is, that the present regulations, which place the lands at a low price with easy terms of payment, but subject to the conditions of settlement are wise, as affording every inducement for actual settlement, but none for speculation on account of the timber; and indeed there could be no good reason for permitting one party, on the mere pretence of settlement, to cut the timber under license to others who have been paying ground-rent for a length of time to secure this privilege, and who, besides, in many cases have made expensive river improvements.

The circumstance that the standing timber in many places now possesses any value whatever, arises from the river improvements made by private means, which should entitle parties holding timber limits, and who have made such improvements, to the consideration and protection of the Government, whose revenue is thereby promoted free of the great outlay frequently incurred by Government to develop and encourage the timber trade of the Province.

The settlement of the waste lands of the Province should, unquestionably, receive every encouragement from Government; but the contravention of existing regulations now practised, by cutting the timber without first performing the settlement duties, should be promptly put a stop to, as otherwise the present regulations, not being enforced, will cease to be a law to any one; whereas, were a few examples made, the above now pointed out and complained of would soon be corrected and put an end to. We would, therefore, respectfully urge the enforcement of the present regulations to vindicate the law, and at the same time protect existing interests.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

GILMOUR & Co.

To the Honorable P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 24th Nov., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—We beg that you will bring our accompanying petition under the consideration of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, at as early a day as may be in your power, and we venture to express the hope that you may give to it the weight of your support.

(Signed,)

I have, &c.,
HAMILTON BROTHERS.

The Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c., &c.

(Copy)

To His Excellency Sir William Fenwick Williams, Baronet, of Kars, K.C.B., Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding the Forces therein, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

The Petition of the undersigned,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your memorialists are proprietors of extensive saw-mills on the Ottawa River, which afford constant employment to a large number of men, and which require large quantities of timber to keep them employed.

That in order to ensure a continued supply of timber, your memorialists applied to the Government in the year 1853, and received certain limits on the "Jean de Terre," a tributary of the Gatineau River.

That your memorialists have been paying ground-rent on these limits ever since 1853, and the number of saw-logs which they have received from them has only been twelve hundred and seventy-two.

That these limits are very remote, being about thirty-five miles distant from the next limits below them, and about seventy-five miles from the nearest settlement, and the intervening section of country not being timbered, will remain in its present uninhabited condition for many years.

That the stream is an uncommonly rough and rapid one, and all but impassable in its present state for the descent of timber; in proof of which, your memorialists have to state that, in 1856, they cut some saw-logs (for the purpose of reducing the ground-rents) and that they have been only able to get those logs down last spring, 1860, when the waters were uncommonly high; and they are grieved to add, that the driving of these logs was attended by the drowning of five of their canoe-men, caused by the roughness and the rapidity of the stream.

The remoteness of these limits renders the establishment of farms on them a matter of absolute necessity, and the same cause greatly increases the attendant difficulties and expenses, not the least of which will be the opening and keeping open the road through this great tract of country, uninhabited by either lumbermen or settlers.

Wherefore, your memorialists humbly pray, that Your Excellency in Council—graciously taking into your consideration the peculiar difficulties of their case,—will be pleased to order that the ground-rents which have already been paid on the "Jean de Terre" limits, and those to accrue on them for the future, shall be expended in rendering the stream passable for the descent of saw-logs.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed,)

HAMILTON BROTHERS.

QUEBEC, 24th November, 1860.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
Ottawa, 14th May, 1861.

The Hon. the Com. of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd December last, enclosing the petition of Messrs. Hamilton Bros. (herewith), praying, that the ground rents already paid on their limits on Jean de Terre, and those to accrue on them in future, be expended in rendering the stream passable for saw-logs. I regret that I have not yet been able to procure such information as to enable me to form an approximate estimate of the nature and cost of the improvement that would be required for that purpose. It is not in my power therefore to report as fully on the subject referred as I should have otherwise done.

The River Jean de Terre enters the Gatineau, a hundred and forty miles from its mouth, and the timber berths on it are the most remote of any licensed on the Gatineau or its tributaries; the farthest is at sixty-seven miles from the mouth of the Jean de Terre, or two hundred and seven miles from the mouth of the Gatineau. The Jean de Terre has been surveyed to the distance of seventy-two miles, it is supposed to extend seventy or eighty miles farther.

Omitting lesser ones, the first obstacle of importance is a crooked and bad rapid at the eleventh mile. It is one mile in length and includes several falls of from eight to ten feet in height. It is a serious obstacle, but I believe not impassable for saw-logs.

The chief obstacle is what is called the Fifteen-Mile Rapid, extending from the thirtieth to the fortieth mile. It is one continuous rapid of ten miles in length, where the river flows in a narrow ravine, obstructed by projecting points of rock and fragments from the hills which rise on each side to the height of a thousand feet. This rapid includes a number of falls, some of them fifty feet in height. These, together with the crookedness of the channel among the rocks, and the violence of the current in narrow gorges, render this rapid exceedingly dangerous and difficult for the passing of logs, so much so as to be nearly altogether impracticable; few of the logs cut above it having been brought through, and that at great cost, and with loss of life as stated by Messrs. Hamilton Bros. in their petition.

The four timber berths held by Messrs. Hamilton Bros., and the one belonging to Mr. A. Gilmour, are above this dangerous and impracticable obstacle. As it far exceeds in magnitude the obstructions which lumberers usually overcome at their own expense, and as the cost of taking saw-logs from so great a distance on that account alone renders it almost unprofitable without any expenditure for improvement, it would be unreasonable to expect these license-holders should incur the heavy expense of making the necessary improvements on this river, which would exceed any benefit they could derive therefrom, while, at the same time, it would seem to be oppressive to levy upon them increasing ground rents for not taking out timber or saw-logs which cannot be done till such improvements be made.

It is also to be taken into consideration that the upper part of the River Jean de Terre, and the Lac aux l'Écercé branch of it, both above this long rapid, are the only waters of the Gatineau, not already under license, on which any considerable quantity of valuable timber is to be found; the main Gatineau, and its two great branches above this, lying almost entirely in the poplar and birch country, which contains no timber of value in quantity or quality. It is apparent therefore that the improvement of the River Jean de Terre is necessary to give access to the only lumber grounds of value remaining unlicensed on the Gatineau.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the ground rents accrued and accruing in future on timber berths on the Jean de Terre, should be devoted to making the necessary improvements to render the occupation of the berths practicable, if on examination it be found that that can be done at reasonable cost, and that single ground rent only should be levied on the timber berths on that river, though unoccupied, till such time as such examination be made and the result of it ascertained.

I beg to submit herewith a memorandum of the ground rents already received on licenses on the River Jean de Terre, shewing the amount to be \$4,173.38.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,)

A. J. RUSSELL.

 GROUND RENT PAID FOR LICENSES ON THE RIVER JEAN DE TERRE.

By Messrs. Hamilton Brothers, on four Licenses.

Season	1853-4.....	\$79 00
"	1854-5.....	79 00
"	1855-6.....	158 00
"	1856-7.....	316 00
"	1857-8.....	107 00
"	1858-9.....	187 34
"	1859-60.....	262 34
"	1860-61.....	487 34
		<hr/>
		\$1676 02

By Messrs. Gilmour & Co., on one License.

Season	1851-2.....	\$25 00
"	1852-3.....	25 00
"	1853-4.....	50 00
"	1854-5.....	100 00
"	1855-6.....	200 00
"	1856-7.....	233 34
"	1857-8.....	233 34
"	1858-9.....	233 34
"	1859-60.....	233 34
"	1860-61.....	233 34
		<hr/>
		\$1566 70

By Messrs. McKay Brothers, on one License.

Season	1853-4.....	\$13 75
"	1854-5.....	13 75
"	1855-6.....	27 50
"	1856-7.....	55 00
"	1857-8.....	110 00
"	1858-9.....	13 75
"	1859-60.....	27 50
"	1860-61.....	55 00
		<hr/>
		\$316 25

By Messrs. McKay Brothers, on two Licenses, forfeited.

Season	1853-4.....	\$35 12
"	1854-5.....	35 12
"	1855-6.....	75 00
"	1856-7.....	140 00
		<hr/>
		\$285 24

By Joseph Aumond, Esq., on one License.

Season 1854-5.....	12 50
“ 1855-6.....	12 50
“ 1856-7.....	12 50
“ 1857-8.....	25 00
“ 1858-9.....	50 00
“ 1859-60.....	100 00
“ 1860-61.....	116 67
	\$329 17

ABSTRACT OF GROUND RENT PAID FOR LICENSES ON THE RIVER JEAN DE TERRE.

By Messrs. Hamilton Brothers	\$1676 02
“ Gilmour & Co.,.....	1566 70
“ McKay Brothers	316 25
“ do forfeited.....	285 24
“ Joseph Aumond, Esq.,.....	329 17
Total.....	\$4173 38

(Signed,) A. J. RUSSELL.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 14th May, 1861.

PETITION.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Governor General of the Province of Canada, &c., &c., in Council :

The Memorial of Lumber Manufacturers of the Ottawa, and others interested in the Timber Trade,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your Memorialists—duly appointed for that purpose, at Public Meetings of the Lumber Manufacturers and others, held at the City of Ottawa, on the 18th day of June, and 5th day of November last—in furtherance of the Resolutions adopted at these meetings as expressive of the views and interests of the Trade, and necessary to its successful operation and proper development, have the honor to submit to Your Excellency in Council, on behalf of the Trade :

That the scheme which has been adopted by the Government, for the sale of lands *en bloc*, is viewed by the trade with anxiety and alarm :

1st. Because, while the holders of licenses to cut timber have expended large sums in river and other improvements for which they can only be reimbursed by the successful prosecution of their business for many successive years, the sale *en bloc* of tracts covered by their licenses, and so improved, would at once deprive them not only of prospective profit, but even of actual outlay; and thus the investments made on the faith of existing regulations would, without any indemnity to the license-holder, pass into the hands of speculators who had given no value for the same.

2nd. Because, while the lumber trade is a general benefit to the country, the sale of lands *en bloc* would be an injury, inasmuch as the timber which now creates trade, circulates money, and induces settlement, by the enhanced price which the trade creates for farm produce, would pass out of the hands of the legitimate dealer into those of speculators unacquainted with the trade; and its speedy destruction would be the inevitable result of their efforts to realize for the land and timber held by them for speculative purposes.

3rd. Because it would result in forcing settlement in localities unfitted for it, which speculators would do to realize their anticipated profits; where the soil is so poor that settlers depending upon raising the means of subsistence therefrom, after it was denuded of timber, would become a pauper population, a tax upon their neighbours, and an injury to the Province.

4th. Because the actual price (2s. 6d. per acre,) at which it is proposed to dispose of the lands *en bloc*, is less than has in many cases been paid for the timber alone; the timber dues amounting frequently to five shillings and even ten shillings per acre; leaving to the Crown the land for agricultural purposes, and the timber remaining thereon, which under a proper system of protection would continue to maintain a certain value by its ordinary growth.

5th. Because, although these sales are proposed under certain conditions of settlement, yet there is an exception to these conditions as regards lands of inferior quality which peculiarly affects the lumber trade, inasmuch as such lands are generally the best timbered, and would ultimately pass unconditionally into the hands of the speculators at the mere nominal sum of 2s. 6d. per acre, with all the timber, river improvements, and other investments of the lumber manufacturer thereon.

6th. Because no certain advantage can possibly arise from this mode of settling the waste lands of the Crown, but what might be equally or better attained by the direct agency of the Government.

And for these reasons, Your Memorialists believe it to be desirable that Your Excellency in Council should reconsider the scheme for the sale of lands *en bloc*, and that the same should be discontinued and abandoned.

That inasmuch as various Railroad Companies have obtained the authority of Parliament, through the provisions of the Canada Central Railway Act, to appropriate, under certain conditions, a large quantity of the unsettled lands of the Crown; and inasmuch as the lands now under license to cut timber may be taken up by these Companies with all the farms, river improvements and other investments of the license-holders thereon, it is necessary that some provision be made by the Government to protect their acquired rights, so that Railroad Companies may, in such cases, be required to indemnify the owners of such improvements, or that the rights now held from the Government to cut timber be maintained to them by the said Companies, on such lands as they may appropriate; the timber on which, though generally of more value than the land, being itself in many cases of no value without the improvements of the lumber manufacturer, as without these it would be inaccessible to any market; and that therefore the right to indemnity by the owner of such improvements is clear, and should be protected by the Government, should his privilege to cut the timber be terminated by the transfer of the land to others.

That it is a fact well known to all acquainted with the country, that many large tracts of the best timbered lands are utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, and such being the case, it is unwise in Government to force the settlement of such lands, inasmuch as the timber trade must thereby be destroyed through fires spreading in the forests; the settlement prove a failure in the end; and even the revenue derived from the sale of the lands will fall far short of what would accrue from the timber dues alone.

That there is no antagonistic interest between the lumber manufacturer and the settler; and your Memorialists desire to remove the impression—if such still exist in any quarter—that they are opposed to settlement. That, on the contrary, they feel it to be their interest to promote settlement where the lands are adapted for it, as the supplies necessary to their operations can be procured at a cheaper rate by the cultivation of the good land in the vicinity, while it is equally essential to the settler, especially in remote localities, to have the market created by the trade; but that it is alike detrimental to the trade, to the settler himself, and to the general interests of the country, that families should be induced, by any temporary advantage derived from the timber or otherwise, to locate themselves upon lands which are barren and unfit for cultivation, as the certain result of such a system must be the destruction of the great staple commercial commodity of the country, and the creation of a pauper population, unable to derive from the soil the necessaries of life.

That the tenure upon which timber limits are now held, under license from year to year, is unsatisfactory and injurious to the trade. That a tenure of greater stability and permanence would give increased confidence, enhance the value of the timber lands and

give to parties holding them an interest in protecting and economising the timber in the manufacture thereof, as also from fires spreading through the forest; thus saving to the Province for many years a source of industry, prosperity and wealth which, under the present system, is being rapidly wasted, and that a leasehold—say for twenty-one years—with such reservations for settlement as may be necessary, in localities adapted for it, would accomplish the object desired.

That a system of ground rents for timber limits was adopted in 1851, by which penalties, now amounting to a very large sum, were imposed upon parties holding limits unoccupied; that these penalties have chiefly fallen upon limits which have never been worked, and which could not be worked upon without a large outlay; that in many cases the amount of penalty collected is equal to the sum required to render operations practicable upon the limits from which it has accrued; that the public interest in these limits remains intact, nothing having been taken off to impair their value, while the license-holders have paid for them into the public chest money which yields them no return, but have merely retained so far a privilege they could not use, and for which they will still have to pay full value when they do use it; and that therefore the application of these ground rents to the improvement of the rivers, so as to facilitate or render practicable the working of the limits from which they have accrued, would be a measure of justice to the trade and to the section of country from which the money has been paid out, for no value received; while it would be a general public benefit by enhancing the value of the limits and rendering them productive sources of legitimate revenue.

That the slides and other works constructed to facilitate the descent of timber to market should not be allowed to reach the verge of destruction before being repaired or rebuilt; and in view of the large revenue accruing to the country therefrom, and of the trade of which they are the highways, it is necessary that some permanent measures should be taken to secure their regular and efficient repair.

That it is felt by the Trade to be desirable that the office of Supervisor of Cullers should be re-organized, so that it may be entirely managed by a Board of Control or Survey, consisting of three practical men, of whom the Supervisor appointed by the Crown should be one, while the two others should be named, one by the lumber manufacturers, and the other by the Quebec Board of Trade; that it should be separated from the Crown Land Department, except in so far as it be necessary for the collection of timber dues, or for statistical purposes, and that the appointment of Clerks or Cullers, and their suspension or removal from office, should be vested in the said Board.

That owing to the very small size of the Grenville Canal and Locks, the trade in sawed lumber is subject to loss and inconvenience in the transport of lumber to market, and Your Memorialists would beg to direct the attention of Your Excellency in Council to the importance and necessity which exists for the enlargement of this canal as soon as practicable.

Your Memorialists therefore would most respectfully pray, that Your Excellency in Council would give the various matters herein referred to your most earnest consideration, and that you may be pleased to take such measures as may be necessary to discontinue and abolish the scheme for the sale of lands *en bloc*; to protect the interests of the license-holders in cases where their limits may be appropriated by Railway Companies; to discriminate between lands fit and lands unfit for settlement, so as to withhold encouragement from settlers entering upon unarable timber lands; to alter the present system of license for timber limits into a leasehold for twenty-one years; to apply the ground-rents to the local improvement of the places from which they have accrued; to re-organize the office of the Supervisor of Cullers; and to enlarge the Grenville canal and locks.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray.

ALLAN GILMOUR,	} Committee.
JAMES SKEAD,	
RICHARD McCONNELL,	
JAMES DOYLE,	
A. M. DOLE.	

OTTAWA, December, 1861.

(Copy.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1862.The Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,—I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 30th January last, transmitting for my views and report thereon, copy of a Memorial of lumber merchants of the Ottawa, and others interested in the lumber trade, praying for certain changes in the tenure of timber berths, &c.

The pressure of more immediate current duties and the desire to give the subjects of the Memorial the deliberate consideration their importance required, prevented me from attempting to report upon them earlier.

The system of selling townships *en bloc* is the first subject of the Memorial. As they see nothing to prevent sales under this system from being extended over their timber berths in virtue of the existing regulations, we cannot consider it otherwise than natural that they feel seriously alarmed at the possibility of being at any time thrown out of the trade by the sale of their timber berths, with the consequent loss of their capital invested in acquiring them, which is sometimes very great; or, of being, through the necessity of continuing in business, helplessly exposed to the rapacity of the purchasers "*en bloc*," who, they fear, might levy exorbitant dues for the timber they permitted to be cut, and heavy tolls for the use of the improvements the lumberers had made for themselves, as the purchasers of lots containing lumberers' slides now do.

Without their attributing such intentions to Government, the lumberers dislike the bare possibility of such consequences; they think it tends to depreciate their capital invested in the trade.

Their second objection, that the timber would be more speedily destroyed from the desire of the purchasers "*en bloc*" to realize from the land and timber, would depend much on the course pursued by the purchasers, whose efforts to effect sales, though doubtless strenuous, and regardless of how unfit the land might be for successful settlement, would probably be in some degree counteracted by the desire to obtain a much higher price than that demanded by Government for their surveyed lands, as is shewn by the Canada Company with respect to their lands here.

Their third objection, that it would produce pauper settlements to the injury of the Province, by the occupation of poor lands for the value of the timber on them, depends in some degree on the same grounds as the preceding.

It is a consequence much to be deprecated. This objection holds equally good, however, against any system in which the timber is held out as, or allowed in any considerable degree to be an incentive to settlement. The destruction of timber by the running fires of settlers on pine-timbered land in making their clearings is a very serious evil, but the evil of industrious settlers being led to sink their labor in poor land that can yield them only perpetual poverty, is perhaps a more distressing one, for it is concentrated on the individuals and their families, while the destruction of valuable timber being a loss to the commerce and revenue of the Province, is not so much felt by particular individuals, excepting always the license-holders whose timber berths are thereby depreciated.

The statement embodied in the fourth objection, that the timber dues paid frequently amount to five and even ten shillings an acre, is in accordance with facts known to some of the lumberers themselves by their own payments.

It is not uncommon to find a two hundred acre lot yielding, from one season's cutting, timber on which the duties at the present rate computes to \$250; in such cases there is usually much timber left that either is or soon becomes valuable, yielding future duties if the lots be unsold. In one of many such instances, the duties on one winter's cutting of saw-logs on two hundred acres amounted to \$264, which, had the trees been manufactured into square timber, would have been \$500. In the case of Hanratty's trespass last winter, 884 pieces of white pine were found by the seizure to have been cut on 289 acres, which, computing at the usual rates of 70 feet to the piece and a half-penny a foot duty, gives \$515, or more than a dollar and three-quarters an acre, leaving some good timber uncut at the time of seizure, and doubtless much suitable for saw-logs or small timber in future. I would here observe that if Mr. Hanratty had been a settler working under settler's

license, the gain to him in duties lost to the revenue would have, besides paying the price of the land, left him a surplus of five shillings and ninepence an acre as a bounty for taking the land for nothing, or rather as a bounty for selecting pine timbered land instead of a lot more suitable for cultivation.

To shew that these are not extraordinary cases, it is only necessary to take the yield of two berths on the River Bonnechère (licenses 349 and 350 of this season), covering eighty square miles, or 51,200 acres. The duties paid and accrued on timber from them, up to this date, amount to \$75,912, or nearly a dollar and a-half an acre, and, as the berths are still valuable, leaving, as is supposed, sufficient pine timber still on the ground to yield upwards of half a dollar an acre more of duties.

That will be about ten shillings an acre—lakes and barren ground included.

But as these berths include a large proportion of purely hardwood land, forming part of that extensive tract of hardwood land in the Townships of Sebastopol and Brudenelle, on the Opeongo Road, now being rapidly sold for settlement at four and five shillings an acre, it follows necessarily that much of the pine timber parts of it must have yielded three or four dollars an acre of duties, and it is evident also that if Government realizes four shillings an acre for half of the total area, which is as much as can be expected after deducting lakes and barren unsalable lots, the amount will not be equal to one quarter of the duties on the timber.

This instance is very instructive, as it shews how much valuable pine timber land may yield, even where much of it is covered with hardwood, which is not surprising, seeing, as every person of experience knows, that the finest and largest pine timber is that which grows on hardwood land. Two good trees of that kind to the acre will yield, in duties, nearly double the price of the land.

Taking two berths on the River Petewawa (licenses 323 and 325 of 1860-61) not selected for unusual yield of timber, but merely as affording an instance where the land is wholly unfit for settlement in the red pine country and one offering unusual facility for distinguishing the rafts, the amount derived from them in twenty-two years, from 1840 to 1861, is forty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars of duty, apart from the comparatively insignificant sum annually paid as ground-rent.

As these berths contain, together, sixty-four square miles, or 40,960 acres, the duties already received amount to about five shillings and eight pence an acre for the entire area, lakes included; but as the berths are still very valuable, and the average annual yield of timber undiminished, it is difficult to estimate how much more per acre they may yield in duties.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the final yield of good timber berths, as, unless where overrun by fire, they continue to yield much timber after they are reputed to be exhausted—a term which, when applied to timber berths, has no reference to the future growth of small trees, many of which soon become large enough to be manufactured into square timber or saw-logs.

A better approximate estimate of the yield in timber duties of land generally suitable for settlement will be obtained by referring to the most fertile portions of this territory, that now forming the old settlements of the Counties of Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, Pontiac, and part of the Counties of Ottawa and Russell, including all sales of land up to 1852, making altogether, in round numbers, two millions of acres.

Adding together the timber cleared from this area as being from private lands and the quantity passed from it, previously to its becoming private lands, since 1826, the duties on the total at the present rates will compute to a little over two millions of dollars, making a little more than a dollar an acre that would have accrued from it as duties on timber, had the right of levying them been reserved to the Crown when the lands were granted or sold. And this is rather an under-calculation, for it includes nothing for the timber passed before 1826, though the lands in question were, previous to that date, the principal seat of lumbering operations in this agency.

It is to be borne in mind, also, that the timber of these lands is very far from being exhausted.

It may be safely assumed, therefore, that with the exception of the remote northerly parts of this territory, wooded with poplar and birch, or barren, the timber of it would eventually yield, on an average, about a dollar and a-half an acre of duties to the Crown, if reserved and collected.

It is the impression that something like this is the case that leads the lumberers to say in their fifth objection that they consider that 2s. 6d. an acre merely a nominal price for such lands when exempted from the conditions of actual settlement by Regulations, because unfit for it (inasmuch as they were the more likely, on that account to be valuably wooded) especially where their value had been enhanced by the valuable improvements made by lumberers.

In affirming that no certain advantage can arise from settling the country on the "bloc" sale system, that might not be equally or better attained by the direct agency of Government, the lumberers feel that the low rate and easy terms on which lands are sold, combined with the opening of roads by Government, and also by the lumberers themselves, together with the high prices they give settlers on the spot for their produce, are equal, or rather exceed any advantage that private companies could or would afford for the encouragement of settlement, while the duties derived from the timber, in addition to the price of the land, more fully compensates Government for its expenditure than the receipts for land do in other parts of the Province.

The second subject of the petition is the granting of lands to railway companies under certain conditions, recently, by Parliament, with the right of the lumberers to compensation for their improvements made for the purpose of lumbering on such lands, of which they would be thereby deprived.

As many of the lumberers have expended thousands of pounds in improving single streams, by constructing slides, dams, &c., besides heavy expenditures in making roads, farms, &c., on the faith of the continuance of the system established by law, and for a business yielding revenue that would not otherwise be realized to Government, as well as profit to themselves—this claim would seem for such reasons alone to be well grounded; but when it is considered that the full amount lost by them would be precisely so much gained and equally necessary for the same objects to the railway companies, or those purchasing from them, the right to compensation seems unquestionably just.

It is evident that it would be the duty of the Railway Directors to select such lands as would be most advantageous and immediately profitable to the Railway Companies, and it is equally evident that the most valuable timber berths, which are those on which or for which improvements are chiefly made, would be most suitable for them.

The lumberers propose that the right of cutting timber on the lands so granted should be maintained to them. Without further enactment, it would seem difficult to enforce this condition on the Railway Companies at the present rates of duty, though it is probable that the companies would continue the permission to cut on such terms as would suit themselves; but till such time as compensation was made to the lumberers, their right to occupy their berths could, without departing widely from the present system of land sales, be maintained to them.

In obedience to the commands of the Legislature, I prepared, in 1853, an approximate return, which shewed that the capital invested in improvements for the descent of timber on the Ottawa and its tributaries was then,

As far as could be ascertained.....	£151,847	7	0
And in Saw Mills.....	179,876	5	3
Making in all.....	£331,723	12	3

Since then, if an approximation can be made on so complicated a subject without the details then obtained from the parties, it may be safely said that £100,000 more has been invested in such works and mills, perhaps in equal proportions on each.

The unfitness of much of the country for settlement, and the evil consequences of forcing settlement on such inferior lands, especially where covered with valuable timber, is the next subject of the memorial.

This, I suppose, is intended to apply to the known parts of the Ottawa country, beyond the old settlements, and to the Territory lying between it and Lake Huron.

Of this region perhaps one-half may be arable and be ultimately settled; but as the chief portion of the land fit for settlement on the west side of the Ottawa, yet unoccupied, lies on and beyond the head waters of its western tributaries, I have never been able to

estimate more than one quarter of the country, covered by timber licenses on both sides of the Ottawa, in this agency, as fit for settlement, and much of that is so scattered as not to be accessible with any advantage.

It is therefore very difficult to project settlement roads on it to be at all advantageous. It requires much pains and research,—still it is necessary to be done for the formation of such extent of settlement as the country admits of, and which the lumberers themselves admit to be advantageous to them, wherever cultivation can be practised with success.

The advantage of opening the Opeongo Road, and one leading back into the Ottawa valley from Madoc or elsewhere in rear of the settlements on Lake Ontario, was first urged upon Government by the late Mr. Egan, then the leading man of the lumber trade; but the chief object of these roads was to get through the timber country, and form settlements in the hardwood country behind it and north of the broad belt of poor, rugged, unarable country lying on the head waters of the streams falling into Lake Ontario, and the watershed dividing them from the tributaries of the Ottawa, and partly covering the latter. This belt of rugged and very unfavorable country averages nearly thirty miles in breadth.

Free grants were considered advisable on these roads to induce settlers to locate on such parts of them as were fit for occupation, to assist in keeping them open.

It was not expected that the country through which they passed would afford any considerable scope for settlement, though the result in that respect exceeded expectation in certain parts. This may have led to the idea that the timber country was generally fit for settlement, and to the opening of settlement roads in some cases where, as far as I know, the land was not such as to render it desirable.

It is well that we should be strongly impressed with the importance of facilitating settlement where it is to the advantage of the settlers themselves and the Province, but it cannot be so if we unnecessarily destroy valuable timber forests to make barren fields. On the other hand, it would be highly unreasonable to withhold from settlement for any benefit to be had from the timber, a lot of land capable of supporting a family in independence; but both objects are best combined by enabling the lumberer as much as possible, first, to realize the timber to the advantage of himself, the commerce of the country and its revenue, and afterwards disposing of it to actual settlers on terms the easiest possible for them.

With regard to the distinguishing between lands fit for settlement and timber lands, however, it is often quite impracticable, owing to the variety of soil and timber on the same lot, and also, as before explained, the best hardwood land may have much most valuable timber upon it.

The next subject of the memorial is the proposal of a twenty-one years' lease instead of the present system of annual license to cut timber, which, the lumberers say, is injurious to the trade and unsatisfactory, and that a tenure of greater stability and permanence would give increased confidence and increase the value of timber lands.

This feeling of insecurity as to their tenure under annual licenses was first produced by the issue of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands' circular of 7th April, 1858. I concealed the circular for some time in this agency, expecting to receive further orders, from a conviction of the effect it would produce; but the alarm commenced in other agencies from the publication of it there; since then the feeling of insecurity has unavoidably increased by the measures recently adopted, referred to in the memorial, which necessarily place the holding of the lumberers to some extent in jeopardy.

There is no principle of political economy more evident than that insecurity is most hurtful to any branch of trade, and that the impression, even, that there is insecurity is but little less injurious.

With respect to the circular of 8th April, 1858, it stated that the Timber Licenses in surveyed Townships "shall not be renewed," and that the object intended was to preserve the timber as an inducement to settlers to purchase the lands; it seemed, afterwards, that the intention was only to check the accuracy of the licenses as to the exception of sold lots; but as the circular ordered that all the license-holders that would be "affected" by it should be notified; the non-renewal of their licenses was the only thing "affecting" them mentioned in the circular; there was no room left for them to suppose anything else was meant. This was sufficient to alarm them, as it showed that the trade could be stopped

at any time by a circular ; nor was this impression weakened by the fact that none of the suspended licenses were renewed without a special authority in each case. I may mention these facts to explain the origin of the feeling of insecurity. As a sense of insecurity that did not before exist has been created, some guarantee of security has now become a necessity to the trade.

The nature of the twenty-one years' lease proposed by the lumberers in the memorial is not sufficiently explained to admit of a definite idea being formed of what they desire. The qualification mentioned of "such reservation for settlement as may be necessary in localities adapted for it," if meant to imply that in certain localities Government would not, during the period of the lease, be at liberty to sell or grant lands for settlement, I fear such a principle would prove too unpopular to be established, were Government even willing to be tied up as to its action in that respect. I presume that something less is intended in the memorial.

Is it intended that the lease shall give the holders of it a right to all the timber, and that all sales during the period of the lease shall be subject to the lease-holder's right till the expiration of the twenty-one years ? I fear that also would be too unpopular, as amongst other objections it would prevent the erection of saw-mills for the use of the settlements, as they could get no logs without the consent of the license-holder ; in many cases that would be liberally granted, but would the settlers and the saw-mill owners like to be at the mercy of all the license-holders ?

As it was found impossible to enforce the reservation of white pine trees for the Royal navy, when the attempt was made to take them from private lands in virtue of the reservation on old patents, I fear the exercise of a similar right by leases by the holders of them as the settlements advanced would create difficulties.

I apprehend that to render the lease system practicable and advantageous, the nature of the lease would have to be such, as, with the exception of its being absolutely continuous while the holder fulfilled the conditions of it, would in every other respect render the holder subject to all the conditions of the present license as to occupation or double ground rent, subordination annually to sales of lands, &c., and also such as to give him all the powers held by the present license and a little more, such as the right of way through sold lands were necessary without being obliged to pay for it as they are sometimes, and the right to his own slides and river improvements.

The lease should also give the same right to renewal in preference to others which the license now gives ; otherwise that deprivation of the timber berths and improvements which they now seek protection against as a possible casualty, would, on the termination of the lease, become a certainty where any one choose to outbid them in competition. It would as ill suit them to be exposed to the risk of competition at the end of twenty-one years as at the end of this year, if as desirous and as interested in continuing in business then as they are now, which would be doubtless the case especially with saw-mill owners, having valuable mills depending on their berths which others might then feel interested in wresting from them.

Such leases would be very advantageous to the trade, more so than the present licenses, and if subject to all the conditions mentioned, would be equally advantageous to the public, as the conditions of license would free them from the objection of monopoly to which they would be otherwise liable ; but it must be admitted that it would be a little more difficult to enforce regularity in payment, &c., where a lease had to be broken, instead of annual renewal of license being refused, which is now so practicable.

Although it seems necessary to mention this, it does not seem a very important objection.

The next subject of the memorial is the proposal to apply the extra ground rents levied on unoccupied berths to the improvement of the rivers where necessary.

It is true, as stated, that the extra ground rent has, in general, accrued from remote berths requiring improvements to render the timber on them available.

These extra ground rents were not imposed on unoccupied berths with a view to obtaining revenue, but merely for the advantage of the trade, in preventing the undue holding of berths by parties, to the exclusion and injury of others, and may therefore justly be applied to the benefit of trade, in improving streams especially, where the want of such improvements has been the cause of the non-occupation which has exposed the holders of the berths to the burden of extra ground rent ; and also, when it is considered that the holders of such remote berths, where the timber is really of less

value on account of the greater cost of getting it out, have to pay Government as much for it as others on much nearer and more accessible berths do for timber which is consequently of much greater value.

The extra ground rent levied on unoccupied timber berths in this agency since it was first imposed, amounts to one hundred and seventeen thousand and seven hundred dollars (\$117,700).

The next subject of the memorial, that the timber-slides should not be allowed to reach the verge of destruction before being repaired, is too obviously important to need remark, especially as such works yield a large revenue to the Crown.

The next suggestion, that the office of the Supervisor of Cutlers should be placed under the management of a Board of Control, and the Department be relieved from the charge of it, is one on which I cannot speak from personal knowledge; but the proposal as qualified by an exception in so far as regards the collection of timber dues or statistical objects, seems a reasonable one, seeing the Department has no interest in the action of that office beyond that and derives no revenue from its business.

The last subject of the memorial, the expediency of enlarging the Grenville Canal and locks, is one that has now become of much importance in several points of view. On their present insignificant scale of dimensions they are quite inadequate to the business of the river, and out of all proportion with the large and deep navigation it affords as well as with that of the Rideau Canal, originally intended to be used in connection with them.

The small scale of the Grenville Canal and locks therefore prevents the public in a great degree from enjoying the advantage of the navigation of the Ottawa and the Rideau Canal; and were the Grenville Canal enlarged, a much larger class of through-going boats could be employed, which would reduce alike the cost of transport of goods upwards and of sawn lumber downwards, which is continually becoming of greater importance with the increasing country and city population to be supplied with imports, and the great increase in saw-mills for the supply of the American and European markets; and lumber being so bulky an article requires large boats to convey it with economy.

But the possibility of war, which has become comparatively greater than it has been for nearly half a century, renders the enlargement of the Grenville Canal a work of very serious and immediate importance as regards the defence of the Province; on its present scale it almost entirely defeats the utility of the Rideau Canal as a work of defence, that is for the purpose for which it was especially constructed, and for which we do not know how soon it might become of the utmost importance to the Province.

The St. Lawrence canals, especially the Beauharnois Canal, are extremely open to be taken possession of or destroyed in case of war, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence is everywhere commanded from the American shore where it forms the boundary. Under such circumstances it would be found fortunate for Canada, in case of war, that the Rideau Canal is in existence. By it not only military transport could be effected in safety to Lake Ontario, but if the Grenville Canal were enlarged, armed vessels of a very serviceable dimension could be passed through,—a matter of incalculable importance for the security of the western portion of the Province.

It is to be observed that in enlarging the Grenville Canal, the Carillon Canal below it could be most magnificently and economically superseded by damming, to overcome the slight fall of some four or five feet, that is done by an absurd lockage up and down again in the Carillon Canal.

In improving this part of the Ottawa and enlarging the Grenville Canal, the works should be on the scale of an ample ship canal, to place the metropolis of the Province on the same footing as to navigation as the towns and cities on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, which the due development of its manufacturing power at the Chaudière Falls and on the Gatineau, and the bulky nature of its chief staple render especially necessary even if the construction of the often proposed ship canal to Lake Huron were not contemplated, though it must be admitted that the construction of it, as a means of defence suggested by the present possibility of war, from the immense advantage that it would give in that respect, adds powerfully to the reasons for recommending it.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. J. RUSSELL.

Ottawa, 20th March, 1862.

QUEBEC, 10th March, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the petition of Messrs. Allan Gilmour & Co., and very many others interested in the lumber trade of Canada, praying that an enquiry may be instituted respecting the nature and description of lands opened up for settlement on the Free Grant Roads of the Ottawa, as also in the lumbering districts of Canada West.

And I have to request that it may be brought under His Excellency's notice at as early a period as may be possible, as the subject referred to is of very great and very urgent importance, as the number and respectability of the signatures to this petition will show.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.)

JOHN HAMILTON.

The Honble. J. O. Bureau,
Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council :

The Memorial of the Lumber Merchants of the Ottawa, and others interested in the Timber trade,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your memorialists view with anxiety and alarm the course which the Government have been pursuing, for a number of years past, in opening up Free Grant Roads and otherwise offering undue encouragement for settlers to enter upon the pine lands, the result of which must be the early destruction of the Pine Forests and of our Lumber Trade, upon the continuance and prosperity of which the Ottawa country and many other sections so largely depend.

That it is the opinion of your memorialists, partly resulting from their own observation and partly from information obtained from others which they deem reliable, that many if not all of the Free Grant Roads in Upper Canada, as also a number of those in Lower Canada, have been and are still being constructed through sections of country not adapted for agricultural purposes, and where the land is of little or no value but for the pine timber growing thereon.

That the inducements of Free Grants of such lands and roads made thereto by Government, with the right to the pine timber on easy conditions of improvements required to be made on their lots, have been the chief if not the only inducements of nearly all to enter thereon.

That Your Memorialists have good reason to believe, and in some cases to know, that the reports of the Land Surveyors and Settlement Agents, upon which the Government have relied for information, have not been correct, as, had the nature and quality of the land been correctly reported, no Government would have felt justified in expending large sums of money in opening up roads to and encouraging settlement upon lands which cannot be successfully and permanently occupied for agricultural purposes.

That where the lands are suitable for agricultural purposes, where they will afford a permanent comfortable home for those whose lot it is to cultivate the soil, Your Memorialists would fully and cordially concur in the policy of Government in opening up the country for settlement, by giving free grants of land to actual settlers, and making or assisting in making roads thereto; but where the lands are unfit for settlement, particularly in the white and red pine countries where they are generally of this description, it seems a most unwise and improvident measure for Government to induce settlers to enter therein, as they could not make a good living on the greater portion of such lands, even with the benefits of the lumber trade in their midst, and could barely, if at all, exist when this trade comes to an end.

That it is impossible long to preserve the pine forests from destruction by fires after the settlers have commenced their clearances therein, which they must do by burning the timber, from which fires escape from their control and cause immense destruction of valuable property by running through the forests great distances, in some cases five, ten, or twenty miles, and in one or two well known cases much greater distances. And it may not be out of place for Your Memorialists, when referring to this fact, to state that it is the opinion entertained by those most competent to form a correct estimate on the subject, that more timber has been destroyed by fires running through the forests than has been cut and taken to market by the lumbermen; from which some idea may be formed of the immense loss which the Province has sustained from this cause.

That considering the dependence of the Ottawa country upon the preservation of its lumber trade, and the benefits which it confers upon many other sections of the country and the Province at large, Your Memorialists would respectfully pray that an enquiry be made respecting the nature and description of the lands opened up for settlement on the free grant roads on the Ottawa, as also in the lumbering districts of Canada West, so that the facts of the case may be ascertained beyond dispute, and such action thereon taken by Government as the merits of the case and the interests of the Province may demand.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed) <i>pro</i> ALLAN, GILMOUR, & Co.	(Signed) GEO. B. HALL,
" P. MACNAUGHTON,	" FALKENBERG & McBLAIN,
" HAMILTON BROTHERS,	" ALEX. McDONELL.
" THOMSON, & Co.,	" E. MCGILLIVRAY,
" JAMES DYKE,	" J. AUMOND,
" LEVI YOUNG,	" JOHN SUPPLE,
" J. M. CURRIER,	" A. & P. WHITE,
" D. THOMP. BROWNE,	" COLL. McDONELL & SON,
" JOHN BROWNE,	" JOHN McDONELL,
" JAMES PORTER,	" RICHARD McCONNELL,
" GEORGE H. PERRY,	" ROBT. SKEAD,
" FORSYTH, BELL & Co.,	" EDWARD GRIFFIN & Co.,
" JAMES GIBB, Jr.,	" DAVID MOOR,
" E. W. LEMESURIER,	" W. MACKEY,
" ROSS & Co.,	" CHS. AUMOND,
" J. H. CLINT.	" JOSHUA SMITH,
" C. R. O'CONNOR,	" G. E. AIRD,
" EDWARD BURSTALL,	" WM. B. AIRD,
" HENRY FRY,	" <i>pro</i> M. J. WILSON,
" <i>pro</i> ED. C. FRY,	" JOHN P. BICKELL,
" HUGH MACKAY,	" H. S. DALKIN,
" JOSEPH ARCHER, Jr.,	" JOS. CANTILON,
" WM. H. JEFFERY,	" DUNCAN, PATTON & Co.,
" W. H. FORREST,	" DUNN & HOME,
" CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co.,	" HENRY ATKINSON,
" WM. WALKER, Jr.,	" FLANNIGAN & ROCHE,
" J. R. YOUNG,	" <i>pro</i> H. J. CFALONER,
" EDWIN JACKSON,	" JAS. CONNOLLY,
" WOOD, PETRY, POITRAS & Co.,	" W. STEVENSON & Co.,
" WILLIAM PRICE & SON,	" ROBERT SHAW,
" <i>pro</i> EVAN JNO. PRICE,	" LANE, GIBB & Co.,
" H. DUBORD.	" JOSEPH BELL FORSYTH,
" BENSON BENNETT.	" <i>pro</i> RYAN, BROS. & Co.,
" D. D. CALVIN & Co.,	" GEO. PAYNE,
" <i>pro</i> JOHN STOREY,	" THIABAUDAU, THOMAS & Co.

OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1863.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1863.

Honorable W. McDougall,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,—The settlement of the waste lands of the Province, taken in connection with the preservation and economical use of its valuable pine forests, must be admitted by all as forming subjects of the first importance, and claiming from Government its most careful and judicious superintendence and management. Also, that correct and reliable information is indispensably necessary to enable those who control this important department of the Government to conduct it in such a manner as to promote the best interests of the Province at large, no one will deny.

From my knowledge of a large extent of the country where lumbering operations have been carried on for many years, and where they are still continued, I have for a length of time been perfectly convinced that the course which the Government has been pursuing in opening up Free Grant Roads, and forcing settlement into the pine regions by undue encouragement, is an ill-judged and really suicidal one, and for these obvious and sufficient reasons :

The country, as a whole, into which settlement is being forced,—on the Ottawa and Trent at least—I can safely affirm, from my own observation, and the reports of others in whose judgment and truthfulness I have every confidence, is unfit for agricultural purposes, with some exceptions of small isolated spots, and few even of these composed of really good soil.

Upon these barren lands a number of settlers, within the last few years, have been induced to enter, principally in consequence of representations made by Government and its agents respecting the nature and quality thereof, they being represented as generally possessing good soil, well suited for agricultural purposes; whereas they are in fact, with few exceptions, composed of masses of rock where the plough cannot be used, or of gravel or sand possessing none of the substances necessary to produce grain or other crops after the decayed leaves and slight remains of vegetable matter which covers the surface is exhausted, as is generally the case after one or two years of cultivation. Quite a number of the present settlers, as also of those who have left their locations, went in when the ground was covered with snow, so that they could not easily see what the soil was composed of; while many of those from abroad were at first no judges of the qualities of land to enable them to make a wise choice of their location. The result has been just what any one at all acquainted with the country attempted to be settled upon could have predicted. All, or nearly all, become dissatisfied, except, perhaps, a few tavern-keepers—many having left their clearances because of being unable to make a living thereon—some half starving still cling to their miserable homes without the necessary means to get away, or wait in hopes of finding some one ignorant of the reality which they themselves have learned, who may be willing to purchase their rights even for a trifle; while many of those who do remain on their locations have been compelled to resort to hunting, trapping, or keeping small taverns or grogeries along the roads which are travelled for lumbering purposes, or find work with the manufacturers of timber or saw-logs in their neighborhood, to eke out their existence.

Nothing good can possibly result from forcing, or unduly encouraging, settlement upon lands so barren and unsuited for agricultural purposes, but on the contrary much evil must arise from time and labor lost, disappointed hopes, and misery suffered by those who settle or attempt to settle upon them; and the Government, which not only spends large sums of money to bring about this result, but employs agents at home and abroad to encourage settlement upon such lands, by making statements which are not correct, must be held responsible for acting in ignorance of the facts; for it cannot be imagined they are acting in bad faith in the matter.

There is, besides, another consideration of great importance to the interests of the country at large, and particularly to many extensive sections of country and several large cities and towns whose prosperity is now mainly dependent upon the lumber trade, which

is, that in consequence of settlers being unduly encouraged to enter upon the pine lands which require to be cleared by burning the timber thereon, the fires which they originate frequently escape from their control and extend great distances into the forests, causing immense destruction of valuable timber, the inevitable consequences of which are the loss of valuable public property, and the destruction of the timber trade of Canada.

This result some may look upon with indifference, others as a desirable event; but those who entertain such views and opinions cannot have given the matter much consideration, or made themselves acquainted with the facts necessary to form a correct estimate of the importance of the lumber trade, and the benefit it confers upon the Province at large, and especially on those sections of country and towns more directly interested in the trade. Take, for example, the whole valley of the Ottawa, the towns and villages thereon, and the City of Ottawa itself. What has enabled them to attain their present position, and what may they look to for many years to come to sustain them in their progress, but to the lumber trade? Very few facts need be stated to demonstrate the correctness of this view of the case. Assuming as an average of years the quantity of White Pine to be 13,000,000 cubic feet; of Red Pine to be 2,250,000 cubic feet; Deals, 2,250,000; Quebec Standards and other sawn lumber (which finds its principal market in the United States) at 60,000,000 feet, inch measure, and putting on these what will be admitted as a fair valuation, we find the annual value of the exports of the valley of the Ottawa from Hawkesbury upwards, to be as follows:—

White Pine, 13,000,000 cubic feet at 7 <i>d.</i>	\$1,516,666
Red Pine, 2,250,000 cubic feet at 9 <i>d.</i>	337,500
Pine Deals, 2,250,000, Quebec standard hundred of 2,750 superficial feet, inch measure, at \$32 per 100	720,000
Sawn Lumber of different descriptions, 60,000,000 superficial ft. inch measure, at \$9 per 1000 feet.....	540,000

Together amounting to..... \$3,114,166

Besides a considerable quantity of Tamarac and some Elm timber not included.

Now, apart from this trade, the exports of the whole Ottawa country, taking it as far back on the south as the Rideau Canal, and the towns situated thereon, consist chiefly of a few barrels of ashes and kegs of butter, with some beef, cattle and horses, and a small quantity of furs, the exact value of which I have no means of ascertaining, but it probably does not exceed \$400,000, if it comes up to that amount. Admitting all this to be true, it may be said that if we had not the lumber trade, and were it at an end, the large quantity of farm produce now consumed in that business would find a market elsewhere. No doubt it would, for the wheat, flour, beef, and pork now consumed in that trade; but these articles would not yield to the producers prices at all equal to those they now obtain. Instead of obtaining the prices they now do, being about those current in Montreal, freight and charges added, they would have to accept these prices, freight and charges deducted, making a difference against them of not less than \$1 per barrel on flour and \$2 per barrel on beef or pork, and in some cases much more, as in the interior of the country the difference would be greater in proportion to the distance from market. Nor is this all. The farmers in winter, when they can do little else to advantage, now find employment by drawing these articles to where they are required by the lumbermen, and thus obtain increased prices for what they have to dispose of equal to about \$2.50 per day for a man and two horses, which instead of being idle, must be added as net profit.

This is, however, but an insignificant part of the advantages which the farmer derives from the lumber trade being carried on in his neighborhood; for in large sections of the country he can raise nothing to dispose of except hay and oats, for which he now receives high prices, often as much as 60 and even 80 cents per bushel for oats, and \$20 to \$30 per ton for hay, which, if he had to bring to market at the towns in the older settlements, he could not in many cases dispose of for more than would pay the cost of transport, if so much as the present rates paid for men and teams in the timber trade.

To this, some will probably say let the farmers grow wheat, which is of more value and will better support the cost of transport than hay or oats; but to this the answer

must be that very little of the country referred to is suited for, or capable of, growing wheat as a paying crop.

All this, it must be admitted, does not present a very encouraging prospect for the Ottawa and rear of the Trent country as depending purely on agricultural pursuits; but we cannot change the facts by refusing to look at them as they really exist, or by proclaiming them to be what they are not, and the sooner the true state of the case is known, and a wise course of policy in recognition thereof is adopted by Government, the better and more creditable it will be for all concerned.

What has led more than anything else to the injudicious policy on the part of late Governments of improperly encouraging settlement upon lands unsuited for agricultural purposes, has been the incorrect and unjustifiably favorable reports of Surveyors employed to lay out the waste lands, and of Road Contractors and Settlement Agents who have found profitable employment in these occupations. But it is also understood, that the Government itself has, to a great extent, been equally to blame for giving encouragement to such reports, by continuing in its employment those who misrepresented lands as fit for settlement which were not so, while those who were more correct and conscientious in making their reports have had their services dispensed with, and this without any effectual means having been taken to test the correctness of such reports. However this may be, it is indeed difficult to account for the fact that the Government should so long have remained in ignorance of the true state of the case, continuing to make surveys of lands unfit for settlement, and to construct roads thereto at great cost, many of the townships surveyed, apart from the pine timber, not being worth the cost of survey, and would not for the land itself sell for so much.

Now, while finding so much fault with the course which the Government has been pursuing, it may be asked what course I should recommend to be followed in view of the general interests of the Province? To this my answer would be, let the Government adopt efficient measures to obtain correct and reliable information respecting the Public Lands before incurring the expense of surveying them, further than to have the outlines of townships run, but no subdivisions until carefully examined by parties appointed for the purpose of determining whether the lands are fit for settlement or not, and who have no interest in the settlement thereof. And as respects lands to be opened for Free Grants, or general settlement, where Government proposes to make the roads thereto, I should recommend that the country which it is considered desirable to have opened up for settlement should first be subjected to the like careful examination, and upon the report, favorable or otherwise, of those appointed to perform this service, the action of Government should be taken.

The cost to Government of keeping permanently in its employment the requisite number of men properly qualified to perform this service would be infinitely less than that which has been uselessly incurred in surveying into townships, ranges and lots lands totally unfit for settlement, besides what has been still worse than uselessly incurred in making Free Grant Roads into miserable, barren tracts of lands, where settlement cannot be permanently established and maintained.

To the settlement of the country where the land is found to be suitable for agricultural purposes—where it is susceptible of affording a comfortable permanent home and sustenance to the cultivator—I would give my fullest and most cordial approval, believing that the increase of the population, wealth and importance of the Province would thereby be promoted; but where the lands are found to be barren and unfit for settlement, and only valuable for the pine timber, I hold that the Government would best consult the general and permanent interests of the Province by not encouraging settlement thereon, but in protecting the timber by such regulations as would longest preserve to the country the benefits of the trade, and to the Government the revenue derived therefrom; and as I am under the impression that the importance of the lumber trade of the Province and the revenue it gives to the Government is not very generally understood, I will, therefore, state what were the value of the exports the products of the forests, as compared with those of agriculture, for the last five years, as appears by the trade and navigation returns made to Parliament during that time, namely:

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Products of the Forest.....	11,730,387	9,447,727	9,663,962	11,012,253	9,372,645
Products of Agriculture.....	8,882,825	7,904,400	7,339,798	14,259,225	18,244,631
Balance in favor of the Forest in 1857, 1858 and 1859.....	2,847,562	1,543,327	2,324,164		
Balance in favor of Agriculture in 1860 and 1861.....				3,246,972	8,671,986

These figures do not, however, correctly represent the value of the exports of products of the forest or of agriculture so as to show what properly belongs to each branch of industry, as in the above figures the value of Pot and Pearl Ashes exported is included as products of the forest, but as they are produced in the clearing of land by the agriculturist they should be ranked as the products of agriculture in the comparison now sought to be drawn. In the following statements this alteration is therefore made by deducting the value of ashes from the exports of products of the forest and adding it to those of agriculture, while in the statements of the value of exports of agricultural products, the *produce of Canada*, there should be included animals and their produce, and deducted therefrom the value of all the imports of the like nature as those included in the value of the exports, so as to shew the true value thereof being the growth and produce of Canada, and as will appear in the statement thereof, which is subjoined.

Statement shewing the total exports of Wood Goods, the product of the forest, from Canada in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, as taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns.

1857—Total Exports of the Forest.....	11,730,387	
Deduct Ashes.....	1,147,856	
		\$10,582,531
1858—Total Exports of the Forest.....	9,447,727	
Deduct Ashes.....	929,759	
		8,517,968
1859—Total Exports of the Forest.....	9,663,962	
Deduct Ashes.....	1,107,271	
		8,556,691
1860—Total Exports of the Forest.....	11,012,253	
Deduct Ashes.....	961,106	
		10,051,147
1861—Total Exports of the Forest.....	9,572,645	
Deduct Ashes.....	878,907	
		8,693,738
Total Exports in five years.....		\$46,402,075
Averaging each year.....		9,280,415

Statement shewing the value of the Exports which properly belong to Agriculture, as taken from the Trade and Navigation returns for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and the Imports of articles of the like nature deducted therefrom.

	GROSS EXPORTS.	DEDUCT GROSS IMPORTS.	NET VALUE OF EXPORTS.
1857—Agricultural Products.....	\$ 8,882,825	\$ 5,680,516	
Ashes.....	1,147,856	18,802	
Animals and their Produce.....	2,262,119	2,658,744	
	<u>12,292,800</u>	<u>Less 8,358,062</u>	<u>\$3,934,738</u>
1858—Agricultural Products.....	7,904,400	4,022,814	
Ashes.....	929,759	23,385	
Animals and their Produce.....	2,625,978	2,010,217	
	<u>11,460,137</u>	<u>Less 6,056,416</u>	<u>5,403,721</u>
1859—Agricultural Products.....	7,339,798	5,380,499	
Ashes.....	2,107,271	12,844	
Animals and their Produce.....	3,789,502	2,399,192	
	<u>12,236,571</u>	<u>Less 7,792,535</u>	<u>4,444,036</u>
1860—Agricultural Products.....	14,259,225	4,918,118	
Ashes.....	961,106	21,643	
Animals and their Produce.....	4,221,257	2,264,523	
	<u>19,441,588</u>	<u>Less 7,204,284</u>	<u>12,237,304</u>
1861—Agricultural Products.....	18,244,631	7,157,654	
Ashes.....	878,907	30,046	
Animals and their Produce.....	3,681,468	2,386,566	
	<u>22,805,006</u>	<u>Less 9,574,266</u>	<u>13,230,740</u>
Total Exports in Five Years.....			\$39,250,539
Averaging each Year.....			7,850,107

Statement of Ground Rents and Timber Dues accrued and collected in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, as taken from the printed reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the years above named.

	ACCRUED.	COLLECTED.
1857.....	\$230,707.29	\$208,044.68
1858.....	202,942.34	275,166.27
1859.....	280,110.20	274,619.42
1860.....	327,649.33	321,904.73
1861.....	327,503.97	255,811.99
Total in five years.....	\$1,368,914.13	\$1,387,447.09
Or per annum.....	273,782.82	267,489.41

From these statements it will be seen that the value of the exports of the products of the forest, upon an average of the last five years, of which returns have been made, exceed those of agriculture by \$1,430,308 per annum, from which the extent and importance of

the Lumber Trade to the general interests of the Province will at once be apparent, while the amount of revenue it contributes directly (besides indirectly) to Government is itself of no small importance in the present financial position of its affairs.

I have pointed out the dependence of the Ottawa country upon the successful continuance of its Lumber Trade, but it does not stand alone in this respect. Quebec, without its share of this trade, upon which its existence as a city depends, would soon decay to the proportion of a second rate town, while the surrounding country would just as sensibly feel the change, and perhaps when too late recognize the benefits it derives from the Lumber Trade, but which I believe are not now generally appreciated or fully understood.

It may be said that Quebec possesses in her ship-building an important branch of industry not dependent on the Lumber Trade; but it will require only a little consideration to convince any one that ship-building could not be successfully continued in Quebec apart from the Lumber Trade. The first of these considerations is, that the Lumber Trade gives employment during the summer to a large number of men as timber-dressers and shippers, ship-laborers, carpenters, etc., and this generally at high wages, which induces them to remain in Quebec, as it also enables them to work for low wages in winter, frequently for less than would support themselves and families; and it is this class of people who are principally, if not entirely, employed in the building of ships. Supposing, then, that the Lumber Trade of Quebec was at an end, or greatly reduced in its proportions, is it possible that ship-building could be successfully continued to anything like the present extent? The answer is obvious; the business heretofore not having been a very profitable one, even with the advantages of low labor, from the causes already named. The large accumulation of timber in the Port of Quebec has also afforded to the ship-builder a favorable opportunity for supplying himself with what he requires in this way, and has unquestionably been of great benefit to him, the loss of which would tell seriously against his business.

What I have here stated with reference to the barren nature of large tracts of the lands attempted to be settled, and the incorrect reports of many of the surveyors and agents employed about these settlements, will, I doubt not, be contradicted. But I deem the interests involved to be too great to allow this to have any weight in preventing me from bringing the matter before the public, my object being to shew the necessity of having a thorough investigation made, and the facts established, when, if my allegations are not sustained, I shall hold myself justly liable to censure. But, in the meantime, I rest my justification for bringing before the public the statements now made upon the grounds of my conviction of their truth, and their vital importance to the interest of the Province.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALLAN GILMOUR.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Lord VISCOUNT MONCK, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned humbly sheweth :

That in the spring of 1860, an Order in Council was passed enforcing the collection of dues on all lumber cut on lands not paid for in full to the Crown; that the tariff thus established is higher than the price for which the settler can dispose of his timber in the forest. For example, the dues on oak is \$25 per thousand cubic feet, while in no section of the country west of Toronto can such timber be sold at a higher rate than from \$12 to \$16, a fact which has caused the destruction of much valuable timber which could not, under the regulation, be disposed of without loss.

That at a later period, another regulation has been enforced compelling the settler to take out a Crown license for which he is charged four dollars (a sum that may appear small, yet to the poor backwood-man is found to be a heavy burden), and in default of

procuring such license, subjects him to a heavy fine for trespass, if he sell timber off the land which he bought, and on which he paid the instalments as they fell due.

That with a view of strictly enforcing the foregoing regulations, the Customs Department has been instructed to grant no clearance for timber, staves, or sawn lumber, until a certificate from the Crown Timber Agent for the District has been produced, stating that no part thereof has been taken from Crown lands on which any of the instalments are unpaid, or if taken from such lands, that dues have been paid.

That in order to procure the Crown Timber Agent's certificate, an affidavit must be made by the parties who get the timber from the forest, stating the quantity and the lot from which such timber was taken, which must be sent to the Crown Timber Agent, and upon which he issues his certificate, thus subjecting those who have had their deeds for years to the same annoyance as those who have no title to the land.

Your Memorialists would most respectfully state that the foregoing regulations are fraught with much evil, subjecting the community to great trouble and inconvenience without receiving any corresponding advantage to the Government. That in as much as nearly all (if not all) the land lying west of Toronto, upon which valuable timber is to be found, has been sold and is now occupied by actual settlers, (who, in the opinion of your Memorialists, should be at liberty to dispose of the timber as they see proper), should be exempted from the operation of the regulation enforcing timber dues. And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) WALTER McCREA, M.L.C.,	(Signed) A. McKELLAR, M.P.P., Kent,
" L. BURWELL, M.P.P., East Elgin,	" THOMAS SCATCHERD, M.P.P., West
" E. LEONARD, L.L.C.,	Middlesex.
" OLIVER BLAKE, M.L.C.,	" JOHN SCOBLE,
" J. McMURRICH, M.L.C.,	" SHEFFINGTON CONNOR,
" J. B. ROBINSON,	" WM. McMASTER, M.L.C.,
" JOHN CRAWFORD,	" A. MOWAT,
" J. C. AIKINS, M.L.C.,	" JOHN WHITE, M.P.P.,
" JAMES DICKSON, M.P.P.,	" DONALD McDONALD, M.L.C.,
" A. McKENZIE,	" M. HARCOURT,
" D. STIRTON,	" JAMES COWAN,
	" J. RYMAL.

R E P O R T .

MONDAY, 11th May, 1863.

The Select Committee on Municipal Statistics beg leave to submit the following as their Report.

The Committee in the first place applied themselves to the examination and consideration of the documents entitled "Municipal Returns of Upper Canada," printed as No. 20 of the Sessional Papers of 1862, and find them so defective and incorrect as to be utterly useless. The returns therein given include the Municipalities of but 34 of the 42 counties of Upper Canada, while of these 34 some are defective, many of the county returns are altogether omitted, the city returns are not noticed at all, while the very first line is so full of blunders that the Committee did not think it worth while to test the accuracy of these "Returns" any further.

The Returns are made pursuant to Statute by the various County Clerks to the Provincial Secretary. Upon sending for an officer of that Department, the Committee were informed that blank forms are regularly sent to all the County Clerks; that most of them make returns very irregularly; that others make very defective ones, while others do not make any at all; that when Returns are received, they are registered and then given to clerks to be copied, but that the copies are not compared with the originals, nor any care whatever taken to secure accuracy. Practically, the course pursued seems admirably calculated to defeat the intention of the Legislature in establishing the system, to deprive the statist and the political economist of their safest guides, and render a large expenditure of time, money and materials an absolute waste.

An attempt was made in 1860 to obtain a compilation of these Returns through the Board of Statistics, which, if properly done, would have been of great value, but it proved to be as complete a failure for all useful purposes as are the Returns printed last Session.

The Committee feel it unnecessary to advert to the many important advantages derivable from reliable Statistics, and they feel that with a Municipal organization so complete as that of Upper Canada, there ought to be small difficulty in obtaining complete and correct returns, upon the substantial accuracy of which Parliament might depend.

As every means thus far tried have failed, your Committee recommend that the matter be left in their hands, and that the Return for 1862 be completed, compiled and printed under their direction.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
May 9th, 1863.

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TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

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27. For a Return of bounties claimed by Canadian fishermen, shewing whether the same have or have not been paid, and whether any of the claims mentioned in the Report made last Session yet remain unpaid, 67. See *Accounts*, 34.

28. For a Return of the names of all persons who, since 20th December, 1856, have violated any of the Regulations for Salmon and Sea Trout Fisheries in Lower Canada, and of prosecutions, convictions, penalties, and remissions thereof, and the quantity of speared salmon and sea trout forfeited for violation of the said Regulations, 120. See *Accounts*, 40.

29. For a Return of the dams and slides on each salmon river in Lower Canada, and of prosecutions for violation of the 23rd Section of the Fisheries Act in neglecting to attach effective fish-ways thereto, 120. See *Accounts*, 38.

30. For a Return of persons who have leased fisheries in the County of Prince Edward for 1859, 1860, 1861, or 1862, and the amount paid for each licence, 135. See *Accounts*, 35.

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31. For copies of all Reports made by Capt. Fortin, the Departments of Fisheries for Upper and Lower Canada, and the head of the Fisheries Branch, and of all suggestions and correspondence relative to the more effectual working of the Fishery Act, 146. See *Accounts*, 37.
32. For Capt. Fortin's Report on claims for losses sustained by fishermen through being dispossessed of their fishing grounds on the River Moisie, 147. See *Accounts*, 36.
33. For copies of all suggested amendments to the Fishery Act, and to the Fishing Regulations, by the officers heretofore employed in the Fishery Service, 195. See *Accounts*, 39.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. :

34. For copies of all correspondence, Orders, Reports, &c., relative to the performance of postal services by the Company, and the amount to be paid therefor, or respecting the submission of the question to referees, 76. See *Accounts*, 43.
35. For copies of all correspondence concerning the payment and release of the sum of £120,000 stg. granted to the Company, by the Act of 1856, for the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway,—the amounts paid for the construction of the said Railway, and correspondence relative to any claim made against the Province by the contractors, &c., 136. See *Accounts*, 42.
36. *Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road* :—For a Statement of the price for which the said Road was sold, the amount paid thereon and amount due, the names of the sureties, and whether any person has been discharged from being such surety, 78. See *Accounts*, 44.
37. *Howick* :—For copies of all papers connected with the sale of Lot 37, Concession C., in Howick, to J. Lukin Robinson, Esq., 294.
38. *Huron and Bruce* :—For a Statement of all Crown and School Lands in those Counties which have been paid for under the Order of the Crown Lands Department of 2nd Nov., 1861, with the names of the purchasers, and the prices paid, 120. See *Accounts*, 45.
39. *Imports from United States* :—For copies of any Orders in Council and instructions touching the exaction of duties on articles imported from the United States, the prices of which had been paid in depreciated funds there; and of complaints as to the manner in which the terms of such Order are being carried out, 78. See *Accounts*, 46.
40. *Indictments and Convictions* :—For a Return of the Indictments and Convictions before the Queen's Bench in the Districts of Ottawa, Joliette, Beauharnois, Terrebonne, and St. Hyacinthe, since 1862, and amount paid to Crown prosecutors,—also, copy of the account of J. M. Loranger, advocate, for services rendered the Crown between January, 1859, and June, 1862, 244. See *Accounts*, 47.
41. *Inspectors of Schools, L. C.* :—For copy of any Report by the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada relative to Inspectors of Schools, 246. See *Accounts*, 29. Also *supra*, 25.

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42. *Laclune Canal*:—For copies of claims for damages made by Ira Gould and others, lessees of the surplus water on the canal, and the reports thereon, with copies of the leases, and a return of the amount of rent paid by Ira Gould under the same, 295.
43. *Lighthall, D. K.*:—For copies of documents relating to the dismissal of the late D. K. Lighthall from the office of Registrar of Beauharnois, 88. See *Accounts*, 55.
44. *London, Collector at*:—For copies of correspondence relative to certain charges against the Collector of the Port of London, with the decision of the Customs Department thereon, 196.
45. *Marriages*:—For a return from County Registrars in U. Canada, of lists of marriages fyled in their respective offices in 1862, 284.
- Militia*:
46. For copies of correspondence with the Colonial Office on the subject of the Colonial Defences, and the Canadian Militia, 86.
47. For copies of correspondence relative to certain charges against Adjutant Kennedy, of 1st Volunteer Rifle Company of Peterborough, or respecting complaints against the officers of that Company, with the decision of the Militia Department on the questions involved, 74. See *Accounts*, 59.
48. For copies of correspondence with Colonels Taché and Campbell, relative to their resignation as Colonels commanding Districts, 76. See *Accounts*, 60.
49. For copies of correspondence relative to the dismissal of Lieut.-Col. Archambault, 87. See *Accounts*, 58.
50. For copies of correspondence between the Militia Department and Major Pierre O. Roy, 2nd Batt. of Leinster, 87. See *Accounts*, 57.
51. For a Return of the Active Militia recognized by the Government, copies of Reports on the condition of the various corps, and on the clothing and uniform, and a list of drill-sergeants detailed for the purpose of drilling and instructing the different corps, specifying where they are employed, 119.
52. For copies of correspondence with Lieut.-Col. Louis Archambault relative to his position as Lieut.-Col. in the Militia, since May, 1853, 120. See *Accounts*, 61.
53. For copies of all documents addressed to the Government, between 1st July, 1859, and 31st Dec., 1861, in reference to the Returns made by the officer commanding the 5th Batt. York Sedentary Militia, and to moneys received by him for commissions, exemption fees and fines, 179. See *Accounts*, 62.
54. For a Return of the Volunteer Corps, in excess of 25,000, who have offered their services, but have not been gazetted, with the Reports of the respective Brigade Majors respecting such Corps, 245.
55. *Mingan*:—For copies of correspondence, &c., relative to fishing locations in that Seigniori, and of all reports of inspections of properties leased as King's Posts, 284.
56. *Municipal Loan Fund (U. C.)*:—For a Return shewing the amounts loaned therefrom to each municipality, interest paid thereon in 1860, 1861, and 1862, and amount in arrear, state of the Sinking Fund, from what municipalities in arrear the Clergy Reserve Fund has been retained, and in what municipalities a levy has been made for arrears, 93. See *Accounts*, 67.

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57. *New Edinburgh and Waterloo Ferry Co.*:—For copies of correspondence with the Imperial Government, and of memorials in relation to the (reserved) Bill for incorporating the said Company, 245. See *Accounts*, 79.
58. *Norfolk*:—For copies of the last Return of the Clerk of the Peace for Norfolk, of qualified magistrates therein,—of the last Commission of the Peace issued, and of correspondence in reference thereto, 135. See *Accounts*, 71.

Ocean Steamers :

59. For correspondence, since 24th March, 1862, with the owners of the Canadian Mail Steamship line, or with the Imperial authorities, in relation to the conveyance of the Mails between Canada and Great Britain, 67. See *Accounts*, 74.
60. For a Statement of the sums paid, since 1st March, 1862, for the conveyance of the Transatlantic Mails, and of sums now due for that service, 74. See *Accounts*, 73.

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61. For a Statement of expenses incurred by the Commission of Enquiry relative thereto, under each head, and the amount expended in temporary works for protecting the buildings from the weather, 75. See *Accounts*, 76.
62. For a Statement of all expenses incurred since the Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry, and of the cost of printing their Report, 231.
63. For copies of the contracts recently entered into for the completion of the buildings, and of the bonds entered into by the contractors, with all correspondence, Reports, Orders in Council, &c., connected therewith, 284.
64. *Ottawa Circuit Court*:—For copies of correspondence in relation to the removal thereof from Thurso to Papineauville, 231. See *Accounts*, 78.

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65. *Parliament, Provincial*:—Communicating a Resolution that it is expedient that Parliament should be summoned to meet during the last week in January, or the first week in February, in each year; Ordered, 250. Reported, 332.

Post Office Department :

66. For copies of correspondence in relation to the dismissal of Mr. J. Robb from the office of Postmaster of Stratford, 75. See *Accounts*, 81.
67. For copies of the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the management of the different City Post Offices in U. Canada, 137. See *Accounts*, 83.
68. For copies of correspondence relative to the recent contract for conveying the mail between Sebringville and Kinkora, and of tenders therefor, 147. See *Accounts*, 82.
69. For copies of correspondence relative to the dismissal of Mr. Harston, and other Postmasters in the County of Northumberland, by the late Postmaster General, 293.
70. For copies of correspondence, Orders in Council, &c., relative to the application of Mr. D. K. Feehan for a contract for mail service on Lakes Huron & Superior, 203.
71. For copies of papers connected with the dismissal of the late Inspector of Post Offices for the Ottawa Division, 285.
72. For copies of all papers relating to the dismissal of Mr. Gooderham from the office of Postmaster of Hillsboro', 295.

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73. *Préfontaine, C.*:—For copy of correspondence on his appointment to an office of profit, and a statement of the grounds of such appointment, 77. See *Accounts*, 84.
74. *Prothonotaries, &c., Quebec and Montreal*:—For copies of correspondence with the Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Superior and Circuit Courts in Quebec, in relation to the persons employed in the said Courts, with a statement of their names, services, and salaries; also, similar information in relation to the said Courts in Montreal; and a comparative statement of the number of actions, and of the revenue and expenses of each Court during the last three years, 76. See *Accounts*, 86.
75. *Public Departments*:—For a Statement of sums paid by the different Departments for printing, stationery, book-binding, &c., 195. See *Accounts*, 88.

Public Officers:

76. For information in reference to the dismissal of Dr. Meilleur, and of Messrs. R. Raymond and T. Cherrier from office, and correspondence in reference to any promises made to the former, 77. See *Accounts*, 89.
77. For a Return of persons dismissed or suspended in any of the Public Departments since 1st June, 1862, and of appointments since that date, including Commissioners appointed under any Commission of Inquiry, and the sums paid under each Commission, 87. See *Accounts*, 90.

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78. For a statement of all works undertaken, &c., between 25th May, 1862, and 25th February, 1863, and information in reference to the amounts expended thereon, the appropriations therefor, and the authority for the payments made, 77. See *Accounts*, 92.
79. For a statement of all Roads, Harbors, or other works sold by the Government to Municipalities or private companies, the terms of sale, names of sureties, amounts paid on account thereof, &c., 94. See *Accounts*, 93.
80. *Quebec Fire Loan*:—For copy of the Report of L. Prévost, in 1854, shewing the loss sustained by the sufferers by the Quebec fires, on the debentures borrowed by them from the Government, 147. See *Accounts*, 95.
81. *Queen's Printer*:—For a copy of the Commission lately issued, appointing a Queen's Printer, 25J. See *Accounts*, 98.
82. *Ramsay, T. K.*:—For copies of correspondence between the Provincial Secretary and T. K. Ramsay, late one of the Secretaries for the codification of the Laws, 87. See *Accounts*, 99.

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83. For copies of any communications or reports to the Provincial Government, or to or from the Imperial Government, and of any Orders in Council, in relation to opening a route to Red River, or to British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean, 230.
84. For copies of any memorials from the people of Red River to the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and documents submitted to the Government on behalf of the people of Red River, 230. See *Accounts*, 100.
85. *Registrars*:—For a copy of the Order in Council establishing a Tariff of fees for Registrars in L. Canada, 298. See *Accounts*, 102.

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86. *Registry Offices*:—For copies of all Reports made by the Inspector of Registry Offices in L. Canada, 75. See *Accounts*, 103.
87. *Returning Officers*:—For the Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the accounts transmitted by Returning Officers since 1848, 88.
88. *Roxborough and Cambridge Swamp*:—For copy of Mr. McLauren's Report, in 1861, on the drainage thereof, and of all estimates and correspondence connected therewith, 231. See *Accounts*, 105.
89. *St. Gervais Commissioners' Court*:—For copies of all communications addressed to the Government in reference thereto, since 1st July, 1861, and of any Report or decision of the Executive Council on the subject, 285. See *Accounts*, 106.
90. *St. Lawrence and Welland Canals*:—For a Return of the upward and downward traffic thereon during the last seven years, 137. See *Accounts*, 107.
91. *Seductions*:—For a Return of affidavits filed within the last five years, under 6th sec. of Cap. 77, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, and of actions for Seduction tried, with the verdict in each case, 244.
92. *Seed Grain*:—For a Return of moneys advanced for the purchase of Seed, under 18 Vic., c. 75, and amount thereof refunded, 94. See *Accounts*, 109.
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93. For a Return of the Townships of the Crown entitled to share in the Fund under the Seigniorial Act of 1859, with the amount thereof, and the population of each, 87.
94. For a Statement of moneys paid to the Townships of L. Canada in virtue of the 88th section of the Seigniorial Act, and the proportion to which each Township is entitled, 181.
95. *Sheppard, C. C.*:—For copies of correspondence with C. C. Sheppard, ex-Crown Land Agent, and a statement of the amounts remitted by him to the Government, 87.
96. *Speech*:—In answer to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session; Motion for an Address; Question to be put upon each paragraph; First paragraph agreed to, 19. Second paragraph agreed to, 23. Amendment proposed to 3rd paragraph, 27. Negatived, 30. Another amendment proposed, 33, 37. Negatived, 39. Another amendment proposed and negatived, 41. Further amendment proposed, 42, 45. Negatived, 53. Further amendment proposed and negatived; Third and remaining paragraphs agreed to, 55. Committee to draft Address; Address reported; Agreed to; To be engrossed; To be presented by the whole House; His Excellency appoints to be attended, 57. House waits on His Excellency; Mr. Speaker reports answer, 59.
97. *Supervisor of Cullers*:—For a Return of the receipts and disbursements in his office in each year since its establishment, salaries paid, cullers employed, and the lumber measured by each; and the disposal of the surplus receipts, if any, 137. See *Accounts*, 111.
98. *Tassé, Didace*:—For copy of the Commission appointed to investigate certain charges against him as Revenue Inspector and Coroner for Iberville, and copy of the charges, and of correspondence with A. Dufresne, Esq., M.P.F., on the subject thereof, 179. See *Accounts*, 112.

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102. *Wellington*:—For copies of the late Commission of the Peace for that County, and of the one recently issued, 76. See *Accounts*, 121.
103. *Yamaska, River*:—For copies of documents relating to the exploration of that river, and a statement of the expenses attending the same, 76. See *Accounts*, 122.
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