

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x		14x		18x		22x		26x		30x	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12x		16x		20x		24x		28x		32x	

APPENDIX, No. 1,

TO THE

N I N T H V O L U M E .

APPENDIX TO THE NINTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

FROM the 14th DAY of MAY to the 10th DAY of AUGUST,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE,

AND IN THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION, 1850.



Printed by the Order of the Legislative Assembly.

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER—SIMCOE STREET—TORONTO.

APPENDIX

TO THE

NINTH VOLUME.

SESS. 1850.

HEADS OF APPENDIX ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Accounts, Public.....(C.) (N.N.)	Kelly, William Moore .....(Q.Q.)
Agricultural Societies.....(I.)	King's College .....(C.C.)
Agriculture.....(T.T.)	Kingston Hospital .....(J.)
Assessment Returns, Upper Canada .....(P.)	L'Academie Industrielle de St. Laurent.....(J.)
Assurance Companies .....(H.)	Lachine Railroad .....(G.)
Bank Statements .....(H.)	Library .....(B.)
Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials.....(Z.Z.)	Lunatic Asylum .....(O.O.)
Baptist Missionary Society .....(J.)	Medical Students .....(K.K.)
Bonds and Securities .....(M.)	Montreal Mechanics' Institute.....(K.)
Bytown College.....(J.)	Montreal Turnpike Roads.....(E.)
Capreol, F. C.....(F.F.)	Navigation between Canada and New
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad .....(G.)	Brunswick.....(D.D.) (L.L.)
Civil Government, Estimate for 1850 .....(C.)	Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad .....(E.E.)
Clerks of Assize, Upper Canada.....(U.U.)	Papineau, Louis Joseph .....(Y.)
Communauté des Sœurs de Ste. Croix .....(J.)	Penitentiary .....(R.R.)
Commutation of Tenure of Lands.....(W.)	Peterborough and Port Hope Railway .....(G.)
Consolidated Revenue Fund .....(C.)	Public Accounts .....(C.) (N.N.)
Constituencies .....(G.G.)	Public Income and Expenditure .....(B.B.)
Counsel for the Crown.....(V.V.)	Public Works .....(C.) (H.H.)
Court of Chancery .....(O.)	Quebec Fire Loan .....(I.I.)
Court of Error and Appeal, Upper Canada ... (Z.)	Quebec Turnpike Roads .....(A.A.)
Crown Officers.....(V.V.)	Queen's Bench Writs, Upper Canada .....(U.U.)
Destroismaisons, Reverend T. and others ...(L.L.)	Queen's Counsel .....(V.V.)
Distribution of the Statutes .....(T.)	Queen's Wharf, Toronto .....(S.)
District Courts, Upper Canada .....(U.U.)	Rebellion Losses .....(R.) (S.S.)
Dorchester Bridge.....(A.A.)	Revenue and Expenditure .....(Y.Y.)
Education, Lower Canada .....(U.)	River St. Maurice .....(W.W.)
Education, Upper Canada.....(N.) (X.X.)	Sherbrooke Cotton Factory .....(F.)
Estimate for 1850 .....(C.)	Sheriffs of Montreal.....(X.)
Exhibition of Industry in London .....(L.)	Streetsville Plank Road .....(G.)
Exploration between Quebec and Lake St.	Toronto Harbour Dues.....(S.)
John .....(J.J.)	Toronto Hospital .....(J.)
Foundlings .....(J.)	Toronto Mechanics' Institute .....(K.)
Friends' Seminary.....(J.)	Trade Returns .....(A.)
Gatineau River.....(M.M.) (P.P.)	Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal .....(D.)
Geological Survey.....(V.)	
Guelph and Arthur Road Company.....(G.)	
Justices of the Peace, Lower Canada.....(Q.)	

LIST OF APPENDIX.

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

		1850.	
A.	June	10...	TRADE RETURNS, for the year 1849.
B.	May	17...	LIBRARY :—Report of the Librarian on the State of the Library.
C.	do	29...	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—Of Canada, for the year 1849.
	July	22...	CIVIL GOVERNMENT :—Estimate of certain Expenses, for the year 1850, for which a Supply is required.
	do	22...	CONSOLIDATED FUND :—General Estimate of the probable Amount of the Public Expenditure and Net Revenue, for the year 1850.
	do	22...	PUBLIC WORKS :—Estimate of the Amounts for which an appropriation is required to complete the Public Works of the Province.
D.	May	22...	TRINITY HOUSES of QUEBEC and MONTREAL :—Accounts of the Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal, for the year 1849.
E.	do	22...	MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS :—Accounts of the Trustees, from 1st December, 1848, to 31st December, 1849.
F.	do	27...	SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY :—List of Shareholders, and Statement of the Affairs of the Corporation of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.
G.	do	27...	CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD :—Statement of the Affairs of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for the year 1849.
	do	31...	LACHINE RAILROAD :—Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, from the 15th April to the 31st December, 1849.
	June	5...	GUELPH and ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY :—Statement of the Affairs of said Company, to 5th April, 1850.
	do	17...	PETERBOROUGH and PORT HOPE RAILWAY COMPANY :—Statement of the Affairs of said Company, on 10th January, 1850.
	July	3...	STREETSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY :—Statement of the Affairs of said Company, to 1st January, 1850.
H.	May	27...	BANK STATEMENTS :—Of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal.
	June	12...	Of the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank; and of La Banque du Peuple.
	July	26...	Of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank.
	August	3...	Of the Bank of Upper Canada.
	do	5...	Of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District.
	do	6...	Of the Bank of Montreal; and of the Quebec Bank.
	do	8...	Of the Gore Bank.
	do	9...	Of the City Bank, at Montreal.
	do	10...	Of the Canadian Branches of the Bank of British North America.
	June	12...	ASSURANCE COMPANIES :—Statement of the Affairs of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, for the year 1849.
	July	1...	Of the Canada Life Assurance Company, for the year ending 30th April, 1849.
	do	15...	Of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, to 30th June, 1850.

	1850.	
I.....	May	27... AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES :—Reports of Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1849.
J.....	do	27... L'ACADEMIE INDUSTRIELLE DE ST. LAURENT :—Statement of the Affairs of the said Corporation.
	do	27... FOUNDLINGS :—Statement of the Expenses incurred for the support of Foundlings under the care of the "Grey Nuns" in Montreal, for the year 1849.
	do	27... COMMUNAUTE' des SCEURS de STE. CROIX :—Statement of the Affairs of the said Corporation.
	do	28... CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY :—Return of the immoveable Property held by the said Corporation.
	do	28... BYTOWN COLLEGE :—Report of the Corporation thereof.
	do	31... FRIENDS' SEMINARY :—Report of the Friends' Boarding School at West Lake, Prince Edward District.
	June	10... KINGSTON HOSPITAL :—Return of Diseases received into the said Hospital, from 1st May, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
	do	10... ————— Disbursements of Kingston Hospital, from 31st October, 1849, to 1st June, 1850.
	do	11... TORONTO HOSPITAL :—Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the said Hospital, from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
K.....	May	29... TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE :—Statement of the Property belonging to and held by the said Institution.
	do	31... MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE :—Statement of the Property belonging to and held by the said Institution.
L.....	do	29... EXHIBITION of INDUSTRY of all NATIONS, to be held in LONDON, in 1851 :—Copies of Despatches and their Enclosures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, having reference to the said Exhibition. (<i>Printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee to which they were referred.</i>)
	June	18... ————— Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, with the accompanying Documents, on the subject of the Industrial Exhibition to take place in London, in 1851.
M.....	May	29... BONDS and SECURITIES :—Statement of Bonds and Securities registered since the commencement of the last Session of the Legislature.
N.....	June	5... EDUCATION :—Copies of Correspondence between the Chief Superintendent of Schools and Members of the Government, on the subject of the Common School Law for Upper Canada, and Education generally.
O.....	do	6... COURT of CHANCERY :—Orders of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada.
P.....	do	14... ASSESSMENT RETURNS, Upper Canada, for the year 1849.
Q.....	do	19... JUSTICES of the PEACE :—Statement containing the names of such Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec as have made Returns to the Government of Fines imposed and levied by them, since the 1st January, 1847.
R.....	do	24... REBELLION LOSSES :—Copies of Despatches and Communications between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor General of this Province, on the subject of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion, in the years 1837 and 1838."

	1850.		
S.	June	26...	QUEEN'S WHARF, TORONTO :—Statement shewing the balance still due to Government on account of sums advanced for constructing and repairing the Queen's Wharf.
	do	26...	TORONTO HARBOUR DUES :—Amount collected for the year 1849.
T.	July	1...	DISTRIBUTION of the STATUTES :—Statement of the distribution of the Provincial Statutes in Upper and Lower Canada, for 1849.
U.	do	1...	EDUCATION :—Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1849.
V.	do	1...	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of CANADA :—Reports of Progress for the years 1848-49 and 1849-50.
W.	do	1...	COMMUTATION of TENURE of LANDS :—Returns of Commutations of Tenure in the <i>Censives</i> of Quebec, of the Jesuits' Estates, and of the Seignior of Lauzon, from 1st January 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
X.	do	4...	SHERIFFS of MONTREAL :—Copies of Papers transmitted by the Sheriffs of Montreal, in reference to the charges against them.
Y.	do	4...	PAPINEAU, Honorable LOUIS JOSEPH :—Copies of Correspondence between the Government and the Honorable L. J. Papineau, on the subject of a certain sum of money which was entrusted to the latter, when at Paris, to procure copies of Historical Documents for the Quebec Literary Society.
	do	31...	—Copies of Correspondence between Government and the Honorable L. J. Papineau, and other documents, on the subject of his Salary as Speaker of the late House of Assembly of Lower Canada.
Z.	do	5...	COURT of ERROR and APPEAL, Upper Canada :—Rules framed by the Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal, under the authority given by the Statute 12 Vic. c. 63, s. 41.
A.A.	do	8...	QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS :—Copies of the Accounts of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, for the years 1848 and 1849, and of their correspondence with the Proprietors of Dorchester Bridge on the subject of the purchase of the said Bridge.
	do	12...	—Copies of Correspondence and other documents between the Executive Government and the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, on the subject of the management of the said Roads.
B.B.	do	9...	PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of this PROVINCE :—First Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of this Province.
	August	7...	—Second Report of the said Committee.
C.C.	July	9...	KING'S COLLEGE :—Statement of the Amount expended towards defraying the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the Affairs of the University of King's College, appointed under a Statute of the University; and a Statement of the progress which has been made under such Commission.
D.D.	do	11...	NAVIGATION between CANADA and NEW BRUNSWICK :—Copies of Correspondence in relation to the project of a Communication, either by Canal or Railroad, between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John.
E.E.	do	15...	NIAGARA and DETROIT RIVERS RAILROAD :—Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, containing the Evidence taken on the subject of the proposed Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers.

F.F.	July	1850. 15...	CAPREOL, F. C. :—Report of the Select Committee on that part of the Petition of F. C. Capreol, Esquire, which prays for an investigation into the pursuit by him made of certain Fugitives from Justice, in the year 1843.
G.G.	do	15...	CONSTITUENCIES :—Statement shewing the Population of the various Constituencies intended to be formed under the Representation Bill before the House.
H.H.	do	15...	PUBLIC WORKS :—Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, for 1849.
I.I.	do	16...	QUEBEC FIRE LOANS :—Statements containing various information on the subject of the Loans made to the Sufferers by the late Fires in Quebec.
J.J.	do	19...	EXPLORATION between QUEBEC and LAKE ST. JOHN :—Report of Mr. F. W. Blaiklock and Assistant, of their Exploratory operations of that part of the country in rear of Quebec, in a straight line to Lake St. John, and thence to Chicoutimi,—with a copy of the Instructions to Mr. Blaiklock.
K.K.	do	24...	MEDICAL STUDENTS :—Return of the names of the Medical Students who have regularly attended courses of Lectures in the University of King's College, since its commencement to 20th July, 1850, shewing the different branches each Student has attended annually, and how many of such Students have Matriculated in the said University.
L.L.	do	27...	DESTROISMAISONS, Rev. T., and others :—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Reverend T. Destroismaisons and others, of the Parish of St. Germain de Rimouski, for the construction of a Canal to connect the navigation of the St. Lawrence with the River St. John, and the improvement of certain Roads in the County of Rimouski,—and other references.
M.M.	do	29...	GATINEAU RIVER :—Return of the Names of Parties holding Timber limits on the River Gatineau, shewing the extent in superficial miles, and Duties collected in 1848 and 1849.
	do	29...	Return of applications for Timber berths on ground yet unlicensed, on the River Gatineau, received at the Crown Timber Office, Bytown, since the 1st January, 1849.
N.N.	do	31...	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—First Report of the Select Committee on the Public Accounts of the year 1849.
O.O.	August	3...	LUNATIC ASYLUM :—Form of admission of a Patient into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.
P.P.	do	5...	GATINEAU RIVER :—Copies of Correspondence regarding the setting apart of a Tract of Land in the valley of the River Gatineau for the use of certain Indians, and the Report from the Crown Lands Department out of which such correspondence arose; and, also, Correspondence relative to granting Lumber limits to Thomas M'Geoy and Joseph Aumond, in consideration of their transferring certain alleged rights of theirs on Mills Sites upon the Gatineau for the exclusive use of the Indians.
Q.Q.	do	5...	KELLY, WILLIAM MOORE :—Copies of Correspondence between the Government and W. M. Kelly, Esquire, since the month of March, 1849, on the subject of his Claim for Disbursements made by him while he was Collector at the Port of Toronto.
R.R.	do	7...	PENITENTIARY :—Statement of the Accounts and Affairs of the Penitentiary, for the year 1849.
S.S.	do	8...	REBELLION LOSSES :—Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 12 Vic. c. 58, for the Indemification of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, accompanied with a Return of Claims filed before them, shewing the residence of each

	1850.	
		person, and the amount and nature of the Losses, with remarks.
	August	8... Statement of the Amount paid to the Commissioners, by way of compensation for the duties assigned to them, and for the expenses attending their sittings.
	do	8... Copy of the Commission appointing the Commissioners.
T.T.	do	8... AGRICULTURE :—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada, the means of improving it, and of facilitating the settlement of the wild Lands.
U.U.	do	8... QUEEN'S BENCH WRITS of MESNE PROCESS and EXECUTION :—Statement of the number issued throughout Upper Canada, between 1st January and 14th December, 1849, as well as the Judgments therein; and, also, the number of Records passing during the same period.
	do	8... CLERKS of ASSIZE in UPPER CANADA :—Return of the charges made by them against the Government for Criminal business, during the year previous to the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas.
	do	8... DISTRICT COURTS of UPPER CANADA :—Returns of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered in the several District Courts of Upper Canada, and of the Emoluments received by the various Clerks thereof, including their Fees in Bankruptcy, for the year 1849.
V.V.	do	8... QUEEN'S COUNSEL, CROWN OFFICERS, and COUNSEL for the CROWN :—Return of the Names of Gentlemen who have been employed as Queen's Counsel or Counsel for the Crown in this Province, since the Union of the Provinces, and the several Amounts paid them for Services; and of the Names of the Crown Officers and Counsel for the Crown who have attended the Circuits since that time.
W.W.	do	8... RIVER ST. MAURICE :—Copies of Reports of the Survey of the River St. Maurice, with Instructions relative thereto, accompanied with a Map.
X.X.	do	8... EDUCATION :—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1849.
Y.Y.	do	9... REVENUE and EXPENDITURE :—General Statement of the Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada, from the period of the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the end of the year 1849.
Z.Z.		BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS :—General Statements and Returns of, for the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Gaspé, for the year 1849. —General Statements and Returns of, for the District of St. Francis, for the years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY

HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

1850.

INDEX.

— 1. —

STATEMENT of the Principal Articles of Foreign and British Merchandize which paid Duty for CONSUMPTION during the Year ended 5th January, 1850, compared with the IMPORTS and RECEIPTS of the preceding Year.

— 2. —

STATEMENT of Merchandize Free of Duty Imported for the Year 1849.

— 3. —

RECAPITULATION of Tables Nos. 1 and 2, of Merchandize Free and of Merchandize entered for Duty during the Year 1849.

— 4. —

STATEMENT of Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, shewing to and from what Countries, together with the Tonnage and number of Men employed during the year 1849.

— 5. —

VALUE of Exports from the Ports of Quebec, Montreal, St. John's and Gaspé, for the Year 1849, and shewing to what Countries Exported.

— 6. —

TABLE of Vessels built and Registered at the Ports of Gaspé, Quebec and Montreal, for the Year 1849.

— 7. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Exports in Detail of the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of the Province of Canada, during the Year 1849, and shewing to what Countries the same were Exported.

— 8. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value in detail of Duty paid and Free Goods Imported into Canada, for the Year 1849, and shewing the Countries from whence the same were Imported.

— 9. —

A RETURN of the Value of Imports into the several Ports of Canada, of Duty paid and Free Goods into the several Ports of Canada, during the Year 1849, compared with the preceding Year, (1848) with the duties accruing thereon.

— 10. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, during the Years 1844-5-6-7-8 and 9, with the average number of Men employed.

— 11. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Nett Produce of Customs Duties for the Year 1849, as compared with the Produce of the two preceding years.

— 12. —

A STATEMENT of Goods in Warehouse under Bond in the Province of Canada, on the 1st January 1849, also shewing the amount of Duty to which they are subject, exclusive of Wheat and other Grains for grinding in bond.

— 13. —

A STATEMENT of Goods in Warehouse under Bond in the Province of Canada, on the 1st January, 1850, also shewing the amount of Duty to which they are subject.

— 14. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Nett Produce of Canal Tolls for the Year 1849, compared with the Produce of the two preceding Years.

— 15. —

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Gallons of proof Spirits distilled in the Province of Canada, in the Years 1847-8-9, with the Number of Stills and amount of Revenue derived therefrom.

— 16. —

A RETURN of the Goods Imported into Canada during the Quarter ending 5th April, 1850, shewing the Quantities and Values of the several Articles Imported,—the Quantity which paid Duty ex-ship—the Quantity Warehoused—the Quantity taken out of Warehouse for Duty—the Quantity remaining in Warehouse at the end of the Quarter—and the Quantity and Value of Free Goods.

— 17. —

STATEMENT of Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal and Inland Ports of the Province of Canada, and of Vessels belonging to the Province employed in the Inland Waters not registered—1849.

— 18. —

RETURN of articles Imported into the ports of Quebec and Montreal, from Great Britain or the British North American Provinces, in the year 1849, admitted Free of Duty in virtue of the 3d Sec. Act 12 Vic. Cap. 1.

— 19. —

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue of the several Ports in Canada, for Quarters ending 5th April, 1849 and 1850.

— 20. —

A STATEMENT of all Produce passing through the Welland, St. Lawrence and Chambly Canals, shewing the Total Tonnage Weight of all Articles on which Tolls have been collected during the Year 1849 compared with 1848.

Appendix
(A)

1850.

No. 1.

Appendix
(A)

1850.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Foreign and British Merchandize which paid Duty for consumption during the year ending 5th January, 1850, compared with the Imports and Receipts of the preceding year.

NOTE 1. — As the Act, 12 Victoria, Cap. 1, abrogated Specific Duties on very many articles, and substituted an *ad valorem*, the Quantities were not correctly ascertained, the comparison is therefore made as to the values.

2. — The Duties are computed at the rates established by Mr. Hincks's Tariff, but as the Law came into operation in the middle of a Quarter the amount does not correspond with the actual sums collected, which will account for the difference between this Return and No. 5.

		Quantities entd. for Consmp.		Gross Amt. of Duty Recd.	
		1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.
SUGARS —				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Raw,	Cwt.	84426 0 1	94639 1 16	61929 8 10	56044 8 7
Other,	"	6529 0 27	9049 3 17	9056 16 1	8525 6 10
MOLASSES,	Cwt.	36602 0 0	55712 1 21	7398 15 7	10798 15 7
TEA,	Lbs.	2259294	3076528	23432 19 9	36635 6 0
COFFEES —					
Green,	Cwt.	8793 0 6	9118 3 9	6522 3 3	4236 13 2
Other,	"	106 3 9	114 0 14	141 12 2	119 13 0
TOBACCO —					
Unmanufactured,	Lbs.	102205	394228	644 9 6	1331 18 5
Manufactured,	"	1704795	2463053	14068 1 5	16588 7 7
Cigars,	"	12333	14661½	1820 7 3	1664 3 5
Snuff,	"	20825	26387½	519 13 1	590 1 1
WINE, old Tariff,	Gals.	141376	69578½	7068 16 0	5122 11 10
Do. under £15,	"		125561½		5859 13 6
Do. over £15,	"		27878		4093 3 7
Do. in bottles,	"		4815½		1728 3 10
LIQUORS —					
Ale and Beer,	Gals.	5402	Gals. 23811	235 3 4	314 15 2
Cider,	Doz.	7120			
Vinegar,	Gals.	47455	26875	296 0 3	25 11 8
Rum,	"	19759	38693	247 1 8	322 1 0
Whiskey,	"	57891	32891	3518 18 7	2913 11 3
Brandy,	"		37812	.. .. .	923 5 0
Gin,	"		99142½	.. .. .	14363 13 10
Spirits,	"		42802	.. .. .	5408 2 6
Do. Sweetened,	"	191745	69781	19273 8 3	9692 19 5
	"	1568	1175½	138 16 0	313 9 3
SALT —					
Rock,	Tons.	14996		1124 15 6	
Coarse,	Bshs.	483731	Bsh. 1047721	5131 16 8	7951 4 6
Fine,	"	15380		138 3 4	
Value of Salt,	£	30956 6 10*	28635 15 6	6394 15 6	7951 4 6
SPICES AND FRUITS —					
Cassia,	Lbs.	21898	—	228 3 10	
Cinnamon,	"	798	Not Classed.	8 6 0	
Cloves,	"	14795		154 0 6	
Ginger,	"	29623		133 8 7	
Mace,	"	680		11 6 8	2066 6 10
Nutmegs,	"	8438		175 17 2	
Pepper,	"	210467		876 2 9	
Pimento,	"	30730		128 0 10	
Value of Spices,	£	9357 18 0	6887 16 5†	1715 6 4	2066 6 10

* The value of the Salt is exclusive of Rock Salt; in the Return of 1848 an error was made in the valuation of this article,—the real value was about £2 per ton.

† At Quebec there were £3381 1s. Od. worth of Fruit and Spices not divided, giving a Duty of £1014 6s. 3d.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

Appendix
(A)
185.

		Quantities entd. for Consmp.		Gross Amt. of Duty Recd.			
		1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.		
FRUIT, GREEN —							
Apples,	Bsh.	35204½	Not Classed.	889 17 3	} 614 13 0		
Peaches,	"	2804½		140 4 6			
Pears,	"	884½		44 17 8			
Quinces,	"	175½		8 15 6			
Value of Green Fruit,	£	6330 8 2	2048 16 8	1083 14 11	614 13 0		
FRUIT, DRY —							
Apples,	Brls.	4447	Not Classed.	271 18 5	} 4636 1 6		
Almonds,	Lbs.	72399		452 12 3			
Currants,	Cwt.	3479 1 14		1623 12 11			
Figs,	"	573 2 4		239 10 8			
Nuts,	Lbs.	140024		586 14 4			
Prunes,	"	3545		22 3 2			
Raisins,	"	578882		2416 0 2			
Confectionery,	"	2895		2248		56 2 11	25 11 3
Total value of Dry Fruit,	£	24242 6 10	15453 12 1	5612 11 11	4661 12 9		
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, PROVI- SIONS, & LIVE STOCK —							
Grains, value,	£	11847 7 3	3656 17 0	1755 2 6	731 7 5		
Flour,	Brls.	4326	2719½	645 9 4	479 19 6		
Hops,	Lbs.	38745	34543	623 9 6	156 1 4		
Honey,	"	9368	12123½	39 0 8	16 11 5		
Cocoa,	"	12016	2765	86 11 5	8 17 6		
Maccaroni,	"	4767	10619	29 18 0	57 16 9		
Potatoes,	Bsh.	4061	2990½	52 18 10	27 12 7		
Butter,	Cwt.	32 2 1	25 3 7	9 18 9	21 16 3		
Cheese,	"	2569 0 11	1777 1 10	747 7 4	620 5 2		
Bacon,	"	} 21651 0 23	9928 3 7	6499 2 8	2489 14 0		
Meat, Salt,	"						
Do. Fresh,	"	720 3 9	680 3 24	173 3 7	100 13 11		
Fish,	£	1978 19 0	238 3 9	720 13 5	90 1 8		
Cows and Calves,	Number,	72	72	55 13 4	35 10 5		
Horses,	"	419	305	743 6 0	658 6 3		
Oxen,	"	233	52	412 8 0	53 2 0		
Sheep and Lambs,	"	2248	1490	206 1 6	62 11 11		
Swine and Pigs,	"	823	35	228 0 8	5 7 8		
Value of the above,	£	62577 19 6	27691 13 4	12941 14 1	5606 18 3		
SUNDRIES —							
LEATHER —							
Goat Skins,	Doz.	315 ½	Not Classed.	81 9 0	} 1419 6 4		
Sheep do,	"	3365 ½		422 0 1			
Calf do,	Lbs.	31760		531 16 1			
Kip do,	"	9073		75 16 0			
Harness Leather,	"	7158		47 14 3			
Sole do,	"	209250		1778 6 11			
Upper do,	"	8842		57 15 6			
Patent do,	"	6567		109 9 0			
Leather in Shapes,	"	731		12 4 8			
Do. not described,	"	15334		87 17 0			
Value of Leather,	£	20606 17 0	11354 10 8	3204 8 6	1419 6 4		
LEATHER MANUFACTURES —							
Women's Boots and Shoes,	Doz.	1654 ½	Not Classed.	543 10 0	} 2119 1 6		
Girls' do. do,	"	606 ½		78 9 6			
Children's do. do,	"	504 ½		63 0 5			
Infant's do. do,	"	266 ½		19 19 10			
Men's Boots,	Pairs,	2513		253 0 5			
Do. Shoes,	"	3167		99 11 6			
Boys' Boots,	"	799		39 19 5			
Do. Shoes,	"	973		16 6 6			
Value of Leather Manufactures,	£	7382 12 0		16952 12 1		1113 17 1	2119 1 6
CANDLES —							
Wax,	Lbs.	1882	} 79460	23 10 8	} 570 12 4		
Sperm,	"	50582		680 10 9			
Tallow,	"	34767		144 17 5			
Other,	"	35658		295 3 10			
Value of Candles,	£	7476 19 2	4564 18 8	1144 2 8	570 12 4		
OILS —							
Olive,	Gals.	26043	Not Classed.	621 6 1	} 2841 6 7		
Lard,	"	9769		208 18 2			
Linseed,	"	93850		978 10 5			
Sperm,	"	1248		301 4 0			
Other,	"	46657		194 8 1			
Value of Oils,	£	28850 18 10	22730 12 9½	2304 6 9	2841 6 7		

† This value is exclusive of Cocoa-Nut and Palm Oil, which are included in the 2½ per cents.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

		Quantities entd. for Consmp.		Gross Amt. of Duty Recd.	
		1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.
Paper,	£	11904 12 11	7622 17 1	1068 17 1	952 17 2
Brooms,	Doz.	2789	4372	174 6 10	242 18 2
Cards,	Pacds,	15568	23302	194 2 0	25 19 8
Glass,	Feet,	1569136	1110583	1961 8 4	1024 1 0
India Rubber Shoes,	Pairs,	25942	36345	825 9 4	504 8 10
Plank,	Feet,	746648	159361	284 4 2	32 4 2
Woods,	£	5197 11 10	376 7 10	407 4 8	47 1 0
Cottons,	£	Included in	360765 19 7	.. .. .	45095 14 11
Hardware,	£	goods paying	115620 7 7	.. .. .	14452 11 0
Woollens,	£	(ad valorem.)	190294 10 3	.. .. .	23786 16 3

	VALUE.		DUTY.	
	1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.
UNENUMERATED — *				
Goods under old Act,	42771 17 8	.. .. .	3744 17 5	.. .. .
Under 10 & 11 Vic. Chap. 21,	2023048 11 7	80961 12 8	.. .. .	10120 4 1
Goods paying 2½ per cent, .....	.. .. .	271760 19 6	134838 17 6	6794 0 6
Do. Do. 12½ per cent, .....	.. .. .	1055802 18 1	.. .. .	131975 7 3

* In the values of 1848 as liable to *ad valorem* duty and Unenumerated are included the following —

Bastard Sugar,	19868 7 6
Clayed do.	54 3 6
Wine do.	53016 0 9
	72938 11 0

And in the values of 1849 are included the Goods at Quebec liable to Specific Duty of 12½ per cent, but not separated in the Returns — being about £44000.

No. 2. FREE GOODS. — 1849.

Ashes & Soda,	£	s.	d.	Manures,	£	s.	d.
Books, §	1377	2	9	Models,	777	9	4
Cotton Wool,	14556	4	7	Seeds,	125	13	7
Coin,	1360	14	6	Settlers' Goods,	137	18	10
Cattle for Government,	109985	2	11	Trees,	7473	6	5
Donations,	64	10	0	Travellers,	2006	7	2
Animals for Breed,	228	8	9	Goods from United Kingdom,	12070	17	7
Articles of Husbandry,	248	8	7	Wheat,	66	1	2
Fish,	68	8	6	Other Goods,	10919	3	4
Indian Corn,	71	7	10*	Do. Not Classed,	2091	19	11
	574	6	10		104996	15	2

* This in the April Quarter when fresh Fish was free.

§ Among the non-classed Goods there may also be a large quantity, especially at Quebec and Montreal. The value of Books imported as free under new Tariff may be safely estimated at £20,000 to £25,000.

No. 3. Recapitulation of Goods paying Duty and Free for consumption during the year 1849.

Sugars, Value,	£	s.	d.	Spices and Fruit,	£	s.	d.
Molasses,	125176	19	2	Agricultural Produce, &c.,	27856	9	11
Tea,	19535	6	8	Leather,	27691	13	4
Coffees,	190531	9	6	Do. Manufacture,	11354	10	8
Tobacco,	17189	11	8	Candles,	16952	12	1
Wine,	60407	13	7	Oils,	4564	18	8
Liquors,	38388	17	10	Sundries,	22730	12	9
Salt,	44490	6	10	Unenumerated,	689316	16	2
	28685	15	6		1408525	10	3
Total liable to Specific Duties,	524406	0	9	Liable to Duty,	2733399	4	7
				Free Goods,	269-00	7	9
					3002599	12	4

Appendix
(A)

No. 4. SHIPS INWARD AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. --- 1849.

Appendix
(A)

1850.

1850.

	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Montreal, -----	82	31938	54	3885	1	371	7	1231	144	37425	1547
Quebec, -----	847	363720	178	22536	106	64615	53	14219	1184	465088	16571
Total, 1849, --	929	395658	232	26421	107	64986	60	15440	1328	502513	18118
" 1848, --	974	401367	222	24683	82	48871	72	19336	1350	494247	18214

Gaspé, by Sea, ----- 47 Vessels, 4457 Tons, 284 Men.
 Coastways, ----- 66 " 2695 " 252 "
 TOTAL, ----- 113 7152 536

SHIPS OUTWARD AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Montreal, -----	83	37265	66	3112	---	---	---	---	149	40377	1489
Quebec, -----	1037	465621	165	10132	40	4930	1	544	1243	481227	17154
Total, -----	1120	502886	231	13244	40	4930	1	544	1392	521604	18643

Gaspé, Outward, by Sea, ----- 34 Vessels, 3900 Tons, 251 Men.
 Coastways, ----- 77 " 3229 " 323 "
 TOTAL, ----- 111 7129 574

No. 5. EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC, MONTREAL, ST. JOHNS AND GASPÉ.

Total Value of Exports, Currency,..... £2050955 16s 2d.— of which

	£	s.	d.
To Great Britain,.....	1597242	14	10
United States,.....	298888	16	1*
North American Colonies,	148290	15	3
West Indies,.....	4142	2	10
Foreign States,	1463	13	0
Other Colonies,	927	14	2

* Of this sum £238756 13s. 4d. Currency, was by the way of St. Johns.

There was a great increase in the catch of Fish at Gaspé in 1849 over 1848, and the quantity exported would have been greater had a sufficient supply of Vessels arrived; and there were two Schooners wrecked this fall, laden with Fish for exportation.

From a Statistical Table compiled by Mr. Kavanagh, there are within the Gaspé survey 1132 Boats engaged in the fishery, giving employment to 3448 Men, and in the District of Gaspé, including the Magdalene Islands in the Gulf, about 2000 Boats and 6000 Men engaged in catching and curing about 200,000 quintal of Fish, valued at least at about £100,000 Sterling.

No. 6. SHIPS BUILT AND REGISTERED. --- 1849.

Gaspé,.....	No.	25	Tons,	1230
Quebec,.....		73		2785 — 29 Ships and 44 Schooners.
Montreal,		26		2535 — 21 Vessels and 5 Steamers.
		<u>124</u>		<u>31623</u>

Appendix (A) 1850.

Appendix (A) 1850.

EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.

QUANTITY AND VALUE of Exports of the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of the Province of Canada, during the year 1849, and showing to where the same were exported.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED.					
	QUANTITY.	VALUE. £. s. d.	Great Britain.		BRITISH COLONIES.		United States. £. s. d.	Foreign Countries. £. s. d.
			£. s. d.	North America. £. s. d.	West Indies. £. s. d.			
Ashes, Pot.....	Barrels 25947	138975 1 7	118650 16 10					
" Pearl.....	" 11281	73204 1 11	59183 0 9					
" and Black Salt.....	Tons 272½	2266 1 0						
Ash Timber.....	" 1665	1665 0 0						
Birch.....	" 3360	5005 0 0						
Elm.....	" 35340	45277 0 0						
Maple.....	" 34	46 17 0	46 17 0					10 0 0
Oak.....	" 28283, Pieces 20000	68236 6 8	68236 6 8					160 0 0
Pine, Red.....	" 101765	127262 10 0	126497 10 0					765 0 0
" White.....	" 291099, Feet 970106	250814 6 4	235117 8 4					
Tamarac.....	" 3680, Pieces 104	3732 10 10	3732 10 10					
Walnut.....	" 210, Feet 40000, Pieces 8	471 18 8	391 18 8					
Staves, Standard.....	" 73, Pieces 150	87 6 8	87 6 8					
" other.....	M. 925½	46673 11 9	24947 2 10					
" Shooks.....	M. 4089½	71693 11 1	69320 12 2					
Deals.....	Pieces 7021	745 14 0						
" Deal ends.....	" 2940008	199058 0 0	198761 10 0					200 0 0
Battens.....	" 189825	9484 0 0	9472 0 0					12 0 0
Plank and Board.....	" 254831	13324 18 7	12440 13 7					
Spars, Masts and Handspikes.....	Feet 88451288, Pieces 105221	171039 18 4	335 14 6					
Oars.....	Pieces 24250	14760 9 3	14446 19 3					
Lathwood.....	" 28694	3587 10 0	3575 0 0					56 0 0
Shingles.....	Cords 10745, Bundles 1500	7217 10 9	5148 0 0					12 10 0
" Wood.....	M. 15931	3866 10 5						
Saw Logs.....	Cords 989½	23359 5 6						
Cedar Posts.....	No. 53185	156 14 3						
Rail-Road ties.....	Cords 810½	3162 5 5						
Other Woods.....	Pieces 20807	7995 10 6	298 13 7					
Furs.....	£	82631 19 10	8482 6 6					
	£	1327537 15 4	£1009669 8 2	1475 3 10	595 0 0	314373 3 4	1525 0 0	

Appendix
(A)
1850.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF CANADA. — Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

CLASSES.	Total value of Exports.		Great Britain.		North America.		West Indies.		United States.		Foreign Countries.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Products of the Forest.....	1327537	15 4	1009669	8 2	1475	3 10	595	0 0	314273	3 4	1525	0 0
“ Fisheries.....	5805	10 3	12	18 3	220	0 0	110	0 0	5162	12 0	.....	.....
Animals and their Produce.....	101311	0 8	9006	17 4	7290	6 5	1623	4 8	86390	12 3	.....	.....
Manufactures.....	30084	14 11	1682	16 3	1271	19 0	.....	.....	27126	19 8	.....	.....
Liquors.....	3005	10 9	1218	16 6	328	6 6	.....	.....	1428	7 9	.....	.....
Agricultural Productions.....	821608	5 11	326510	8 4	105580	6 10	1263	10 0	388224	0 9	.....	.....
Unenumerated.....	35211	14 10	262	15 10	412	9 5	.....	.....	31536	9 7	.....	.....
Totals.....	2327561	12 8	1348424	0 8	116581	12 0	3391	14 8	857442	5 4	1525	0 0
From Quebec.....	1020176	14 4	943405	6 4	66577	1 4	3268	10 0	5100	6 8	1525	0 0
“ Montreal.....	451342	2 10	401629	6 7	49712	16 3	.....	.....	852011	18 8	.....	.....
“ Inland Ports.....	856015	15 6	3389	7 9	291	14 5	323	4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....

The above includes only the Exports the produce of Canada as Reported, to the Exports from Inland Ports we may safely add 20 per cent.

The Total Exports from Quebec and Montreal amounted to,..... £1812199 2 10
Add Exports from Inland Ports,..... 856045 15 6
£2668244 18 4

The difference £340680 5s. 8d. represents goods not the manufacture or produce of Canada.

Taking the Exports of Canadian Produce at Quebec and Montreal,..... £1471518 17 2
“ “ “ from Inland Ports with 20 per cent added,..... 1027254 18 7
£2498773 15 9

Appendix (A) 1850.

No. 8.—IMPORTS INTO CANADA. — Quantities and Values of the Articles which paid Duty for Consumption, (and also the Free Goods) for the year 1849, Shewing the Country from whence they were Imported.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.		WHERE FROM.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	Colonies.	United States.	Foreign Countries.		
Sugars.....Cwt.	103089 1 5	£ 125176 19 2	£ 35791 13 2	£ 28715 16 1	£ 55085 18 8	£ 5583 11 3		
Molasses.....cwt.	55712 1 21	£ 19535 6 8	£ 78 8 2	£ 7167 11 5	£ 9841 14 8	£ 2447 2 5		
Tea.....lb.	3076528	£ 190531 9 0	£ 29519 14 3	£ 1002 12 8	£ 160008 19 2	£ 2856 18 0		
Coffee.....cwt.	9232 3 23	£ 17189 11 8	£ 133 11 0	£ 270 4 3	£ 13928 18 5	£ 168 17 0		
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.....	£ 227833	£ 60407 13 7	£ 50 16 8	£ 175 5 1	£ 60012 14 10	£ 14246 19 11		
Wines.....gals.	1047721	£ 38338 17 10	£ 18687 15 5	* £ 880 14 6	£ 4573 8 0	£ 6584 6 3		
Liquors.....		£ 44490 6 10	£ 31957 10 4	£ 4736 4 0	£ 4736 4 0	£ 278 16 6		
Salt.....bshs.		£ 28685 15 6	£ 9274 18 1	£ 206 7 7	£ 18925 13 4	£ 1051 8 4		
Fruits and Spices.....		£ 28221 6 2	£ 5326 18 9	£ 785 16 6	£ 21057 3 1	£ 30 7 7		
Grains and Flour.....		£ 6056 14 6	£ 197 4 7	£ 3974 11 6	£ 5859 9 11	£ 1809 10 2		
Animals.....		£ 3974 11 6	£ 109 1 2	£ 109 1 2	£ 3974 11 6	£ 1607 9 11		
Butter.....cwt.	25 3 7	£ 3111 9 0	£ 594 13 1	£ 1 2 6	£ 2485 5 10	£ 575 13 5		
Cheese.....cwt.	1777 1 10	£ 13468 0 0	£ 244 9 6	£ 6140 19 8	£ 7082 10 10	£ 275 4 8		
Fish.....		£ 31980 6 9	£ 1892 3 2	£ 31980 6 9	£ 2682 10 6	£ 1999 7 7		
Meat Salt and Fresh.....		£ 4564 18 8	£ 4856 0 6	£ 21641 12 1	£ 5429 6 2	£ 1347 1 7		
Candles.....		£ 28307 2 9	£ 11595 19 11	£ 1119 19 6	£ 8407 3 5	£ 417 4 0		
Leather and Manufactures of.....		£ 22730 12 9	£ 2193 10 11	£ 5802 19 4	£ 5429 6 2	£ 417 4 0		
Oils.....		£ 7622 17 1	£ 8192 8 0	£ 3050 15 10	£ 4760 18 6	£ 417 4 0		
Paper.....		£ 8192 8 0	£ 7811 14 4	£ 330153 5 0	£ 30337 9 11	£ 417 4 0		
Glass and Glassware.....		£ 7811 14 4	£ 330153 5 0	£ 228727 1 8	£ 67686 15 8	£ 417 4 0		
Furs.....		£ 360765 19 7	£ 228727 1 8	£ 163199 6 3	£ 27095 4 0	£ 417 4 0		
Cottons.....		£ 296413 17 4	£ 163199 6 3	£ 13945 17 7	£ 6174 18 6	£ 417 4 0		
Iron and Hardware.....		£ 190294 10 3	£ 13945 17 7	£ 18955 15 8	£ 7839 15 1	£ 417 4 0		
Woollens.....		£ 20120 16 1	£ 28794 18 4	£ 651828 6 0	£ 221065 16 7	£ 417 4 0		
Linens.....		£ 28794 18 4	£ 651828 6 0	£ 449 16 5	£ 217148 17 6	£ 417 4 0		
Silks.....		£ 874691 0 7	£ 53409 3 5	£ 48914 6 6	£ 1021746 8 4	£ 417 4 0		
Unenumerated.....		£ 271760 19 6	£ 1621457 18 3	£ 48914 6 6	£ 1021746 8 4	£ 417 4 0		
“ paying 2½ per cent.....		£ 2733399 4 7	£ 1621457 18 3	£ 48914 6 6	£ 1021746 8 4	£ 417 4 0		
Total Goods liable to Duty.....		£ 2733399 4 7	£ 1621457 18 3	£ 48914 6 6	£ 1021746 8 4	£ 417 4 0		
FREE GOODS.—								
Animals.....		£ 248 8 7	£ 30 0 0	£ 218 8 7	£ 466 15 1	£ 466 15 1		
Books.....		£ 14556 4 7	£ 6675 10 10	£ 7413 18 8	£ 77 5 4	£ 77 5 4		
Drawings.....		£ 1216 8 4	£ 474 17 2	£ 604 5 10	£ 5360 3 9	£ 5360 3 9		
Military Stores.....		£ 36651 9 1	£ 36651 9 1	£ 3 0 6	£ 207451 15 8	£ 207451 15 8		
Seeds.....		£ 5993 14 8	£ 603 10 11	£ 3 0 6	£ 207451 15 8	£ 207451 15 8		
Unenumerated.....		£ 210564 2 6	£ 3109 6 4	£ 47544 14 4	£ 221108 12 6	£ 544 0 5		
Total free Goods.....		£ 269290 7 9	£ 47544 14 4	£ 221108 12 6	£ 544 0 5	£ 544 0 5		
Totals.....		£ 3002599 12 4	£ 1669002 12 7	£ 48917 7 0	£ 1242855 0 10	£ 41824 11 11		

* This includes £3 10s. Cordials from the West Indies.

† The Unenumerated class embraces a large quantity of several articles which should have been enumerated, but many Collectors merely entered under one general head all goods paying 12½ per cent, particularly Papers, Furs, Oils and Glass.

§ This sum includes Corn, £109985 2 11. — Wheat, £10919 3 4 — Settlers, £27473 6 5. — Travellers, 12074 17 7. — Making a Total of £160448 10s. 3d.

Appendix (A) 1085.

Appendix (A) No. 9.—RETURN of the Value of Goods (liable to Duty and Free), imported into the several Ports of Canada, during the years ending 5th January, 1849 and 1850, with Duties. Appendix (A)

1850.	PORTS.	VALUES.				DUTIES.				1850.
		1848.		1849.		1848.		1849.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	Quebec and Outbays.....	453270	8 8	394025	3 11	63325	16 1	64901	7 8	
	Montreal.....	1613027	17 9	1236533	6 3	140499	9 5	191888	18 0	
		2066298	6 5	1630558	10 2	203825	5 6	256790	5 8	
	PORTS OVER £100,000. — St. John's.....	276673	3 9	303409	17 9	22341	3 1	27189	11 3	
	Hamilton.....	235344	18 5	280756	5 4	30326	3 11	45005	10 5	
	Toronto.....	197225	5 3	326863	17 9	27752	13 7	52336	11 1	
	Totals.....	709243	7 5	911030	6 10	80420	0 7	124531	12 9	
	PORTS OVER £20,000. — Kingston.....	75947	8 9	96011	12 7	10937	7 4	12833	6 10	
	Brockville.....	26556	17 6	40125	18 5	3130	18 10	5649	2 0	
	Stanley.....	37902	13 1	39055	7 2	5132	10 3	6767	15 10	
	Chippawa.....	32788	8 8	29904	10 8	1952	18 8	2931	2 0	
	Belleville.....	11182	8 8	21296	5 8	1483	10 1	3466	14 6	
		184377	16 8	226393	14 6	22637	5 2	31648	1 2	
	PORTS OVER £10,000. — Cobourg.....	13067	10 8	17105	19 7	1362	6 7	2169	2 5	
	Dover.....	14624	4 8	14308	8 0	1700	8 0	2014	18 9	
	Fort Erie.....	10220	6 8	11861	3 0	972	5 3	1097	8 10	
	Hope.....	8883	17 2	10839	3 11	1311	5 6	1879	5 9	
	Philipsburg.....	19925	17 0	12032	13 2	1226	11 3	757	19 4	
	Prescott.....	12944	10 5	11879	10 6	1427	7 2	1238	9 10	
	Stanstead.....	14151	14 9	16456	2 5	1412	1 11	1616	18 10	
		93818	1 4	94481	0 7	9412	8 8	16774	3 9	
	PORTS OVER £5,000. — Chatham.....	8781	6 5	6394	5 8	925	4 4	917	6 3	
	Dunnville.....	5641	11 7	5580	15 7	767	13 0	863	14 0	
	Hallowell.....	3029	17 1	7509	3 11	474	1 4	1043	4 10	
	Niagara.....	8546	2 10	9933	11 1	1658	9 3	2392	11 4	
	Oakville.....	6914	15 9	7768	18 1	1023	16 4	1298	1 5	
	Queenstown.....	7805	13 5	6173	16 1	1078	17 6	561	1 9	
	Sarnia.....	4329	15 10	5437	8 3	457	1 4	567	11 8	
	Sandwich.....	7513	7 2	7095	1 8	1010	4 3	1013	5 7	
	Whitby.....	2902	12 6	5755	2 6	469	7 3	958	18 2	
	Dalhousie.....	6253	2 7	6684	2 1	1104	16 0	1296	16 9	
		61718	5 2	68332	4 11	8969	10 7	19912	11 9	
	PORTS OVER £1,000. — Amherstburg.....	4645	1 2	4913	5 11	603	6 3	774	1 0	
	Bath.....	4059	19 3	3949	10 5	655	0 7	684	7 2	
	Bytown.....	.....	.....	1008	6 8	.....	.....	248	18 8
	Burwell.....	3009	6 7	2574	6 5	319	10 2	375	4 5	
	Cornwall.....	1963	16 7	3054	15 0	270	13 3	438	13 10	
	Clarenceville.....	2128	4 9	1811	5 1	250	12 5	233	5 9	
	Compton.....	702	12 5	1143	1 7	69	18 4	88	19 10	
	Dickenson's Landing.....	3524	0 5	1903	14 10	474	17 4	135	14 4	
	Darlington.....	3219	5 11	3041	5 6	430	7 5	483	2 0	
	Dundee.....	4038	15 1	2767	1 3	517	10 2	359	14 0	
	Freligsburg.....	5185	7 1	4612	2 9	436	2 0	419	8 1	
	Gananoqui.....	2368	3 2	1929	13 11	284	5 10	243	8 3	
	Goderich.....	2176	15 4	2602	8 1	302	18 8	408	3 3	
	Hemmingford.....	2303	1 10	2459	14 11	358	16 3	432	2 2	
	Huntingdon.....	2084	13 9	1744	1 8	154	1 0	198	0 6	
	Lacolle.....	6540	10 0	3396	5 8	535	13 2	434	16 7	
	Mariatown.....	2312	5 8	1420	7 9	264	7 7	170	1 7	
	Newcastle.....	3169	19 11	2574	18 9	336	3 10	367	14 11	
	Potton.....	1974	12 4	3836	10 1	227	11 10	550	10 8	
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	4709	11 5	4280	2 3	507	10 10	523	14 10	
	Turkey Point.....	3069	17 3	4980	10 5	353	6 8	689	1 11	
	Wallaceburg.....	1329	0 7	1276	11 1	168	15 10	180	1 9	
	St. Regis.....	3145	19 3	2285	5 0	297	3 4	239	6 5	
		67660	19 2	63565	5 0	7818	11 10	8681	11 5	
	PORTS OVER £500. — Bond Head.....	817	2 0	760	6 8	60	6 2	116	17 2	
	Credit.....	753	5 9	944	10 8	103	9 1	165	16 7	
	Grafton.....	262	8 5	678	9 7	34	1 9	94	10 0	
	Maitland.....	413	1 9	854	9 3	47	14 9	61	9 10	
	Milford.....	330	6 8	502	11 7	48	5 10	74	9 0	
	Rond Eau.....	281	12 3	943	0 9	49	12 6	159	9 3	
	Russeltown.....	1267	12 6	890	4 2	122	11 11	112	17 3	
	Sutton.....	795	2 8	773	4 5	94	10 3	108	0 1	
	Wellington.....	302	9 10	676	17 8	30	10 8	87	9 1	
	Owen's Sound.....	274	16 5	357	8 0	34	0 0	68	16 11	
		5497	18 3	7381	2 9	625	2 11	1049	15 2	
	PORTS UNDER £500. — Beauce.....	472	5 8	260	2 6	57	11 2	35	0 9	
	Colborne.....	453	9 11	172	11 4	85	9 5	25	15 10	
	Eaton.....	484	1 5	248	12 10	61	4 5	35	19 3	
	Elgin.....	207	12 6	195	7 7	17	15 10	17	5 6	
	Penetanguishene.....	279	17 7	103	8 5	14	4 4	18	8 4	
	Rivière aux Raisins.....	64	17 5	53	15 11	9	1 10	8	2 0	
	Coteau du Lac.....	751	6 11	106	0 11	75	19 6	18	11 9	
		2713	11 5	1149	19 6	321	6 6	159	3 5	
	TOTALS,..... £	3191328	5 10	3002891	18 3	334029	8 9	444547	5 1	

Appendix (A) 1850.

No. 10. — AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, during the years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, with the average Number of Men employed.

PORTS.	1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		Yearly average Number of Men Employed.
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	
Quebec,	1232	451142	1489	576541	1480	568225	1210	479124	1188	452436	1184	465088	18356
Montreal,	207	49635	210	51848	219	55566	234	63381	162	41811	144	37425	2272
Total,	1439	500777	1699	628389	1699	623791	1444	542505	1350	494247	1328	502513	20628

No. 11.--- PRODUCE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of Customs Duties for the year 1849, as compared with the produce of the two preceding years.

	YEARS.			REMARKS.
	1847.	1848.	1849.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Gross Receipts of Duties,	414633 5 6	334029 8 9	444547 5 1	(1) In this is an amount of £1620 for the year 1849, which covers the expenses of the Customs Branch of the Inspector General's Office, and the Postages, Stationary and Printing necessary for carrying out the provisions of the 9th Vic. Cap. 2, Distillery Act, and the several Laws regulating the issuing of Tavern, Shop, Auction and other Licenses in both sections of the Province, and the collection of Auction Duties, as well as the Tolls on Canals, Roads, Bridges and Public Works, all under the supervision of the above office.
Charges for Collection, (1)	32185 7 8	32597 11 10	31810 1 4	
Net Revenue of Customs Duties,	382447 17 10	301431 16 11	412737 3 9	

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Customs Department, 1850.

Appendix (A) 1850.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

No. 12.— A STATEMENT of Goods in Warehouse under Bond in the Province of Canada, on the 1st January, 1849, also shewing the amount of Duty to which they are subject, exclusive of Wheat and other Grain for grinding in Bond.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

ARTICLES.		Quantity or Value.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.
				£ s. d.
Apples,	Bushels	42½	At 6d.	1 1 3
Almonds,	lbs.	6110	" 1½d.	38 3 9
Ale and Beer,	Dozen	84	" 1s. 3d.	5 5 0
Bitters,	Gallons	10	" 3s.	1 10 0
Brandy,	do.	36081	" 2s.	3608 2 0
Boots, (Women's)	Doz. pairs	41½	" 6s.	1 9 6
Do. (Men's)	Pairs	24	" 2s.	2 8 0
Do. (Boys')	do.	24	" 1s.	1 4 0
Do. (Children's)	Dozen	1	" 2s. 6d.	0 2 6
Do. (India Rubber)	Pairs	4856	" 7½d.	151 15 0
Brooms (Corn)	Dozen	50½	" 1s. 3d.	3 3 3
Candles (Sperm)	lbs.	1447½	" 3d.	18 2 0
Do. (others)	do.	5820	" 2d.	48 10 0
Cider,	Gallons	150	" 1½d.	0 18 9
Currants,	lbs.	130648	" 1d.	544 7 4
Cloves	do.	294	" 2½d.	3 1 3
Cassia	do.	401	" 2½d.	4 3 7
Coffee (green)	do.	288711	" 1½d.	1804 8 10½
Do. (roasted)	do.	315	" 2½d.	3 5 7½
Confectionary and Succades	do.	515	" 2d.	4 5 10
Do. do. value	value	£29 3 2	" 20 per ct.	5 16 7
Cards (playing)	Packs	11328	" 3d.	141 12 0
Corn (Indian)	Quarters	2717½	" 3s.	407 13 3
Cheese	Cwt.	34	" 5s.	9 0 0
Flour	Barrels	1142	" 3s.	171 6 0
Figs	lbs.	5033	" 1d.	20 19 7
Fish (pickled)	Barrels	2½	" 5s.	0 12 6
Do. (dried)	Cwt.	34 1 4	" 2s. 6d.	4 5 9
Glass (Window)	Bxs. 50 ft.	11310	" 1s. 3d.	706 17 6
Ginger	lbs.	3181	" 1d.	13 5 1
Geneva	Gallons	11083	" 2s.	1108 6 0
Honey	lbs.	13749	" 1d.	57 5 9
Hops	do.	1173	" 3d.	14 13 3
Leather (Sole)	do.	8151½	" 2d.	67 18 7
Do. (Roll)	Rolls	20	No Return,	30 0 0
Do. (Patent)	lbs.	20	At 4d.	0 6 8
Lemon Syrup	Gallons	5	" 1s.	0 5 0
Molasses	Cwt.	4476	" 4s.	895 4 0
Meats, (salted)	Barrels	670½	" 6s.	201 3 0
Meal, (Indian)	do.	283½	" 2s.	28 17 6
Maccaroni,	lbs.	2470	" 1½d.	15 8 9
Nutmegs	do.	441	" 5d.	9 3 9
Nuts of all kinds	do.	4224	" 1d.	17 12 0
Oil, (Sperm)	Gallons	218½	" 6d.	5 9 3
Do. Lard and Olive in Casks	do.	774½	" 5d.	16 2 8½
Do. Fish	do.	250	" 1d.	1 0 10
Do. Animal and Vegetable	value	£5 0 0	" 10 per cent.	0 10 0
Pork, (salted)	Cwt.	2653½	" 6s.	796 1 0
Pepper and Pimento	lbs.	36487	" 1d.	152 0 7
Porter	Dozen	24	" 1s. 3d.	1 10 0
Pickles, &c.	value	£123 16 0	" 15 per cent.	18 11 5
Peaches	Bushels	36½	" 1s.	1 16 6
Quinces	do.	93	" 1s.	4 13 0
Raisins	lbs.	39373	" 1d.	164 1 1
Rum	Gallons	25585	" 1s. 3d.	1599 1 3
Do. (sweetened)	do.	96	" 3s.	14 8 0
Sheep Skins	Dozen	3	" 2s. 6d.	0 1 11
Sugar, (Refined and Candy)	Cwt.	5311½	" 27s. 6d.	7303 6 9
Do. (Muscovado)	do.	19983	" 15s. 3d.	15237 0 9
Do. (Bastard)	do.	5340½	" 12s.	3204 3 0
Do. (do.)	value	£6953 0 0	" 10 per cent.	695 6 0
Do. (Clayed)	Cwt.	83	" 15s. 3d.	63 5 9
Do. (do.)	value	£158 3 7	" 10 per cent.	15 16 4
Se. ars	lbs.	2337	" 3s.	335 11 0
Snuff	do.	7159	" 6d.	178 19 6
Salt	Bushels	25413	" 2d.	211 15 6
Shrub	Gallons	28	" 3s.	4 4 0
Straves, (Standard)	Mille.	227½	" 25s.	283 17 6
Do. (W. O. & W. I.)	do.	143	" 10s. 6d.	75 1 6
Tea	lbs.	531215	" 2½d.	5533 9 9
Tobacco, (Manufactured)	do.	189103	" 2d.	1575 17 0
Vinegar	Gallons	1784	" 3d.	22 6 0
Wine	do.	220380	" 1s.	11019 0 0
Do. value	value	£24987 17 9	" 10 per cent.	2498 15 9
Whiskey	Gallons	442	" 2s.	44 4 0
Merchandise, (various)	value	£640 4 2	" 1 per cent.	6 8 0
Do. (do.)	do.	£665 14 8	" 5 per cent.	33 5 9
Do. (do.)	do.	£6289 5 0	" 7½ per cent.	471 13 10
Do. (do.)	do.	£2367 18 7	" 10 per cent.	236 15 9
Do. (do.)	do.	£816 19 6	" 12½ per cent.	102 2 5
Total estimated Duties in Bond, .....		.....	.....	£ 62100 13 5

NOTE.—The full amount of Duty, as shewn by the above Statement, will not ultimately be paid into the Treasury; it will be diminished to a considerable extent by loss on re-weight and re-gauge, and also by exportation.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

No. 13.—STATEMENT of Goods in Warehouse under Bond in the Province of Canada, on the 1st January, 1850, also shewing the amount of Duty to which they are subject.

Appendix
(A)
1085.

ARTICLES.		Quantity.	Value.		Duty.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sugar, (Refined).....	Cwt.	827 3 21	1683	6	1	789	19	5
Do. (other).....	do.	17410 1 5	21240	6	1	10489	13	5
Coffee, (Green).....	do.	601 1 27	1450	16	10	321	14	1
Do. (other).....	do.	8 0 16	19	13	1	8	1	2
Tea.....	lbs.	389998½	28380	8	2	5172	10	11
Molasses.....	Cwt.	9936 3 4	5116	0	5	2130	0	6
Tobacco, (Unmanufactured).....	lbs.	19682	126	8	10	56	16	2
Do. (Manufactured).....	do.	330011	6285	9	2	2160	14	7
Cigars.....	do.	1527½	411	11	3	166	0	2
Snuff.....	do.	3513½	129	14	8	74	15	4
Brandy.....	Gallons	16403½	2882	15	8	2361	1	5
Gin.....	do.	13446	1313	10	10	1672	19	8
Rum.....	do.	1764	160	11	11	150	8	0
Whiskey.....	do.	2921	528	19	9	102	12	8
Spirits.....	do.	7236	814	8	0	927	4	0
Cordials.....	do.	508½	244	16	4	137	9	7
Wine, (£15).....	do.	143368½	9368	17	3	5926	8	7
Do. (over).....	do.	19011½	4240	2	3	2845	17	10
Do. (cases).....	do.	3143½	1659	7	0	1043	11	11
Salt.....	Bushels	76080	1846	6	3	547	15	8
Goods paying 2½ per cent.....	value	£	7853	4	0	196	6	4
Do. 12½ do.....	do.	£	21088	9	11	2636	1	3
Do. 20 do.....	do.	£	1327	17	0	265	11	5
Do. 30 do.....	do.	£	1201	3	4	360	7	0
Total estimated Duties in Warehouse.....			119374	4	1	40544	1	1

No. 14. — PRODUCE OF CANAL TOLLS IN CANADA.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of Canal Tolls for the year 1849, compared with the Produce of the two preceding years.

	YEARS.		
	1847.	1848.	1849.
Gross Receipts for Canal Tolls.....	£ s. d. 50131 16 1	£ s. d. 46493 15 6	£ s. d. 56200 15 5
Charges of Collection, (1).....	8999 11 0	9678 10 11	8167 3 2
Net Revenue of Canal Tolls,.....	41132 5 1	36815 4 7	48033 12 3

NOTE.—(1) This sum covers the expense attending Lock-tenders and Masters, as well as Collectors of Tolls.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Customs Department, 1850.

No. 15.— COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Gallons of Proof Spirits Distilled in the Province of Canada in the years 1847, 1848 and 1849, with the number of Stills and amount of Revenue derived therefrom.

	Number of Stills.			Number of Gallons Manufactured.			REVENUE COLLECTED.		
	1847.	1848.	1849.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1847.	1848.	(2) 1849.
Canada East,.....	15	14	12	645386	317840	246920	£ s. d. 5378 4 4	£ s. d. 2648 13 4	£ s. d. 1959 19 0
Canada West,.....	156	149	154	1489335	1601698	1920088	12411 2 6	13347 9 9	11080 7 0
TOTAL,.....	171	163	166	2134721	1919538	2167008	17789 6 10	15996 3 1	13030 6 0

NOTE.—(2) The Act 12 Vic. Cap. 14, Sec. 2, reducing the Duty to 1d. per gallon, Wine measure, came into operation on the 25th April.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Customs Department, 1850.

Appendix (A) 1850.

No. 16.--- A RETURN of the Goods Imported into Canada during the Quarter ending 5th April, 1850, showing the Quantities and Values of the several articles Imported,---the Quantity which paid Duty ex-ship---the Quantity Warehouse---the Quantity taken out of Warehouse for Duty---the Quantity remaining in Warehouse at the end of the Quarter.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTED.		PAID DUTY EX SHIP.		PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		TAKEN OUT OF WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.		Quantity remaining in Warehouse 5th April, 1850.
	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.	
GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
Sugar, Refined.....	20 2 26	.....	18 2 8	Post Entry 5 2	.....	.....	3 48 3 5	785 10 2	479 0 16
Do. Raw.....	1485 3 17	1081 9 10	0 1 0	Post Entry 5 5	.....	.....	12334 0 23	15079 15 0	5242 2 3
Coffee, Green.....	120 2 21	324 15 7	0 3 24	Post Entry 5 5	.....	.....	290 2 23	784 6 11	310 3 4
Do. other.....	3 1 27	10 8 5	1 27	.....	.....	.....	0 3 16	3 8 8	7 1 0
Tea.....	136157	8937 4 9	3 110888	7501 16 0	.....	.....	230289	16791 2 10	1851784
Molasses.....	412 0 21	308 7 6	412 0 21	308 7 6	.....	.....	3402 3 21	1472 19 9	6173 3 11
Tobacco, Unmanufactured.....	895	30 1 8	895	30 1 8	.....	.....	17104	102 3 6	2378
Do., Manufactured.....	52014	1324 10 7	51912	1319 18 10	.....	.....	132671	3756 18 1	197462
Cigars.....	11933	307 19 11	11233	277 15 0	.....	.....	801	222 4 6	7964
Snuff.....	7201	33 17 2	7201	33 17 2	.....	.....	10824	51 16 5	24294
Brandy.....	2741	116 6 8	3161	80 0 0	.....	.....	68174	1324 6 7	9744
Gin.....	15	2 10 6	15	2 10 6	.....	.....	5000	490 6 2	8446
Rum.....	8209	565 14 7	7730	511 16 10	.....	.....	431	36 12 10	1333
Whiskey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1171	159 11 0	2129
Spirits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7236
Cordials.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5084
Wine, £15 and under.....	181	2 2 8	181	2 2 8	.....	.....	3548	286 15 4	1399204
Do. over £15.....	4424	17 18 6	594	17 18 6	.....	.....	1315	416 8 4	180704
Do. not in wood.....	421	168 3 0	124	18 2 2	.....	.....	185	130 4 9	29884
Salt.....	14277	42 17 9	14277	579 10 11	.....	.....	50716	1860 3 1	25363
GOODS PAYING 2½ PER CENT.									
Broom Corn.....	.....	326 14 3	.....	326 14 3	.....	.....	.....	1063 14 11	.....
Cordage.....	.....	40 3 8	.....	40 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal.....	6135	3995 10 5	.....	3995 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dye Stuffs.....	.....	470 2 0	.....	470 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides.....	.....	260 4 9	.....	225 5 3	.....	.....	.....	34 19 6	.....
Iron.....	.....	271 12 8	.....	246 14 3	.....	.....	.....	24 18 5	.....
Lard and Grease.....	.....	185 16 5	.....	185 16 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow.....	.....	5460 19 6	.....	5460 19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries.....	.....	468 17 1	.....	468 17 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GOODS PAYING 12½ PER CENT.									
Ale and Beer.....	.....	53 10 6	.....	53 10 6	.....	.....	.....	55 10 0	.....
Brooms.....	.....	203 3 7	.....	203 3 7	.....	.....	.....	47 19 0	.....
Candles.....	.....	151 7 7	.....	151 7 7	.....	.....	.....	153 19 11	.....
Canyass.....	.....	116 16 0	.....	116 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (A) 1850.

Appendix (A) 1850.

Cider.....	573	24 13 9	573	24 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoa.....	1741	55 12 9	241	8 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottons.....	.....	13479 8 5	.....	13368 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish.....	.....	1366 16 9	.....	1366 16 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furs.....	.....	40 9 0	.....	40 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass.....	.....	433 6 4	.....	433 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware.....	.....	6874 8 8	.....	6159 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Rubber.....	.....	284 6 7	.....	284 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery.....	.....	1336 5 1	.....	1336 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather.....	.....	3297 3 5	.....	3297 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linens.....	.....	327 9 10	.....	152 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery.....	.....	2884 12 6	.....	888 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicines.....	.....	297 19 0	.....	297 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil.....	.....	424 15 11	.....	424 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper.....	.....	456 1 6	.....	456 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork, Mess.....	110 2 18	162 18 1	.....	162 18 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	770	58 4 10	770	58 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	.....	36 13 10	.....	36 13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds.....	.....	313 9 0	.....	313 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silks.....	.....	2542 7 0	.....	2542 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap.....	.....	29 17 11	.....	29 17 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turpentine.....	.....	30 13 1	.....	30 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varnish.....	.....	126 15 4	.....	126 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood.....	.....	1377 11 9	.....	1377 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolens.....	.....	7583 8 11	.....	7583 8 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries.....	.....	10572 2 10	.....	10492 19 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GOODS PAYING 20 PER CENT.									
Butter.....	27 0 15	60 7 5	27 0 15	60 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....	300 2 23	418 19 2	300 2 23	418 19 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cows and Calves.....	15	20 19 1	15	20 19 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour.....	101	80 18 11	101	80 18 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses.....	109	726 12 5	109	726 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hops.....	2231	65 2 1	2231	65 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grains.....	.....	41 11 3	.....	41 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meal.....	21½	13 2 0	31½	13 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meat, Fresh.....	313 2 0	173 19 3	313 2 0	173 19 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Salt.....	14 3 8	96 15 9	14 3 8	96 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxen.....	24	105 6 10	24	105 6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork, not Mess.....	206 3 6	190 10 7	206 3 6	190 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep.....	156	62 8 4	156	62 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine.....	150	208 5 6	150	208 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GOODS PAYING 30 PER CENT.									
Fruit.....	.....	628 10 2	.....	628 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices.....	.....	195 16 7	.....	195 16 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectionery.....	.....	21 5 8	.....	21 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinegar.....	.....	1 3 5	.....	1 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (A) 1850.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

No. 17. — STATEMENT of Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered at the ports of Quebec and Montreal and Inland Ports of the Province of Canada, and of Vessels belonging to the Province employed on the inland waters, not registered, 1849.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

PORTS.	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Steamers and Sailing Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
Montreal,	31	4616	62	8535	93	13151
Quebec,	28	4403	348	46449	376	50852
Inland Ports,	32	6045	65	7496	97	13541
Total Registered,	91	15064	475	62480	566	77544
Total Unregistered,	12	1105	145	8815	157	9920
Grand Total,	103	16169	620	71295	723	87464

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Customs Department, 1850.

No. 18. --- RETURN of articles Imported into the ports of Quebec and Montreal, from Great Britain or the British North American Provinces, in the year 1849, admitted Free of Duty in virtue of the 3d Sec. Act 12 Vic. Cap. 1.

ARTICLES.	Value in Currency.	REMARKS.
Biscuit.....	£ s. d. 161 18 9	
Chocolate	434 15 9	
Cocoa	12 10 0	
Do. Paste.....	37 2 6	
FISH—		
Alewives	9 0 0	
Cod, Dry and Pickled	1677 3 4	
Eels	5 10 0	
Haddock	103 5 0	
Halibut	1 0 0	
Herrings	4530 12 5	
Mackerel	1166 10 6	
Salmon	526 13 0	
Trout	52 10 0	
Caplin	0 15 0	
Pollock	191 17 6	
Oysters	123 18 0	
Lobsters.....	9 16 0	
Buffalo Robes.....	252 1 11	
Hams..... (1)	2 8 8	
Flour..... (1)	5 11 6	
Grain..... (1)	22 19 10	
Gypsum	9 10 0	
Oil, Fish.....	1672 16 8	
Do. Seal.....	100 15 6	
Peat	0 10 0	
Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....	85 18 9	
Potatoes.....	3 18 8	
Seeds.....	499 15 2	
Seal Skins.....	300 19 6	
Sheep..... (1)	30 0 0	
TOTAL,	12033 3 11	(1) These articles are subject to a Duty of 20 per cent, under 12 Vic Cap. 1. All the others would pay 12½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Customs Department, January, 1849.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

No. 19. --- COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue of the several Ports in Canada, for Quarters ending 5th April, 1849 and 1850.

Appendix
(A)
1850.

PORTS.	1849.		1850.		PORTS.	1849.		1850.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amherstburg	41	15 6	49	12 6	Kingston	1467	18 4	1632	18 2
Bath			2	19 8	Lacolle	61	3 1	67	18 3
Beauce	12	3 1	38	16 2	Maitland	22	4 11	9	2 11
Belleville	357	13 5	448	6 2	Mariatown	39	13 11	53	7 5
Brockville	457	12 9	638	11 4	Milford			1	17 6
Bond Head					Montreal	7482	19 8	4272	1 9
Burwell	0	19 6	18	12 3	Newcastle	60	6 9	36	17 2
Bytown			63	10 10	Niagara	245	14 11	366	10 10
Clarenceville	72	18 8	66	1 11	Oakville	2	3 1		
Compton	36	4 7	65	14 2	Owen Sound				
Cornwall	37	14 0	39	5 4	Potton	107	19 7	260	4 6
Coteau du Lac					Philipsburg	281	18 5	711	15 5
Chatham			34	10 0	Prescott	228	10 9	389	10 0
Chippawa	102	0 1	313	13 5	Penetanguishene				
Cobourg	349	2 10	461	0 11	Queenston	275	5 2	183	8 1
Colborne					Quebec	3044	17 6	2630	3 0
Credit	16	0 2	27	13 3	Russeltown	37	3 2	37	8 4
Dundee	65	4 6	109	6 10	Rond Eau				
Dickenson's Landing	33	4 1	49	11 1	Rivière aux Raisins			6	1 3
Dunnville	11	5 10			St. Johns	10	8 9	2	4 5
Dover	88	8 11	133	8 2	St. Regis	64	10 7	54	2 9
Dalhousie	187	9 3	237	8 11	Sutton	29	7 9	25	16 7
Darlington			7	18 4	Stanstead	395	7 2	323	3 8
Eaton	17	15 11	40	11 4	Stanley	269	0 9	605	8 8
Elgin	1	19 11	6	2 0	Sarnia	31	3 3	67	3 7
Frelighsburg	133	13 7	130	0 7	Sandwich	207	3 10	290	5 3
Fort Erie	442	18 2	470	13 0	Sault Ste. Marie	0	4 0	274	13 3
Gananoque	17	12 7	6	17 9	Toronto	3089	5 3	7808	19 10
Goderich					Turkey Point	10	3 10	58	11 2
Grafton			2	11 5	Wallaceburg	22	7 0	145	13 10
Hamilton	2567	0 2	4047	0 1	Wellington				
Hemmingford	83	11 0	46	14 0	Whitby	172	10 7	58	13 5
Huntingdon	28	4 7	35	16 6	New Carlisle			2	0 0
Hallowell, or Picton	21	4 10	78	3 11					
Hope	189	13 10	231	9 7					
					TOTAL OF QUARTER	23021	4 0	28278	1 5

No. 20. --- A STATEMENT of all Produce passing through the Welland, St. Lawrence and Chambly Canals, showing the Total Tonnage Weight of all Articles on which Tolls have been collected during the Year 1849 compared with 1848.

ARTICLES.	1848.			1849.		
	Welland.	St. Lawrence.	Chambly.	Welland.	St. Lawrence.	Chambly.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Forest	52902	68351	16564	73556	70310	61164
Agriculture	11244½	5603	28	17693¾	4215	64
Farm Stock	43	587½	....	25½	833	18
Vegetable Food	136056½	81307½	49	141534	89501	7858
Manufactures	62011½	3600	889	75856	31047	1348
Merchandize	45354½	4818½	1305	42931	17247	6764
	307610½	164267½	18835	411595½	213153	77216
Passengers	2487	21071	470	1640	26997	8430
Boats of all kinds	3280	5648	659	2278	5448	1264
Total Tonnage	372854	476875	22322	468410	444640	128642

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY STEWART DERBISHIRE AND GEORGE DESBARATS,
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

REPORT,

FROM THE LIBRARIAN, OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE LIBRARY;
laid before the House, pursuant to a Standing Order of the 19th June, 1841.

The Librarian of the Legislative Assembly begs
leave respectfully to Report:—

That during the past recess there has been procur-
ed for the Library a small collection of Books con-
sidered to be indispensable for the use of Members in
the business of legislation, a list of which is hereunto
appended.

These purchases have been effected under the
authority of the Honorable the Speaker, who has
confined himself strictly to the directions of the Lib-
rary Committee of last Session—"That Mr. Speaker
do procure such Books of Reference merely as may be
deemed indispensably necessary."

Besides these purchases, however, several dona-
tions of Books have been received from various sour-
ces, partly in consequence of the Circular Letters
addressed by Mr. Speaker to certain public func-
tionaries on this continent, and in England, and
partly from the spontaneous liberality of two or
three gentlemen residing within the Province. A
complete list of the donations received up to this date
is annexed to this Report.

Among the donations already obtained, there is
one deserving of special mention, namely, a most
valuable collection of the Journals and Sessional
papers of the House of Commons, which have been
generously presented to the Library by order of the
Honorable the Speaker of that House, and will be
found invaluable for the purposes of reference.

Proper accommodation has been provided for all
these works, and, upon their receipt, the number of
books in the Library will fall but little short of
three thousand volumes.

Mr. Speaker has also intimated to the Librarian,
that opportunities having occurred of repairing, to
a small extent, the loss of the valuable collection of
works on America, collected by Mr. Faribault,
Clerk-Assistant of Your Honorable House, he had
availed himself of the zeal and erudite information of
that gentleman in this particular, and had authorized
him to effect purchases to a limited amount. A
list of the Books, so obtained, will be added to the
Catalogue as soon as reported by Mr. Faribault.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WINDER,
Librarian,
Legislative Assembly.

Library, Legislative Assembly,
16th May, 1850.

LIST OF BOOKS CONTAINED IN THE
LIBRARY OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

[Those marked thus * were saved from the Fire.
Those marked thus † are Donations received
since the Fire. The remainder have been
purchased since 25th April, 1849.]

FRENCH WORKS.

I. Legal.

- *Bornier. Conférences des Ordonnances de Louis XIV. 2 vols. 1703.
- *Boucher d'Argis. Traité des Gains Nuptiaux. 1 vol. 1738.
- *Boulay-Paty. Cours de droit Commercial Maritime. 4 vols. 1821.
- *Carré et Chauveau. Les Lois de la Procédure Civile. 6 vols. 1843.
- *Couchot. Le Praticien Universel. 2 vols. 1747.
- *Daloz, &c. Jurisprudence générale du Royaume. 12 vols. 1824-1830.
- * ———— Recueil périodique. 16 vols. 1825-1846.
- * ———— Dictionnaire général des Jurisprudence. 4 vols. 1835.
- *DeLolme. Constitution de l'Angleterre. 2 vols. 1790.
- *Des Essarts. Dictionnaire de Police. 5 vols. 1786.
- *Dupin. Ainé. Législation Criminelle. 1 vol. 1821.
- * ———— Profession d'Avocat. 2 vols. 1832.
- * ———— Réquisitoires, Plaidoyers, &c. 4 vols. 1836-1842.
- * ———— et Dupin. Jeune. Plaidoyers et Mémoires. 1 vol. 1825.
- *Examen sur le Mariage. 1 vol. 1753.
- *Ferrière. La Science des Notaires. 2 vols. 1761.
- *Gaschon. Code Diplomatique des Aubains. 1 vol. 1818.
- *Glossaire du droit François. 2 vols. en 1. 1704.
- *Guiton. Manuel du Commerçant. 1 vol. 1808.
- *Guyné. De la Représentation. 1 vol. 1699.
- *Hericourt, L. D'. Œuvres posthumes. 4 vols. 1759.
- *Hoüard. Anciennes Loix des François. 2 vols. 1766.
- * ———— Dictionnaire de la Coutume de Normandie. 2 vols. 1780.
- *Jouy. Arrests de Reglement. 1 vol. 1752.
- *Lalaure. Traité des Servitudes. 1 vol. 1759.

Appendix
(B.)

17th May.

- *Locré. *Législation de le France.* Tomes 1 à 19. 1827-1830.
 *Meslé. *Traité des Minoritez.* 1 vol. 1735.
 *Pardessus. *Cours de droit Commercial.* 5 vols. 1841.
 *Pigeau. *Procédure Civile.* 2 vols. 1787.
 *Renauldon. *Traité des Droits Seigneuriaux.* 1 vol. 1765.
 *Substitutions. *Questions concernant les,—* 1 vol. 1770.

II. Miscellaneous.

- *Archives historiques de l'Albigeois. 1 vol.
 †Bonaparté. *Œuvres.* 4 vols. 1822.
 *Bussy, Comte de. *Lettres.* 7 vols. 1706.
 *Delille. *Œuvres complètes.* 1 vol. 1840.
 *Garneau. *Histoire du Canada.* Tomes 1 à 3. 1845-1848.
 *Jouy et Jay. *Le Franc parleur.* 2 vols. 1815.
 *——— *L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin.* 5 vols. 1815.
 *——— *de la Guiane.* 3 vols. 1818.
 *——— *en Province.* 7 vols. 1818-1824.
 *——— *Les Hermites en Prison.* 2 vols. 1823.
 *——— *en liberté.* 3 vols. 1824.
 *Lacordaire, l'Abbé. *Conférences de Notre-Dame.* 2 vols. 1846.
 †Roohelle. *Etats-Unis d'Amérique.* 1 vol. 1837.
 *Satyre Menippée. 1 vol. 1841.
 *Virgili Maronis Opera. 1 vol. 1834.

ENGLISH WORKS.

I. Legal and Parliamentary.

- Statutes at Large, from Magna Charta, to 10 and 11 Victoria.* 32 vols.
Public General Statutes of 11 & 12 and 12 & 13 Victoria. 2 vols. folio. (Received from the Government Office.)
 ———— *Another edition,* 2 vols. 8vo.
 *——— *For 8 & 9 Victoria.* 1 vol. folio.
 Crabb. *Digest and Index to the Statutes, and decisions of the Courts thereon.* 4 vols. 1844-1847.
 Petersdorff. *Abridgement of the Common Law Reports.* 15 vols. 1825.
 ———— *Supplement to this work.* 5 vols. 1841.
 Harrison. *Analytical Digest of Law Reports, from 1756 to 1843.* 4 vols. 1844.
 Dwaris. *Treatise on Statutes.* 2nd edition. 1 vol. 1848.
 Blackstone. *Commentaries on the Laws of England;* Edited by J. Stewart. 4 vols. 1844-1849.
 ———— *New Commentaries; partly founded on Blackstone; by H. J. Stephen.* 4 vols. 1848.
 DeLolme. *Constitution of England;* Edited by W. H. Hughes. 1 vol. 1834.
 Bowyer. *Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England.* 1 vol. 1846.
 Cyclopædia of Political, Constitutional, Statistical and Forensic Knowledge. 4 vols. 1848.
 Smith, J. T. *On Government by Commissions, Taxation, and Local Self-Government.* 1 vol. 1849.
 Walford. *Laws of the Customs.* 1 vol. 1846.
 *Byles. *On the Usury Laws.* 1 vol. 1845.

Appendix
(B.)

17th May.

- *Reddie. *Inquiries in International Law.* 1 vol. 1842.
 *Code Napoleon. 1 vol. 1841.
 *——— *First Book; of Persons; translated with Notes, by McKenna.* 1 vol. 1833.
 Civil Code of Louisiana. 1 vol. 1838.
 Statutes at Large of the United States of America, from 1789 to 1845; including the Private Laws; and Foreign and Indian Treaties. 8 vols. 1848.
 ———— *Sessional Statutes and Treaties; in continuation; from 1845 to 1849.* 4 parts.
 Revised Statutes of Massachusetts. 1 vol. 1836.
 ———— *of Vermont.* 1 vol. 1840.
 ———— *of New York.* 3 vols. 1846-1848.
 †Laws of New York, for various years. 7 vols.
 Story. *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States; abridged.* 1 vol. 1833.
 Kent. *Commentaries on American Law; 6th Edition.* 4 vols. 1848.
 Blunt, J. *Shipmaster's Assistant, and Commercial Digest.* 1 vol. 1848.
 Smith. *Compendium of Mercantile Law; American edition; by Holcombe & Gholson.* 1 vol. 1847.
 Holcombe. *Law of Debtor and Creditor in the United States and Canada.* 1 vol. 1848.
 †State Papers; 3d Session; 13th Congress. 1 vol.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

- *Edits et Ordonnances concernant le Canada. 2 vols. 1803-1806.
 *Ordinances of the Governor and Council of the Province of Quebec. 1 vol. 1795.
 Statutes of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1836. 13 vols.
 Ordinances of the Special Council of Lower Canada, from 1838 to 1841. 4 vols.
 Revised Statutes of Lower Canada, in both languages; with Tables to the Acts and Ordinances. 4 vols.
 Statutes of Upper Canada, from 1792 to 1828. 3 vols.
 *Revised Statutes of Upper Canada, from 1791 to 1831; by J. Nickalls. 1 vol.
 ———— *New Revise, from 1791 to 1840; published by Stanton.* 2 vols.
 Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1849. 9 vols.
 Statuts du Canada, 1841 à 1849. 9 vols.
 Index to the Statutes of Canada, from 1840 to 1850; by Æmilius Irving. 1 vol. 1850.
 Barrow. *Mirror of Parliament, 1828 to 1837.* 36 vols.
 ———— *Second series, 1837 to 1841.* 24 vols.
 Hansard. *Parliamentary Debates.* 1841 to 1849. 45 vols.
 Hatsell. *Precedents of proceedings in the House of Commons.* 4 vols. 1796.
 ———— *New Edition.* 1818. (Two copies).
 May. *On the practice and privilege of Parliament.* 1 vol. 1844. (Three copies.)
 Bramwell. *On Bills in the House of Commons.* 1 vol. 1833.
 Macqueen. *Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords and Privy Council, with the practice on Parliamentary Divorce.* 1 vol. 1842.

Appendix

(B.)

17th May.

- Douglas. Election cases, 15 and 16 George III. 4 vols. 1802.
- Luders. Election Reports, 23 to 25 Geo. III. 3 vols. 1785—1790.
- Peckwell. Election Reports, 40 to 42 Geo. III. 2 vols. 1805.
- Corbett & Daniell. Election Reports, 59 Geo. III. 1 vol. 1820.
- Cockburn & Rowe. Election Reports, in 1st Reformed Parliament. 1 vol. 1833.
- Perry & Knapp. Election Reports, in 1st Reformed Parliament. 1 vol. 1833.
- Knapp & Ombler. Election Reports, in 1834 and 1835. 1 vol. 1837.
- Falconer & Fitzherbert. Election Reports, 1835 to 1838. 1 vol. 1839.
- Barron & Austin. Election Reports, in 1842. 1 vol. 1844.
- Barron & Arnold. Election Reports, and Appeal Cases from Revising Barristers' decisions, from 1843 to 1846. 1 vol. 1846.
- Hands. On Election Petitions. 1 vol. 1812.
- Roc. On the Law of Elections. 2 vols. 1812.
- Chambers. Dictionary of the law and practice of Elections. 1 vol. 1837.
- Rogers. On Elections, Election Committees, and Registration. 1 vol. 1847.
- Patrick. Digest of Decisions upon Upper Canada Elections, from 1824 to 1849. 1 vol. 1849. (Fifty copies.)
- †Report of Canada Committee of the House of Commons, in 1828. 1 vol.

JOURNALS.

- Journals of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, from 1795 to 1836. 23 vols.
- Journals of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837. 50 vols.
- Journals of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. 4 vols. (Odd.)
- *Journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for 1821, and from 1825 to 1839-40. 29 vols.
- (A complete sett, lacking two volumes, of these Journals, was saved.)
- *General Index to the Journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1825 to 1839-40; by Alfred Todd. 1 vol. 1848. (Three copies.)
- *Journals of the Legislative Council of Canada, for 1841. 1 vol.
- *Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, from 1841 to 1849. 20 vols.
- (One sett, nearly complete, of these Journals, was saved.)
- †Journaux de l'Assemblée Législative du Canada, depuis 1841 jusqu'au 1849. 20 vols.
- Journals of Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and Laws of said Province, for 1849. 3 vols.
- Journals of Assembly of New Brunswick, and Laws of said Province, for 1849. 2 vols.
- Journals of Legislative Council of Prince Edward's Island, for 1849. 1 vol.
- †Journals of the House of Commons, with Indexes, complete. 110 vols.

- †Sessional Papers and Reports of the House of Commons, from 1800 to 1848. 1419 vols.
- †Votes of the House of Commons, from 1837 to 1849, inclusive. 13 vols.
- †Journals and Documents of the Senate and Assembly of New York. 26 vols.

II. Miscellaneous :

- Annual Register, from 1758 to 1848. 92 vols.
- †Albany Annual Register, for 1849-50. 1 vol.
- Berry. County Genealogies; or Pedigrees of families in the Counties of Berkshire, Essex, Hants, Kent, and Sussex. 6 vols. 1830—1837.
- *Boivin & Dugès. On diseases of the Uterus. 2 vols. 1834.
- *Brodie. On diseases of the Joints. 1 vol. 1836.
- †Brougham, Lord. Speeches. 4 vols. 1838.
- *Bryan. Dictionary of Painters and Engravers. 2 vols. 1816.
- †Burnet. History of the Reformation. 3 vols. 1681—1715.
- *Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy. 1 vol. 1847.
- *Calderon de la Barca. Life in Mexico. 1 vol. 1843.
- *Carlyle, Thomas. Life of Schiller. 1 vol. 1845.
- *Sartor Resartus. 1 vol. 1841.
- Cheever. Journal of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, in 1620. 1 vol. 1848.
- Christie. Parliamentary and Political History of Lower Canada. Vols. 1 and 2. 1848. (149 copies.)
- *Cooper. Surgical Dictionary. 1 vol. 1825.
- *D'Israeli, Isaac. Calamities of Authors. 2 vols. 1812.
- *Quarrels of Authors. 2 vols. 1814.
- *The Literary Character. 1 vol. 1818.
- †Documentary History of the State of New York. 2 vols.
- Dod. Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1849. 1 vol.
- *Drake. Essays, illustrative of the British Essayists. 5 vols. 1810-1814.
- †Espy. Philosophy of Storms. 1 vol. 1841.
- Gorton. Biographical Dictionary. 3 vols. 1847.
- *Hallam. Constitutional History of England. 3 vols. 1829.
- Haydn. Dictionary of Dates. 1 vol. 1847.
- †Heeren. Manual of the History of the Political System of Europe and its Colonies. 1 vol. 1846.
- *Historical Records of the British Army, by R. Cannon, viz:—The Third, Fourth, and Fourteenth Dragoons, the Eleventh Hussars, and Twelfth Lancers. 5 vols. 1837—1847.
- Home and Colonial Library, comprising the following works, viz:—
- *Borrow's Bible in Spain. 1 vol.
- Heber's (Bishop) Journals in India. 2 vols.
- *Irby & Mangles' Travels in the East. } 1 vol.
- *Drinkwater's Siege of Gibraltar. }
- *Hay's Morocco and the Moors. } 1 vol.
- *Rigby's Letters from the Baltic. }
- *Meinhold's Amber Witch. } 1 vol.
- *Southey's Lives of Cromwell and Bunyan. }
- *Meredith's New South Wales. } 1 vol.
- *Barrow's Life of Sir Francis Drake. }
- Ripa's Memoirs of the Court of China. } 1 vol.
- Lewis' Residence in the West Indies. }
- *Malcolm's Sketches in Persia. 1 vol.
- The French in Algiers. } 1 vol.
- The Fall of the Jesuits. }

Appendix

(B.)

17th May.

Appendix
(B.)

17th May.

Home and Colonial Library—Continued:

- *Irving's (Washington) Bracebridge Hall. 1 vol.
 *Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist round the world. 1 vol.
 *Mahon's (Lord) Life of Condé. 1 vol.
 *Borrow's Gypsies of Spain. 1 vol.
 Melville's Typee, or the Marquesas Islanders. 1 vol.
 *Rigby's Livonian Tales. } 1 vol.
 *Abbott's Missionary in Canada. }
 *Gleig's Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan. } 1 vol.
 *Letters from Madras; by a Lady. }
 St. John's (Charles) Wild Sports of the Highlands. 1 vol.
 Head's (Sir F. B.) Journeys across the Pampas. } 1 vol.
 Sieges of Vienna by the Turks. }
 Ford's Gatherings from Spain. 1 vol.
 Sketches of German Life, and Scenes during the War of Liberation in Germany. 1 vol.
 Melville's Omoo; or the South Sea Islanders. 1 vol.
 Gleig's Story of the Battle of Waterloo. 1 vol.
 Edward's Voyage up the River Amazon. } 1 vol.
 Milman's Wayside Cross; or the Raid of Gomez. }
 *Acland's Manners and Customs of India. }
 *Gleig's British Army at Washington and New Orleans. } 1 vol.
 *Ruxton's Adventures in the Rocky Mountains. 1 vol.
 Carnarvon's (Lord) Portugal and Galicia. 1 vol.
 *Gleig's Life of Lord Clive. 1 vol.
 *Haygarth's Bush Life in Australia. } 1 vol.
 *Steffen's Adventures on the Road to Paris. }
 Irving's (Washington) Tales of a Traveller. 1 vol.
 Campbell's Essay on English Poetry. 1 vol.
 Mahon's (Lord) Historical Essays. 1 vol.
 Head's (Sir F. B.) Stokers and Pokers. } 1 vol.
 St. John's (Bayle). The Libyan Desert. }
 Letters from Sierra Leone. By a Lady. 1 vol.
 *Hone. Apocryphal New Testament. 1 vol. 1820.
 †Hume (David.) Unedited Correspondence. 1 vol. 1820.
 †Jefferson. Life; by Tucker. 2 vols. 1837.
 Johnson's Dictionary. 2 vols. 1831.
 *Knox. Journal of Campaigns in North America, from 1757 to 1760. 2 vols. 1769.
 †Lamb's Memoirs. 1 vol.
 Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1678-9. 1 vol. 1849.
 Lewis. Essay on the Government of Dependencies. 1 vol. 1841.
 — Essay on the influence of Authority in matters of Opinion. 1 vol. 1849.
 McCulloch. Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. 2 vols. 1849.
 — Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical and Historical. 2 vols. 1849.
 McGregor. Commercial Statistics of all Nations. 4 vols. 1847-8. (The 3rd and 4th volumes of this work were saved.)
 † — The Progress of America; from its discovery to 1846. 2 vols. 1847.
 McSherry. History of Maryland. 1 vol. 1849.
 *Maunsell & Evanson. On the Management and Diseases of Children. 1 vol. 1842.
 Mill. Principles of Political Economy. 2 vols. 1849.
 *Milner. Gallery of Nature. 1 vol. 1848.
 Montreal Directory, for 1849. 1 vol.
 National Atlas, by A. K. Johnston. 1 vol. 1849.

- †Natural History of the State of New York. 15 vols.
 Neilson's Quebec Gazette, from 1812 to 1837. 26 vols.
 †Nelson's Dispatches and Letters. 7 vols. 1845.
 †Nichols. Progresses of King James I. 4 vols. 1828.
 †Penn, Admiral Sir W. Life; by G. Penn. 2 vols. 1833.
 Porter. Progress of the Nation. 1 vol. 1847.
 *Prescott. History of the Conquest of Mexico. 3 vols. 1844.
 *Quebec Directory for 1844-5. 1 vol.
 †Report of Commissioner of Patents for the United States, for 1848. 1 vol.
 †Shaksperc. Plays and Poems; edited by C. Knight. 12 vols. 1842.
 *Sketches of Imposture, Deception, and Credulity. 1 vol. 1837.
 *Smith. Wealth of Nations; edited by McCulloch. 1 vol. 1839.
 †Smith, J. Russell. Bibliotheca Cantiana. 1 vol. 1837.
 *Southey. Life of Wesley. 2 vols. 1820.
 †Taylor. Natural History of Society. 2 vols. 1841.
 †Thomson. Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology. 2 vols. 1836.
 †Transactions of the American Ethnological Society. 2 vols.
 † — of the American Institute, for 1848.
 † — of the New York State Agricultural Society, for 1848.
 †VonRaumer. America and the American People. 1 vol. 1846.
 Wakefield. On Colonization. 1 vol. 1849.
 Walker. Pronouncing Dictionary. 1 vol. 1847.
 †Weale. Quarterly Papers on Architecture. Vols. 1 to 3. 1844-5.
 *Wikoff. Sketches of Napoleon Louis Bonaparte. 1 vol. 1849.

List of Odd Volumes of Works in the Library; rendered incomplete by the destruction of the Houses of Parliament on the 25th April, 1849.

- American Archives, Fourth Series. Vol. 6.
 Anderson's History of the Church of England in the Colonies. Vol. 2.
 Annual Register, for the years 1796, 1831, and 1832.
 Boulay-Paty. Droit Commercial Maritime. Vols. 1, 3, 4.
 Brantome. Œuvres. Vol. 1.
 Carlyle's Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches. Vol. 1.
 Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. Vol. 1. Parts 1 and 2.
 Collins' Peerage of England; by Sir E. Brydges. Vol. 5.
 Commentaire sur l'Ordonnance de la Marine. Vol. 2.
 Duranton, Droit Français. Vol. 22.
 Edinburgh Review. Vols. 53 and 88.
 Garneau. Histoire du Canada. Vol. 3.
 Gentleman's Magazine. Vols. 27, 29, and 30.
 Hansard's Debates. Third Series. Vols. 65, 75 and 76.
 Imperial Statutes, from 6 & 7 Will. IV. to 2 & 3 Vict. 4 vols.

Appendix
(B.)

17th May.

Appendix
(B.)

17th May.

Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare. 2 vols.
 Martens. Guide Diplomatique. 2 vols.
 Mechanics' Magazine. Vols. 48, 49.
 Mirror of Parliament, for 1839. Vol. 6.
 Montagu and Ayrton on Bankruptcy. Vol. 1.
 Popular Encyclopædia. Vol. 3, part 2.
 Repertory of Patent Inventions. N. S. Vols. 11, 12.
 Sismondi. Histoire des Français. Vols. 4, 5, 6.
 Strickland's Queens of England. Vol. 11.
 Thiers. Consulate and Empire. Vol. 8.
 ——— Révolution Française. Vols. 3, 4, 5, 6.
 Transactions of the Horticultural Society; Second series. Vol. 3, Part 3.
 Victor Hugo. Œuvres. Vol. 11.
 Wheeler's History of Congress. Vol. 2.
 Wilson's History of British India. Vol. 3.
 Woodfall's Parliamentary Debates. 5 (odd) volumes, received from the State of New York.

N. B.—The above mentioned Works were either saved at the destruction of the Library, by their removal from the Building; or, by being absent from the Library when the fire occurred; or, have been since received, in continuation of volumes previously obtained, by order of the House, before directions could be given to countermand them.

LIST OF DONATIONS

To the Library of the Legislative Assembly, since the close of last Session.

Smith, John Russell. Bibliotheca Cantiana. 1 vol. (From the Compiler.)

From STEWART DERBISHIRE, Esq.

Œuvres de Napoléon Bonaparté. 4 vols.
 Rochelle. Etats-Unis d'Amérique. 1 vol.
 Nichols. Progresses of King James I. 4 vols.
 Weale. Quarterly Papers on Architecture. 3 vols.
 Burnett. History of the Reformation. 3 vols.
 Taylor. Natural History of Society. 2 vols.
 Shakspeare. Edited by Charles Knight. 12 vols.
 Nelson. Letters and Dispatches. 7 vols.
 Penn, Admiral Sir William. Life and Times. 2 vols.
 Brougham. Speeches, 4 vols.
 Thomson. Mineralogy and Geology. 2 vols.
 Heeren. Historical Researches. 1 vol.
 Espy. Philosophy of Storms. 1 vol.
 Hume. Unedited Correspondence. 1 vol.
 Jefferson. Life, by Tucker. 2 vols.
 McGregor. Progress of America. 2 vols.
 VonRaumer. America and the American People. 1 vol.

Appendix
(B.)

17th May.

From LOUIS GUILLET, Esq., M.P.P.

Journaux de l'Assemblée Législative du Canada, avec Appendices, 1841 à 1848, complete. 18 vols.

———— another sett, incomplete. 8 vols.

Statutes of Canada, from 1843 to 1848, complete; with duplicates of several parts. In all 21 parts.

Statuts du Canada, 1844-5 à 1847. 11 parts.

From CALEB HOPKINS, Esq., M.P.P.

Journals and Appendices of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, from 1825 to the Union, in 1840, complete; excepting Journal and Appendix for 1831-2, Appendix, vol. 1, for 1836, Appendix for 1839, and Appendix, vol. 1, part 1, for 1839-40. 24 vols.

Four (inconsecutive) volumes of Journals of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

Report of the Canada Committee of the House of Commons, in 1828.

From JAMES DURAND, Esq.

Three setts of the Journal and Appendix of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, for 1841.

Two setts of the aforesaid Journal for 1842.

Journal of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, for 1836.

Two setts of the Journal and Appendices of the Assembly of Upper Canada, for 1839-40.

Total, 17 volumes.

From the HON. R. C. WINTHROP, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the United States, for 1848.

From the SPEAKER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Journals of the House of Commons, with Indices, complete. 110 vols.

Votes of the House of Commons, from 1837 to 1849, inclusive. 13 vols.

Reports and Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, from 1801 to 1847-8. 1419 vols.

From the STATE OF NEW YORK.

Natural History of the State of New York. 15 vols.
 Geological Map of the State.

Appendix

(B.)

17th May.

Documentary History of the State. 2 vols.
 Laws of the State, for 1802-4, 1808, 1814, 1847,
 1848, and 1849. 7 vols.
 Senate Journals, for 1834, 1848, and 1849. 3 vols.
 ——— Documents, for 1848 and 1849. 6 vols.
 Assembly Journals and Documents, for 1848 and
 1849. 17 vols.
 Woodfall's Parliamentary Debates. 5 vols.
 Albany Annual Register, for 1848-9.

Transactions of American Ethnological Society. 2
 vols.
 State Papers, 3rd Session, 13th Congress.
 Lamb's Memoirs.
 Transactions of the American Institute, in 1848.
 Transactions of the New York State Agricultural
 Society, in 1848.
 And sundry Pamphlets and Documents.

Appendix

(B.)

17th May.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

LAI D BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

MAY, 1850.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL,

SIMCOE STREET.

1850.

ERRATA.

STATEMENT, No. 17.

12 VIC. CAP. 64.

COURT OF CHANCERY:—

The Salary of Wm. H. Blake, as Chancellor, should have been £1,250 per annum, instead of £1,500 as stated.

The Salary of J. C. P. Esten, as Vice-Chancellor, should have been £1,000 per annum, instead of £1,250 as stated.

The Salary of J. G. Spragge, as Registrar, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1849, at £400 per annum, should have been extended £20 13s. 0d. instead of £29 13s. 0d.

SCHEDULE

Of ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS respecting the Public Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada.

No. 1—Statement exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada, for the year 1849; also, an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the State of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, (embracing various Items authorised under the Act for the Management of the Public Debt,) on the 31st Jan'y, 1850.

RECEIPTS.

- 2—Statement of the Revenue from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada, during the year ended the 5th January, 1850, received between 1st February, 1849, and 31st January, 1850.
- 3—Statement of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops, Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steam-boats, and Ale and Beer Houses, during the year ended 5th January, 1850, received between the 1st February, 1849, and 31st January, 1850, applicable to the Consolidated Revenue.
- 4—Statement of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses to Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction, during the year ended 5th January, 1850, received between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850.
- 5—Statement of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Territorial Revenue for the year ended the 31st Dec., 1849.
- 6—Statement of Revenue arising from the Light House or Tonnage Duty, under the Act of Upper Canada, 7th Will. IV., Cap. 95, during the year ended 5th January, 1850, received between 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850.
- 7—Statement of the Duties on Bank Issues, paid the Receiver General, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 and 5 Vict., Cap. 29, in the year ended 31st December, 1849.
- 8—Statement of the Revenue arising from Public Works, and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works, in the Province of Canada, between the first February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850.
- 9—Statement of Revenue arising from Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty, and Militia Fines, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, pursuant to the Act of Upper Canada, 2nd Vict., Cap. 9.
- 10—Statement of the Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1849.
- 11—Statement of the Casual Revenue paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1849, consisting of Fees on Land Patents and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seals, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, Inns, Country and Town Shops, Hawkers, Billiards, and Ferry Licenses, including Fees on Searches and other Incidental Payments.

EXPENDITURE.

- 12—Statement of the Charge for Interest, &c., on the Public Debt of the Province of Canada, from the 1st February, 1849, to the 31st January, 1850.
- 13—Statement of payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule A, annexed to the Provincial Act 9 Vict., Cap. 114, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.
- 14—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule B, annexed to the Provincial Act 9 Vict., Cap. 114, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.
- 15—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.
- 16—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.
- 17—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of Services provided for by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.
- 18—Statement of the Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849, as provided for by the Act 12 Vict., cap. 32.

SCHEDULE

Of STATEMENTS exhibiting the Receipts and Expenditure of the several undermentioned Special Accounts for the year 1849:

- No. 19—Statement of Monies collected under the Provincial Acts 45 Geo. III., cap. 12; 51 Geo. III., cap. 2; and 2 Geo. IV., cap. 7; and of the Expenses incurred in supporting and improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, from the Basin of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec, to the Division Line between the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, for the year 1849, under the Trinity Board of Montreal.
- 20—Statement of the Revenue arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits, and of Payments made therefrom for the encouragement of Education in Eastern Canada, and for Repairs to the Laprairie Banal Mills, during the year ended the 31st January, 1850.
- 21—Statement of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1849, at Quebec and Montreal, under the Provincial Act 6 Will. IV., cap. 35, continued by Act of Canada, 8 Vict., cap. 26, and the sums paid thereout to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.
- 22—Statement of Monies arising from the Sale of School Lands in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to an Act of Canada, 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 19, and of Warrants issued thereon between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1849.
- 23—Statement of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada by the District Treasurers, Canada West, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 2 Vic., cap. 11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the erection of an Asylum within that part of the Province for the reception of Insane and Lunatic Persons," shewing also the payments made thereout.
- 24—Statement of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada West, during the year ended 5th January, 1850, received between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, applicable to the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada West, under the Act of the Province, 8 Vict., cap. 72.
- 25—Statement of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada East, received between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, and of the payments made thereout to the different Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, during the year ended 31st January, 1850, as authorized by Act of the Province, 8 Vict., cap. 72.
- 26—Statement of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1849, in Canada West, and of the Payments made therefrom, as authorized by the Provincial Act, 9 Vict., cap. 65.
- 27—Statement of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1849, in Canada East, and appropriated towards the payment of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, by the Provincial Act, 9 Vict., cap. 65.
- 28—Statement of the Monies received from the Rate or Duty imposed by the Provincial Act, 12 Vict., cap. 6, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, including an amount received from the Imperial Government, and the Sums paid thereout for providing Medical Assistance, and enabling Indigent persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination, during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1849, including also the Expenses of Quarantine at Grosse Isle and Quebec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 29—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure under the Estimates for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, as provided for by Acts, 8 Vict., cap. 69; 9 Vict., cap. 63; 10 and 11 Vict., cap. 34; 11 Vict., cap. 8; and 12 Vict., cap. 5.
- 30—Comparative Statement of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province, for the years 1848 and 1849.
- 31—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and 31st January, 1850, in Payment of various Indispensable Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, and for which a provision is required.
- 32—Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1850, in which the year 1849 is included.
- 33—Statement of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions made from the Revenues constituting the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for Expenses of Management, Collection, Return Duties, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1850.
- 34—Abstract Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the year 1849.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

No. 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada, for the year 1849; also, an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the State of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, (embracing various Items authorized under the Act for the Management of the Public Debt,) on the 31st January, 1850.

Dr.

Cr.

1850.	EXPENDITURE.	Statement No.	Currency.			1850.	REVENUE.	Statement No.	Currency.					
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.			
January 31.	To Public Accountants .....	.....	4579	8	.....	By Balance at Credit of Consolidated Fund, 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Arrearages (Services of former years).....	29	129990	14	11	January, 1849.. .....	.....	5965	5	4	.....		
	do Seigniorary Lauron.....	.....	4954	0	2	do Public Works, Act 12 Vic. chap. 5 .....	.....	200000	0	0	.....		
	do Outstanding Bonds .....	.....	7786	13	10	do Unpaid Warrants .....	.....	228	1	4	.....		
	do Civil List Schedule A (Old Account) .....	.....	12646	7	5	do Contingent Account .....	.....	106	10	0	.....		
	do To Balance carried down.....	.....	59276	5	0½	do Civil List Schedule B (Old Account) .....	.....	12393	13	4½	.....		
	do Interest on the Public Debt.....	12	186125	1	7	do Balance brought down .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218633	10	0½	
	do Amount of Schedule A.....	13	33604	14	2	do Net Customs .....	.....	412626	18	5	.....	59276	5	0½
	do " Schedule B.....	14	35981	5	5	do Net Excise.....	.....	21131	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Permanent charges provided by Legislative	.....	.....	.....	.....	do Net Territorial .....	.....	9568	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Enactments in Canada East	15	5387	19	3	do Light House or Tonnage Duty, Canada West...	.....	1009	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Permanent charges provided by Legislative	.....	.....	.....	.....	do Bank Imposts .....	.....	10763	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Enactments in Canada West	16	11263	0	5	do Revenue from Public Works .....	.....	42615	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Permanent charges provided by Legislative	.....	.....	.....	.....	do Militia Fines, Commissions and Exemptions.....	.....	21	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Enactments, Province of Canada.....	17	67194	19	9	do Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures.....	.....	1315	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Charges under Estimate, 1849.....	18	117355	18	7	do Casual Revenue.....	.....	14379	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	To Balance at Credit of the Consolidated Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	513431	2	11
	Total Currency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total Currency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791340	17	11½
						By Balance brought down.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121793	19	9½

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

Appendix (C.) 1850.

No. 2. STATEMENT of the Revenue from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada, during the year ended the 31st January, 1850, received between 1st February, 1849, and 31st January, 1850.

Table with columns: PORTS, Gross Revenue Collected Under Provincial Act 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 31, Deductions made in Progress of Collection (Salaries and other Expenses, Return Duty), Other Expenses paid by Warrant on the Receiver-General, Total Deductions, and Net Revenue in Currency.

Appendix (C.) 1850.

Appendix (C.) 1850.

Table with columns: PORTS, Gross Revenue Collected Under Provincial Act 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 31, Deductions made in Progress of Collection (Salaries and other Expenses, Return Duty), Other Expenses paid by Warrant on the Receiver-General, Total Deductions, and Net Revenue in Currency. Includes a detailed list of ports and their respective revenue and expenses.

Appendix (C.) 1850.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

For Details see Statement No. 88. { Less—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver-General, for Salaries, &c., of the Customs Branch do. do. for Miscellaneous Charges

Less—Balances at credit of Collectors, 31st January, 1849 Off—Balances at credit of Collectors, 31st January, 1850.

Net Revenue, Currency. INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, April, 1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops, Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steam-boats, and Ale and Beer Houses, during the year ended 5th January, 1850, received between the 1st February, 1849, and 31st January, 1850, applicable to the Consolidated Revenue.

DISTRICTS.	Shops.		Stills.		Billiard Tables.		Hawkers & Pedlars.		Steamboats.		Ale & Beer Houses.		Total Gross Revenue.		Expenses of Collection.		Total Net Revenue.	
	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MONTREAL, No. 1 Division,	54	236 5 0	6	1158 4 3	16	38 0 0	16	38 0 0	16	38 0 0	16	38 0 0	1432 9 3	174 16 2	1257 13 1			
Do. No. 2 Do.	66	288 15 0	4	832 0 3	10	23 15 0	10	23 15 0	10	23 15 0	10	23 15 0	1170 0 3	164 15 8	1005 4 7			
QUEBEC.....	142	603 10 0	2	25 10 0	5	42 15 0	5	42 15 0	5	42 15 0	5	42 15 0	646 5 0	59 5 0	587 0 0			
THREE RIVERS.....	27	118 2 6	2	79 14 6	11	17 6 0	11	17 6 0	11	17 6 0	11	17 6 0	130 0 0	15 16 4	114 3 8			
ST. FRANCIS	9	39 7 6	2	79 14 6	1	2 7 6	1	2 7 6	1	2 7 6	1	2 7 6	145 4 6	41 14 10	103 9 8			
GASPE.....	14	61 5 0	2	79 14 6	1	2 7 6	1	2 7 6	1	2 7 6	1	2 7 6	63 12 6	3 15 0	59 17 6			
BATHURST	14	105 0 0	2	38 8 4	4	25 0 0	4	25 0 0	4	25 0 0	4	25 0 0	172 8 4	42 13 4	129 15 0			
BROCK	8	60 0 0	7	269 4 11	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	333 4 11	92 19 3	240 5 8			
COLBORNE	5	37 10 0	4	110 15 6	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	172 5 6	52 15 8	119 9 10			
DALHOUSIE	22	165 0 0	3	256 1 9	3	80 0 0	3	80 0 0	3	80 0 0	3	80 0 0	433 11 9	54 19 10	378 11 11			
EASTERN	27	202 10 0	3	324 4 6	8	75 0 0	8	75 0 0	8	75 0 0	8	75 0 0	579 4 6	77 7 10	501 16 8			
GORE, South Division	53	397 10 0	7	969 2 11	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	1449 2 11	139 19 1	1309 3 10			
Do. North Do.	27	202 10 0	9	1364 12 6	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	1577 2 6	167 15 10	1409 6 8			
HOME, York Do.	26	195 0 0	8	526 15 5	13	95 0 0	13	95 0 0	13	95 0 0	13	95 0 0	939 5 5	141 2 8	798 2 9			
Do. East Do.	27	202 10 0	7	507 9 11	6	45 0 0	6	45 0 0	6	45 0 0	6	45 0 0	764 19 11	127 17 4	637 2 7			
Do. West Do.	36	279 0 0	8	506 13 3	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	2	15 0 0	821 13 3	139 13 4	681 19 11			
HURON	2	15 0 0	6	127 2 10	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	1064 18 0	134 6 0	930 12 0			
JOHNSTOWN	26	195 0 0	6	849 8 0	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	331 2 7	95 3 6	235 19 1			
KENT	10	75 0 0	7	236 2 7	1	7 10 0	1	7 10 0	1	7 10 0	1	7 10 0	698 19 8	118 0 2	580 19 6			
LONDON, First Division	15	112 10 0	12	578 19 8	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	300 15 3	84 3 4	216 11 11			
Do. Second Do.	5	37 10 0	7	203 5 3	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	148 13 11	151 1 4	1264 2 7			
MIDLAND	29	217 10 0	7	1153 3 11	3	15 0 0	3	15 0 0	3	15 0 0	3	15 0 0	1188 19 11	121 15 11	1067 4 0			
NEWCASTLE, Northumberland Division	15	112 10 0	5	1008 19 11	3	25 0 0	3	25 0 0	3	25 0 0	3	25 0 0	760 12 11	123 8 4	637 4 7			
Do. Durham	15	112 10 0	9	639 2 11	3	15 0 0	3	15 0 0	3	15 0 0	3	15 0 0	716 3 11	119 2 5	597 1 6			
NIAGARA	42	315 0 0	6	368 13 11	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	116 14 4	27 5 6	89 8 10			
OTTAWA	5	37 10 0	1	59 4 4	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	145 14 3	28 5 9	117 8 6			
PRINCE EDWARD	8	60 0 0	1	65 14 3	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	196 7 4	52 9 3	143 18 1			
SIMCOE	16	112 10 0	3	58 17 4	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	678 8 6	111 15 11	566 12 7			
TALBOT	7	52 10 0	7	600 8 6	1	15 0 0	1	15 0 0	1	15 0 0	1	15 0 0	599 19 0	112 3 8	487 15 4			
VICTORIA	18	135 0 0	7	457 9 0	1	4 0 0	1	4 0 0	1	4 0 0	1	4 0 0	121 15 7	24 5 1	97 10 6			
WESTERN	6	45 0 0	1	72 15 7	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	1256 0 0	148 13 0	1107 7 0			
WELLINGTON	15	112 10 0	10	1123 10 0									20571 18 6	3035 2 1	17536 16 5			
Totals.....	791	£4992 5 0	166	14690 6 0	3	£65 10 0	130	£634 17 6	27	£167 10 0	17	£34 0 0	4158 8 5	3264 18 2	4028 12 4			

Add Auction Duties, as per Statement No. 4.....

Total Excise, Currency.....

Less—Receipts during the month of January 1849, included in Revenue of year 1848

Of—Receipts during the month of January last, on account of 1850

Add—Balances outstanding, 31st January, 1849.....

Less—Balances outstanding, 31st January, 1850.....

Net Revenue in Cash, Currency.....

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses to Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction, during the year ended 5th January, 1850, received between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850.

DISTRICTS AND PORTS.	Licenses to Auctioneers.				On Sales by Auction.			Total Gross Revenue.			Expenses of Collection.			Net Revenue.		
	No.	Duty.														
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MONTREAL, No. 1 Division.....	18	94	10	0	2426	13	1	2521	3	1	65	3	4	2455	19	9
do No. 2 Division.....	6	31	10	0	33	9	8	64	19	8	2	6	8	62	13	0
QUEBEC	9	47	5	0	601	10	11	648	15	11	17	5	9	631	10	2
ST. FRANCIS.....	3	15	15	0	21	19	5	37	14	5	1	6	0	36	8	5
GASPE	4	21	10	0	7	15	4	29	5	4	1	3	11	28	1	5
THREE RIVERS	3	16	2	6	.....	.....	.....	16	2	6	0	15	0	15	7	6
<i>By Collectors at Ports of</i>																
AMHERSTBURG	2	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	10	0	0	0	10	0	9	10	0
BELLEVILLE.....	3	15	0	0	6	5	9	21	5	9	1	1	3	20	4	6
BROCKVILLE	2	10	0	0	0	14	2	10	14	2	0	10	9	10	3	5
CORNWALL	1	5	0	0	5	7	11	10	7	11	0	10	4	9	17	7
COBOURG	1	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	0	5	0	4	15	0
CHATHAM	1	5	0	0	1	7	0	6	7	0	0	6	4	6	0	8
GODERICH.....	5	25	0	0	1	4	2	26	4	2	1	6	2	24	18	0
HAMILTON	16	80	0	0	103	13	9	183	13	9	9	3	8	174	10	1
HALLOWELL or PICTON.....	2	10	0	0	5	4	0	15	4	0	0	15	2	14	8	10
KINGSTON.....	8	40	0	0	26	6	4	66	6	4	3	6	2	63	0	2
OAKVILLE	1	5	0	0	0	18	11	5	18	11	0	6	0	5	12	11
OWEN'S SOUND.....	1	5	0	0	1	10	0	6	10	0	0	6	6	6	3	6
PRESCOTT	5	25	0	0	1	3	6	26	3	6	1	6	1	24	17	5
PORT DARLINGTON.....	3	15	0	0	6	5	3	21	5	3	1	1	3	20	4	0
PORT DALHOUSIE.....	3	15	0	0	0	7	10	15	7	10	0	15	4	14	12	6
PORT DOVER	2	10	0	0	2	17	8	12	17	8	0	12	11	12	4	9
PORT HOPE	3	15	0	0	3	10	0	18	10	0	0	18	6	17	11	6
PORT STANLEY	8	40	0	0	4	10	6	44	10	6	2	4	7	42	5	11
TORONTO	22	110	0	0	216	18	2	326	18	2	16	2	4	310	15	10
WINDSOR	1	5	0	0	2	2	7	7	2	7	0	7	1	6	15	6
Total Currency.....	133	£676	12	6	3481	15	11	4158	8	5	129	16	1	4028	12	4

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Territorial Revenue for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Amount Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Quints.</i>						
Received from J. N. Martin, on purchase of certain rights in the Seigniorie L'Islet.....				1	10	0
<i>Rents of Beach and Water Lots.</i>						
Received from A. Gilmour, 1 year's Rent of a Beach and Water Lot, to the 24th June, 1849.....	22	2	0			
Received from Geo. Taylor, 1 year's Rent of a deep Water Lot at Point Levi, to the 24th June, 1849.....	35	19	1	58	1	1
Carried over.....				59	11	1

SOURCES OF REVENUE.				Amount Currency.			Total Currency.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>							59	11	1
<i>Rents of Ferries.</i>									
Received from J. Lewis, for one year's rent of Ferry, from Brockville to Morristown, to 14th January, 1849				20	5	0			
do do Jas. Holden, for rent of Ferry at Williamsburg, for six months, to 12th January, 1849				6	5	0			
do do Amable Foubert, for one year's rent of Ferry in the Township of Cumberland, to 4th September, 1849				1	5	0			
do do F. A. B. Clench, for six months rent of Niagara Ferry, to the 25th September, 1848.....				27	15	0			
do do Wheeler & Inwood, for six months rent of Ferry, from Gananoque to Clayton, to 22d February, 1849.....				1	0	0			
do do John Rednor, for six months rent of Ferry at Belleville and Ameliasburg, to 1st June, 1849.....				20	2	6			
do do J. Plumb, rent of Ferry from Prescott to Ogdensburg, for one year up to 27th July, 1849				50	0	0			
do do James Kerby, one year's rent of Ferry, at Fort Erie Rapids, to 14th January, 1850.....				50	0	0			
							176	12	6
<i>Commutation on change of Tenure.</i>									
Received from E. L. Montizambert, for heirs of Taylor, on property situate at Quebec							23	2	6
<i>Lods et Ventes.</i>									
Received from sundry persons							328	15	8
<i>Cens et Rentes.</i>									
Received from sundry persons.....							11	17	9
<i>Receipts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>									
Sales and Instalments on Crown Lands	13501	15	9						
Rents and Arrears on Lands or Leases.....	204	13	4						
Crown Commutation	232	10	5						
Gain on Scrip	26	15	9						
Fees on Grants.....	768	19	8						
Casual Fees	27	18	9						
Interest on Arrears of Timber Dues and Bank Deposits.....	120	10	11						
				14883	4	7			
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>									
Duties on Ottawa Timber	15661	10	11						
do do collected by District Agents.....	4070	12	1						
Saw Log Duty	1146	0	0						
Amount of License Deposits	994	1	2						
Sundry collections on account of previous years	247	19	7	22120	3	9	37003	8	4
Gross Receipts, Currency							£ 37603	7	10
<i>Deductions by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>									
For part of cost of St. Gabriel's street premises.....	1000	0	0						
For paid Hon. A. W. Cochrane, in lieu of fees.....	45	18	0						
For expenses of enquiry into conduct of the late Agent of Colborne District	7	10	0						
For charges incurred in examining Locks at Lindsay	5	15	0						
For amount allowed Jno. Brown for Timber duties.....	20	8	4						
For do paid H. O'Neil, for loss of Land.....	36	12	9						
For paid Jacques Cramazie, on account of Seigniori Commission	100	0	0						
For paid J. & P. Henry, for surrender of Lands in Bedford... ..	215	0	0						
Land Scrip redeemed	11382	2	0						
Militia do do	612	10	0						
Surveys	2578	2	0						
Crown Inspections	14	10	0						
do Advertising and Printing	346	17	11						
Special Services	221	6	3						
General Disbursements	9236	12	10	25823	5	1			
<i>Woods and Forests Account.</i>									
Salaries and Disbursements of Collector's office, Bytown.....	1004	19	0						
do do Surveyor's do	383	10	10						
Maps furnished to Collector's do	2	0	0						
Surveys do do do	12	0	7						
Salary of Mr. Stuart Sub-Collector at Quebec	350	0	0						
Hon. A. W. Cochrane, services from 1844 to 1848.....	32	10	0						
Forest Ranging.....	146	18	11						
Miscellaneous Items	54	8	10	1986	8	2			
<i>Payments by Warrant in Deduction.</i>									
Hon. F. W. Primrose, Twelve months salary, as Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain, to the 31st December 1849, Samuel B. Pelton, being compensation for loss of Land in the Township of Godmanchester	100	0	0						
	125	0	0	225	0	0	28034	13	3
Net Revenue, Currency							£ 9568	14	7

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 6.

Appendix
(C.)
1850

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from the Light House or Tonnage Duty, under the Act of Upper Canada, 7th Will. IV. Cap. 95, during the year ended 5th January, 1850, received between 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850.

PORT WHERE COLLECTED.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
AMHERSTBURG.....	16	19	0
BELLEVILLE	2	15	0
BATH	15	9	0
BOND HEAD	2	10	0
COBOURG	3	13	6
CHATHAM	30	7	0
DUNNVILLE	2	0	0
GANANOQUE	2	11	0
GODERICH	0	17	6
HAMILTON	124	1	6
KINGSTON	205	5	0
NIAGARA	4	0	0
NEWCASTLE	6	10	0
OAKVILLE	45	14	6
OWEN'S SOUND.....	2	3	0
PORT BURWELL	11	19	8
Do CREDIT	16	12	0
Do DARLINGTON	2	9	0
Do DALHOUSIE	62	7	0
Do DOVER.....	54	14	8
Do HOPE.....	28	3	6
Do ROWAN	19	6	0
Do SARNIA	59	10	0
Do STANLEY	4	19	0
RONDEAU.....	12	17	0
TORONTO.....	237	7	0
WINDSOR.....	23	0	9
WALLACEBURGH.....	2	13	0
WELLINGTON	2	7	0
PORT MILFORD	13	18	0
	£	1016	19 7
Less—Balances outstanding, 31st January, 1850	£16 1 0		
Off—Balances outstanding, 31st January, 1849	8 11 0	7	10 0
Net Revenue in cash, Currency.....	£	1009	9 7

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Duties on Bank Issues, paid the Receiver General, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 and 5 Vict., Cap. 29, in the year ended 31st December, 1849.

Amount of Duties Received from the	Bank of Montreal, for the year ended 31st October, 1849.....	Currency.		
		£	s.	d.
Do do	Bank of British North America do do	3598	18	1
Do do	Commercial Bank at Kingston, do do	1718	16	1
Do do	Bank of Upper Canada, do do	1580	1	11
Do do	City Bank, at Montreal, do do	1495	2	4
Do do	Gore Bank, at Hamilton, do do	909	15	4
Do do	Quebec Bank, do do	603	16	10
Do do	Banque du Peuple, at Montreal, do do	491	9	3
Do do	Farmers' Joint Stock Company's Bank, at Toronto, do do	350	17	5
		19	7	3
Total Currency.....		£	10763	4 6

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 8.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Public Works, and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works, in the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850.

WORKS.	Gross Revenue.			Deductions for Expenses of Collection, Repairs, &c.			Net Revenue Currency.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
CANALS	Welland.....	34741	18	8	6249	13	11	28492	4	9
	Lachine	15740	15	10	2962	10	7	12778	5	3
	Burlington Bay.....	2617	16	8	631	12	6	1986	4	2
	Beauharnois	966	15	9	1954	4	2			
	Chambly	1643	12	9	436	8	10	1207	3	11
	Cornwall	302	18	6	1874	3	11			
	Williamsburg	187	17	7	1678	4	5			
HARBOURS	Cobourg	443	5	6	125	0	0	318	5	6
	Dunnville	55	14	8	2	11	8	53	3	0
	Oakville	843	13	5	527	0	0	316	13	5
	Port Dalhousie	31	16	8	1	11	9	30	4	11
	Port Dover	585	15	8	94	5	9	491	9	11
	Port Stanley	864	17	4	43	4	8	821	12	8
	Rond Eau	33	16	5	1	12	7	32	3	10
	Toronto	805	9	4	123	3	2	682	6	2
	Whitby	720	19	2	36	1	0	684	18	2
	Batiscan.....	49	15	0				49	15	0
	Brantford	598	17	4½	49	1	6	549	15	10½
	Bécancour	51	7	3	20	16	8	30	10	7
	Chaudière	77	15	10	51	0	0	26	15	10
BRIDGES	Chateauguay.....	12	9	6				12	9	6
	Caledonia	245	10	3½	60	9	4	185	0	11½
	Delaware	77	5	0				77	5	0
	Dunnville	98	11	3				98	11	3
	Duchésne	9	15	0				9	15	0
	Godfroy	15	0	0				15	0	0
	Jacques Cartier.....	41	14	5	50	0	0			
	Melbourne.....	70	3	11	50	8	3	19	15	8
	Narrows, Lake Simcoe	6	0	0				6	0	0
	Nicolet	20	16	7	26	10	2			
LOCKS	St. Anne de la Pérade.....	7	0	0				7	0	0
	Trent.....	136	14	7	53	18	8	82	15	11
	Union.....	365	3	4				365	3	4
	St. Anns	917	5	6	184	13	2	732	12	4
	St. Ours.....	213	18	7	6	5	0	207	13	7
SLIDES	Ottawa	*3128	7	4	1971	2	1	6157	5	3
	Trent	1171	16	3	904	19	4	266	16	11
ROADS	Cascades	336	18	6	194	3	2	142	15	4
	Chambly and Granby	184	7	9	375	12	4			
	Dundas and Waterloo	1194	7	10	1808	5	3			
	Hamilton and Port Dover	1811	0	11	5961	1	1			
	Hamilton and Brantford	2613	2	10½	777	19	0	1835	3	10½
	London and Brantford	2872	19	7	1056	1	6	1816	18	1
	London and Port Stanley	1924	15	8	2614	10	11			
	Kingston and Napanee	1713	3	9	1028	6	8	684	17	1
	Port Hope and Rice Lake	357	7	1	167	12	8	189	14	5
	Toronto	7448	3	7	10417	11	8			
Totals	£93874	5	11½	46218	13	10	61756	18	1½	
Deduct Excess of Expenses over the Revenue on										
Account of Beauharnois Canal				987	8	5				
Do Cornwall do				1571	5	5				
Do Williamsburgh do				1490	6	10				
Do Windsor and Scugog Road				1424	0	8				
Do Jacques Cartier Bridge.....				8	5	7				
Do Nicolet do				5	13	7				
Do Chambly and Granby Road				191	4	7				
Do Dundas and Waterloo do				613	17	5				
Do Hamilton and Port Dover do				4150	0	2				
Do London and Port Stanley do				689	15	3				
Do Toronto do				2969	8	1	14101	6	0	
							47655	12	1½	
For Details see Statement No. 33.	} Less—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver-General, for	Repairs, &c., to Various Works		3456	4	3				
		Do Dues Refunded		105	18	5	3562	2	8	
Less—Balances Outstanding, 31st January, 1850				1959	16	8½				
Off—Balances Outstanding, 31st January, 1849				481	8	10½	1478	7	10½	
Net Revenue in Cash, Currency							£42615	1	7	

* In this amount is included £2785 17s. 3d. of Bonds received for Dues for previous years.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 9.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty, and Militia Fines, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, pursuant to the Act of Upper Canada, 2nd Vict., Cap. 9.

REGIMENT OR CORPS.	Fees on Commissions.			Exemption Money.			Fines.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7th Battalion Halton							11	10	5	11	10	5
2nd Battalion Waterloo				9	14	8				9	14	8
Total Currency.....				£9	14	8	11	10	5	21	5	1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

No. 10.

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1849.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal.....	143	5	1			
Do do do do Quebec	35	6	1			
Do do do do Percé	22	6	0			
Do from Sheriffs, Canada West.....	311	9	3			
Do from Inspectors of Licenses in Canada West	145	1	2			
Do from Magistrates in Canada East and West	36	5	0			
Do from the Clerk of the Crown at Montreal	500	0	0			
Do from the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, being proceeds of Sale of unclaimed Goods.....	97	18	5			
	1291	11	0			
Less.—Warrant in favour of A. C. D. DeCelles, being amount received by the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, on account of the Municipal Council of the County of Montreal, paid in on account of the Crown.....	17	17	3	1273	13	9
<i>Seizures</i>						
At the Port of Quebec.....	34	3	4			
Do do Kingston	7	12	1	41	15	5
Total Amount Currency				£	1315	9 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1849, consisting of Fees on Land Patents and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seals, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, Inns, Country and Town Shops, Hawkers, Billiards, and Ferry Licenses, including Fees on Searches and other Incidental Payments.

RECEIPTS.	Gross Amount.			Deductions for Commission, &c.			Net Amount, Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i> <i>Eastern Section.</i>									
Fees on 25 Commissions for Advocates, at 65s.....	81	5	0						
do 10 Licenses to Provincial Surveyors, at 65s.....	32	10	0						
do 18 Medical Practitioners, at 28s 9d.....	25	17	6						
do 3 Branch Pilots, at 15s.....	2	5	0						
do 2 Cullers, at 25s.....	2	10	0						
do 2 Superintendents of Pilots, at 65s.....	6	10	0						
do 11 Patents of Invention, at 40s.....	22	0	0						
do 2 Certificates of Naturalization, at 25s.....	2	10	0						
do 5 Miscellaneous Commissions, at 65s.....	16	5	0						
Carried over.....	£	191	12 6						

RECEIPTS.		Gross Amount.		Deductions for Commission, &c.			Net amount, Currency.						
		£	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.					
<i>Brought over</i>		191	12 6										
Fees on 1	Register de Novo.....	5	16 8										
do 4	Commutations of change of Tenure, at £7 12s 6d each.....	30	10 0										
do 1	Certificate under the Great Seal.....	0	15 0										
do 74	do do Privy Seal, at 2s 6d.....	9	5 0										
do 7	Land Patents, at 12s 6d.....	4	7 6										
do 1	do do at.....	6	11 0										
do 2	do do at 50s.....	5	0 0										
do 1	do do at.....	2	8 10										
do 2	do do at 30s.....	3	0 0										
do 3	do do at 47s.....	7	1 0										
do 2	do do at 24s.....	2	8 0										
do 1	do do.....	0	17 0										
				269	12	6	13	9	7				
<i>Western Section.</i>													
Fees on 5	Licenses to Provincial Surveyors, at 65s.....	16	5 0										
do 17	do do to Medical Practitioners, at 20s.....	17	0 0										
do 47	Commissions to Notaries, at 40s.....	94	0 0										
do 7	do do to Custom Officers, at 65s.....	22	15 0										
do 2	Commissions to officers of the Court of Chancery, at 65s.....	6	10 0										
do 3	Miscellaneous Commissions.....	9	15 0										
do 2	Certificates of Naturalization, at 25s.....	2	10 0										
do 14	Patents of Inventions, at £7.....	98	0 0										
do 138	Certificates, at 2s 6d.....	17	5 0										
				284	0	0	14	4	0				
<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>													
Fees on 12	Exemplifications, at 4s 3d.....	24	15 0										
do 9	Certificates of Land Patents, at 13s 4d.....	6	0 0										
do 50	Certificates, at 2s 6d.....	6	5 0										
do 32	Searches, at 1s 3d.....	2	0 0										
do 3	Copyrights.....	0	15 0										
do	Copy of Letters Patent, granted in England.....	4	2 6										
do	do do Specifications.....	1	6 8										
do 2	Copies of Letters Patent.....	1	10 0										
do	Recording patent of invention granted in England.....	1	17 6										
do	do Copy of Manuscript Grant.....	1	5 0										
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	1	14 9									
				51	11	5							
				603	3	11	27	13	7				
<i>Fee Fund, West.</i>													
Received from the Treasurer of the Newcastle District						378	14	1				
do do do Gore do						208	6	10				
do do do Home do						539	11	5				
do do do Midland do						101	10	0				
do do do Colborne do						4	14	6				
do do do Wellington do						11	3	9				
									1244	0	7		
Received from H. Guy, Commissioner of Bankrupt Court, District of Montreal, being fees received by him in the nine months ended 30th September, 1849						223	7	11				
do James Hallowell, do of do, St. Francis, in the year ended 31st December, 1849.....						16	0	3				
do J. B. Parkyn, Clerk of the do, Quebec, in the do						181	11	7				
										420	19	9	
do Thos. A. Stayner, Deputy Post Master General, being the balance of the Surplus Postage Revenue in the year ended 5th July, 1847						5543	18	0				
do do on account of the same for do to 5th July, 1848.....						6486	9	0				
										12030	7	0	
<i>Fees under Act 12 Victoria, Chap. 64.</i>													
Received from A. N. Buell, late Treasurer of the Court of Chancery						105	7	0				
do J. S. Smith, Registrar to do						7	6	1				
										112	13	1	
<i>Fees under Act 12 Victoria, Chap. 78.</i>													
Received from J. D. Campbell, Deputy Clerk of the Crown at Brockville									2	14	11	
<i>Payment in Deduction by Warrant.</i>													
John McDiarmid, being to refund that amount paid by his late father, as Crown Fees upon a grant of 200 acres of Land									9	2	4	
Total Net Currency										£	14379	3	4

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

STATEMENT of the Charge for Interest, &c. on the Public Debt of the Province of Canada, from the 1st February, 1849, to the 31st January, 1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Sterling.			Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Bank of England	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1849, on £1,000,000 Sterling, at 4 per cent.	40000	0	0				
	do ½ per cent. Commission thereon	200	0	0				
	do 1 year's Interest to 1st October, 1849, on £500,000 Ster'g. at 4 per cent.	20000	0	0				
	do ½ per cent. Commission thereon	100	0	0				
	do Discount on Drafts remitted in payment of dividends ...	80	10	9				
		£	60380	10	9			
					73462	19	8	
Glynn, Mills, Halifax & Co.	For 1 year's interest to 31st December, 1849, on £400,000 sterling, old Upper Canada Debentures, at 5 per cent. is	20000	0	0				
	do 1 per cent. Commission thereon	200	0	0				
	do 1 year's interest to 31st Dec. 1849, on £76,855 7s. 8d. sterling, Welland Canal Debentures, at 5 per cent. is...	3842	15	4				
	do 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	38	8	6				
	do 1 year's interest to 31st December, 1849, on £71,000 sterling, Debentures at 5 per cent.....	3550	0	0				
	do 1 per cent. Commission thereon	35	10	0				
	do 1 year's interest on Debentures issued in 1849, on £28,000 sterling at 6 per cent.	£1680	0	0				
	do ½ year's interest on Debentures issued in 1849, on £18500 sterling at 6 per cent.	555	0	0				
	do 1 per cent. Commission on £2235.....	22	7	0				
		£	2257	7	0			
	Less interest accrued thereon at date of sale.....	156	5	5				
			2101	1	7			
	For Commission on sale of Debentures.....	45	0	0				
	do Balance of interest Account to 31st December, 1849	566	8	2				
	do ½ per cent. Commission on Loan of £17,700 sterling	88	10	0				
	do Postages to 31st December, 1849	13	6	6				
		£	30481	0	1			
					37085	4	5	
Baring, Brothers & Co.	For 1 year's interest to 31st December, 1849, on £469,650 sterling, old Upper Canada Debentures, at 5 per cent.	23482	10	0				
	do 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	234	16	6				
	do ½ year's interest to 31st October, 1849, on £500 sterling, at 6 per cent.....	15	0	0				
	do 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	0	3	0				
	do Commission and Brokerage on sale of Debentures	744	2	7				
	do Advertising to 31st December, 1849	£24	6	0				
	do Postages do do	9	11	2				
		£	24510	9	3			
	Less Balance of Interest Account to 31st December, 1849.....	205	3	2				
		£	24305	6	1			
					29571	9	0	
Bosanquet & Co.	For 1 year's interest to 31st December, 1849, on £870 sterl'g. Welland Canal Debentures, at 5 per cent.	43	10	0				
					52	18	6	
Receiver General	do this sum paid for interest on Debentures held in the Province to the 31st January, 1850				35958	2	5	
D. Davidson	do Interest from 1st November, 1848, to 14th September, 1849, on £20,000, Chambly Canal Loan				1050	8	0	
Wm. Filder, Com. General ...	do Paid Imperial Treasury, for expenses attending the issue of Debentures on account of English guaranteed Loan				72	17	1	
Rawdon, Wright & Co.	do Engraving Blank Debentures.....				849	6	3	
C. E. Anderson	do Expenses to New York to procure Plate for English Debentures				25	0	0	
Sundry Banks, &c.....	do Interest on Temporary Loans, &c., effected during the year 1849				699	12	9	
					£	178827	18	1
	For Premiums on Bills of Exchange.....				1297	3	6	
	Total Currency				£	180125	1	7

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 13.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule A, annexed to the Provincial Act 9 Vict., Cap. 114, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Twelve Months Salary as Governor General, to the 31st December, 1849				7777	15	4
<i>Judges—Canada West.</i>							
J. B. Robinson.....	Twelve Months Salary as Chief Justice, to the 31st Dec., 1849.....				1666	13	4
J. B. Macaulay.....	Salary as Judge Queen's Bench, from the 1st January to the 14th December, 1849, at £1000 per annum	953	16	1			
Arch'd. McLean	Twelve Months Salary as do to the 31st December, 1849.....	1000	0	0			
Wm. H. Draper	do as do to do	1000	0	0			
R. B. Sullivan	do as do to do	1000	0	0			
R. S. Jameson.....	do as Vice-Chancellor				3953	16	1
<i>Judges—Canada East.</i>							
Sir Jas. Stuart, Bart.	Twelve Months Salary as Chief Justice at Quebec, to the 31st December, 1849.....				1666	13	4
Edward Bowen.....	do as Puisne Judge, to do	1000	0	0			
Philip Panet	do as do to do	1000	0	0			
Thos. C. Aylwin	do as do to do	1000	0	0			
J. R. Rolland.....	do as Chief Justice at Montreal, to do				3000	0	0
Representatives of the late E. Bedard	Salary as Puisne Judge from the 1st January to the 11th August, 1849, at £1000 per annum	614	2	7			
C. D. Day.....	Twelve do as do to 31st December, 1849.....	1000	0	0			
Jas. Smith.....	do as do to do	1000	0	0			
Dom. Mondelet	do as Judge at Three Rivers, to do				2614	2	7
R. H. Gairdner.....	Twelve Months Salary as Judge at St. Francis, to the 31st December, 1849.....				1000	0	0
J. G. Thompson	Nine do as do at Gaspé, to the 30th September, 1849, at £555 11s. 1d. per annum.....				555	11	0
Representatives of the late E. H. Bowen.....	Three do as 2nd Judge, at do, to the 31st March, 1849, at £500 per annum	125	0	0			
Jos. F. Deblois.....	Salary as do do from the 9th July to the 31st Dec. 1849, at do	239	2	7			
<i>Pensions to Judges.</i>							
L. P. Sherwood	Twelve Months Pension as late Judge of the Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada, to 31st December, 1849	666	13	4			
Saml. Gale	do as do at Montreal, to do	600	0	0			
Geo. Pyke.....	do as do at do to do	740	14	8			
<i>Salaries and Allowances for Contingencies of the Attorneys and Solicitors General.</i>							
L. H. Lafontaine.....	Twelve Months Salary as Attorney General East, to the 31st December, 1849.....	1100	0	0			
Do.....	Allowance for Contingencies, to do	250	0	0			
Robt. Baldwin	Twelve Months Salary as Attorney General West, to the 31st December, 1849	1100	0	0			
Do.....	Allowance for Contingencies, to do	250	0	0			
L. T. Drummond.....	Twelve Months Salary as Solicitor General East, to 31st Dec. 1849	600	0	0			
Wm. H. Blake.....	Nine Months do as do West, to the 30th Sept., 1849	450	0	0			
<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty.</i>							
Henry Black.....	Twelve Months Salary as Judge, to 31st December, 1849.....	222	4	4			
J. P. Bradley	do as Registrar, to do	166	13	4			
J. B. Parkyn.....	do as Marshall, to do	83	6	8			
<i>Circuit Allowances—Canada West.</i>							
J. B. Robinson.....	Usual Allowance for attending the Autumn Circuit of 1848, and 1849, in eight Districts, at £25 each	200	0	0			
W. H. Draper	do for attending the Spring and Autumn do of do, in 9 do, at do	225	0	0			
A. McLean	do for attending the do and do of do, in 8 do, at do.....	200	0	0			
J. B. Macaulay	do for attending the do and do of do, in 6 do, at do.....	150	0	0			
R. B. Sullivan	do for attending the Spring do of 1849, in 4 do, at do.....	100	0	0			
<i>Circuit Allowances—Canada East.</i>							
Sir Jas. Stuart, Bart.	Usual Allowance for attending various Circuits, in 1849.....	37	10	0			
Edwd. Bowen	do for do do do	62	10	0			
E. Bedard.....	do for do do do	37	10	0			
Philip Panet.....	do for do do do	100	0	0			
J. R. Rolland	do for do do do	75	0	0			
C. D. Day.....	do for do do do	50	0	0			
James Smith.....	do for do do do	75	0	0			
T. C. Aylwin	do for do do do	50	0	0			
D. Mondelet.....	do for do do do	100	0	0			
R. H. Gairdner.....	do for do do do	125	0	0			
R. S. M. Bouchette.....	Twelve Months Salary as Clerk attached to the Crown Law Department, to the 31st December, 1849				300	0	0
Total Payments, Currency					33604	14	2

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule B, annexed to the Provincial Act 9 Vict., Cap. 114, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Governor's Secretary and his Office.</i>							
Thomas E. Campbell	Salary as the Governor's Secretary, from the 1st January to the 30th November, 1849, at £1111 2s. Od. per annum	1017	10	0			
Henry E. Cotton	Twelve months salary as 1st Clerk, to the 31st December, 1849...	277	15	4			
Wm. R. Bartlett	do do 2nd do to do	222	4	4			
Michael Turnor	Half salary, from the 1st January to the 24th February, 1849, at £87 10s. per annum £13 7 4½						
Jas. Brown	Half salary, from the 1st January to the 24th February, 1849, at £87 10s. per annum 13 7 4½						
Michael Turnor	Salary from the 25th February to the 31st December, 1849, at £175 per annum..... 148 5 3						
		175	0	0			
Philip St. Hill	Twelve months salary as Office-keeper, to the 31st December, 1849	88	6	8			
Geo. Boxall	do do Messenger, do do do	56	0	0			
					1831	16	4
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office—Eastern Section.</i>							
James Leslie.....	Twelve months salary as Provincial Secretary, to the 31st Dec. 1849	1000	0	0			
Etienne Parent.....	do do Assistant do to do do	600	0	0			
Thomas Ross	do do 1st Clerk to do do	222	4	4			
Henry Jarmy	do do 2nd do to do do	222	4	4			
Wm. H. Jones.....	do do 3d do to do do	175	0	0			
A. R. Roche.....	do do 4th do to do do	175	0	0			
Sabin Tetu	do do 5th do from the 1st January to the 3d August, 1849, at £175 per annum ...	103	13	4			
John Gow.....	Twelve months salary as Office-keeper, to do.....	83	6	8			
James Dorr	do do Messenger, to do.....	56	0	0			
					2637	8	8
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office—Western Section.</i>							
E. A. Meredith.....	Twelve months salary as Assistant Secretary, to the 31st Dec. 1849	500	0	0			
Thos. D. Harington	do do Senior Clerk, Receiver of Fees and in charge of the contingencies of public offices, to 31st December, 1849.....	300	0	0			
Grant Powell	Twelve months salary as 2nd Clerk, to the 31st December, 1849	222	4	4			
H. E. Steele.....	do do 3d do do do do	175	0	0			
C. J. Birch	do do 4th do do do do	175	0	0			
Geo. St. George Yarwood	do do 5th do do do do	175	0	0			
James Twamley	do do Messenger, do do do	56	0	0			
					1603	4	4
<i>Registrar's Office.</i>							
R. A. Tucker	Twelve months salary as Registrar, to the 31st Dec'r., 1849...	666	13	4			
Wm. Kent.....	do do 1st Clerk, to do do do	222	4	4			
Geo. H. Lane	do do 2nd Clerk, to do do do	194	8	8			
					1083	6	4
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>							
L. M. Viger	Nine Months Salary as Receiver General, to the 30th September, 1849, at £1000 per annum .....£750 0 0						
E. P. Taché	Salary as do do from the 27th November to the 31st December, 1849..... 95 2 2						
		845	2	2			
C. E. Anderson	Twelve months salary as Confidential Clerk to the 31st December, 1849.....	300	0	0			
Thos. Dufort.....	do do Clerk do do do	250	0	0			
J. B. Stanton	do do Clerk do do do	225	0	0			
E. C. Bourret	do do Clerk do do do	225	0	0			
James Thomson	do do Messenger do do do	56	0	0			
					1901	2	2
<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>							
Francis Hincks.....	Twelve months salary as Inspector General to the 31st December, 1849.....	1000	0	0			
Jos. Cary	do do as Deputy Inspector General, do	666	13	4			
P. Durnford	do do as Corresponding Clerk, do	300	0	0			
Wm. Dickenson	do do as 1st Book-keeper, do	275	0	0			
Norris Godard.....	do do as 2nd do do	200	0	0			
D. A. Ross	do do as 1st Clerk, do	250	0	0			
J. Drysdale.....	do do as 2nd do do	150	0	0			
H. H. Duffill	do do as 3d do do	150	0	0			
Arch'd. Cary.....	do do as 4th do do	150	0	0			
J. W. Dunscomb	do do as Surveyor of Customs, do	500	0	0			
A. S. Menzies.....	do do as 1st Clerk, do	175	0	0			
P. Gaul	do do as Messenger, do	56	0	0			
					3872	13	4
	Carried over.....				£ 12929	11	2

1850.

1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>					12929	11	2
<i>Executive Council.</i>							
Wm. H. Merritt	Twelve months salary as President of Committees to the Executive Council, to 31st December, 1849	1000	0	0			
John Joseph	do as Clerk to do	500	0	0			
Wm. H. Lee	do as Confidential do to do	400	0	0			
S. B. Smith	do as 2d Clerk to do	252	4	4			
F. Vallerand	do as 3d do to do	200	0	0			
W. A. Himsworth	do as 4th do to do	200	0	0			
Oliver Coté	do as 5th do to do	175	0	0			
M. McNaughton	do as Messenger to do	75	0	0			
David Ryan	do as Door keeper to do	75	0	0			
					2847	4	4
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>							
E. P. Taché	Salary as Chief Commissioner, from the 1st January to 26th November, 1849, at £750 per annum.....	678	13	5			
Jean Chabot.....	do as do from the 13th to the 31st December, 1849, at do....	38	14	5			
M. Cameron.....	do as Assistant Commissioner, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.....	650	0	0			
Thos. A. Begley	do as Secretary for do	500	0	0			
					1867	7	10
<i>Emigrant Agent.</i>							
A. C. Buchanan.....	Twelve months salary, as Chief Agent for Emigrants, to the 31st December, 1849.....	444	8	8			
	Contingent expenses of his office, in the half year ended the 30th June, 1849..	153	17	9			
					598	6	5
<i>Pensions.</i>							
Mrs. Rottot	Nine months Pension, to the 30th Sept'r, 1849, at £40 per annum	30	0	0			
Margaret Launiere	do do do do do at £11 2s 2d ...	8	6	6			
A. DeSalaberry	do do do do do at £35 11s	41	13	3			
Jane Livingstone	Twelve do do do to 31st December, 1849.....	55	11	0			
A. W. Cochran.....	Six do do do to 30th June, 1849.....	111	2	2			
G. H. Ryland	Twelve do do do to 31st December, 1849.....	50	0	0			
B. Tiernay	do do do do do	100	0	0			
Rev. R. R. Burrage.....	do do do do do	111	2	0			
Lucey Rolette	Nine do do do to 30th September, 1849, at £83 6s 8d per annum	62	10	0			
E. W. R. Antrobus	Twelve do do do to 31st December 1849	388	17	8			
P. L. Panet	do do do do do	222	4	4			
Thos. Talbot.....	Fifteen do do do from 1st Oct., 1848, to do at £444 8s. 8d.	555	10	10			
Wm. Chewitt	Six do do do to 30th June, 1849	200	0	0			
Sam. Ridout.....	Twelve do do do to 31st December, 1849.....	222	4	4			
Sophia Shaw.....	do do do do do	111	2	0			
Edw'd McMahon.....	Pension, from 1st January to 12th December, 1849, at £233 6s 8d per annum	221	5	8			
Wm. Cloughly	Twelve months Pension, to 31st December, 1849.....	27	15	4			
James Nation	do do do do do	125	0	0			
Oneida Joseph	Nine do do do from the 1st October, 1848, to 30th June, 1849, at £16 3s 4d	12	10	0			
Daniel McDougall	Twelve do do do to 31st December, 1849.....	84	0	0			
Harriet McNabb	do do do do do	50	0	0			
F. A. Moodie	do do do do to 30th September, 1849	100	0	0			
Elizabeth Lawe	do do do do to 31st December, 1849.....	20	0	0			
James Carroll	Fifteen do do do from 1st October, 1848, to do, at £20 per annum	25	0	0			
Sarah Ussher.....	Twelve do do do to do	100	0	0			
S. McCormick	do do do do to 30th September, 1849	100	0	0			
Jno. McMillan.....	Six do do do to 30th June, 1849.....	10	0	0			
Margaret Bright	Twelve do do do to 31st December, 1849.....	62	10	0			
Peter Millar	do do do do do	20	0	0			
Maria Church	Nine do do do to 30th September, 1849, at £50 per annum	37	10	0			
Susannah Kerry	Fifteen do do do from 1st October, 1848 to the 31st December, 1849, at £20.....	25	0	0			
Catherine McLeod	Pension, from the 1st October, 1848, to the 9th July, 1849, at £20 per annum	15	9	9			
R. H. Thornhill	Twelve months Pension, to 31st December, 1849.....	125	0	0			
J. G. Chewett.....	do do do do do	150	0	0			
Joseph Randall.....	do do do do do	20	0	0			
Jas. Fitzgibbon	do do do do to 30th September, 1849	300	0	0			
Representatives of the late Rev. T. Phillips.....	Pension, from the 1st to the 23d January, 1849, at £33 6s 8d per annum.....	2	2	7			
George Hamilton.....	Twelve months Pension, to 31st December, 1849.....	150	0	0			
Elizabeth Turquand.....	do do do do do	50	0	0			
Thos. Amyot.....	Two years Pension, from 1st October, 1847, to the 30th September, 1849, at £444 8s 10d per annum.....	868	17	7			
Antoine Hamel.....	Pension, from the 16th October, 1848, to the 31st December, 1849, at £25 per annum	30	4	7			
					5022	9	7
<i>Carried forward</i>					23264	19	4

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 14.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				23264	19	4
	<i>Indian Annuities.</i>						
George Vardon.....	To enable him to pay the Indian Annuities, for the year ended 31st October, 1849				6655	0	0
	<i>Contingencies of Public Offices.</i>						
David Luck	Twelve months Salary, and allowance for two Servants, as Keeper of the Government Offices at Montreal, to the 31st December, 1849.....	126	0	0			
Maria Cross	do Salary as do at Quebec, to do	15	0	0			
Thos. D. Harington	On account of the contingencies, for the year ended 31st December, 1849.....	£3772	5	5			
Thos. Ross	do do do	200	0	0			
J. Porteous	Postages of the same, for the half year ended the 10th October, 1849	1448	0	8			
Thos. D. Harington.....	On Account of the contingencies for the year 1850.....	5420	6	1			
		500	0	0			
					6061	6	1
	Total Payments, Currency	£			35981	5	5

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

No. 15.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.

ENACTMENTS.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
55 Geo. III. Cap. 10...	A. DeSalaberry, Deputy Adjutant General, Militia	For payment of Pensions to Wounded Militiamen, for the year ending 31st October, 1849				358	4	3
6 Geo. IV. Cap. 8...	Monk, Coffin and Papineau, Prothonotaries, Montreal	Allowance for preparing Abstracts of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the District of Montreal, for the year 1848	64	15	0			
	Burroughs and Fiset, Quebec	do do do	34	0	0			
	Edwd. Barnard, Three Rivers	do do do	14	15	0			
						113	10	0
1st Wm. IV. Cap. 16	Rev. F. Signay, Roman Catholic Bishop	Allowance for Ground Rent of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec, from the 1st January to the 10th November, 1849, at £1111 2s. 0d. per annum	957	2	3			
	Rt. Rev. P. F. Turgeon, do...	Do do as do, from the 11th November to 31st December, 1849, at do	153	19	9			
						1111	2	0
2 Vic. Cap. 2	Wm. Ermatinger	Twelve months Salary as Superintendent and Inspector of Police, Montreal, to the 31st December, 1849,.....	300	0	0			
	Do	Twelve months Pay and Clothing of Two Policemen, to 31st December, 1849, including contingencies for the year 1848	167	10	6			
	W. K. McCord	Do Salary as Superintendent and Inspector of Police at Quebec, to 31st December, 1849	500	0	0			
	Wm. K. McCord and Wm. S. Sewell.....	Twelve months Pay and Clothing of Two Policemen, to 31st December, 1849, including Contingencies to 30th June, 1849.....	154	14	2			
	Dr. L. F. Tavernier	For a Grey Mare, purchased for the use of the Government	30	0	0			
						1152	4	8
4 Vic. Cap. 17 and 8 Vic. Cap. 55. }	John Porter	For payment of Interest on Debentures issued by the Quebec Turnpike Trust, for the year ended 31st December, 1849				2032	18	4
4 Vic. Cap. 16	T. F. Allard	Do of the do by the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Trust, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1849				570	0	0
8 Vic. Cap. 26	Receiver General	Amount paid for the destruction of 20 Wolves, at £2 10s. each				50	0	0
		Total Payments, Currency				£5387	19	3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 16.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.

ENACTMENTS.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>District Schools.</i>						
47 Geo. III. and } other Acts. }	Geo. Strachan.....	Twelve months' Salary as Master of the Brock District Grammar School, to the 31st December, 1849.....	100	0	0			
	John M'Intyre.....	do do Bathurst, to do	100	0	0			
	Rev. J. Taylor.....	do do Colborne, to do	100	0	0			
	Rev. J. Robb.....	do do Dalhousie, to do	100	0	0			
	William Kay.....	do do Eastern, to do	100	0	0			
	William Tassie.....	Six months' Salary, Gore, to the 30th June, 1848.....	£50 0 0					
	George Elmslie.....	Twelve do do to the 31st December, 1849.....	100 0 0					
	John Haldan.....	Six do Huron, to the 30th June, 1849.....	150 0 0					
	M. C. Crombie.....	Twelve do Home, to the 31st December, 1849.....	50 0 0					
	James Windeat.....	do do Johnstown, to do	100 0 0					
	Benjamin Bayley.....	Six do London, to the 30th June, 1849.....	100 0 0					
	S. Lightburne.....	Salary, Midland, from the 1st July, 1848, to 3rd September, 1849, at £100 per annum.....	£117 13 4					
	W. J. Irvine.....	do do from the 5th November to the 31st December, 1849.....	15 9 9					
	Robert Hudspeth.....	Twelve months' do Newcastle, to the 31st December, 1849.....	133 3 1					
	John Whitlaw.....	do do do Niagara, to do	100 0 0					
	William A. Ross.....	Six do do Ottawa, to 30th June, 1849	50 0 0					
	F. Gore.....	Twelve do do Simcoe, to 31st Dec. do	100 0 0					
	William Cockell.....	Six do do Prince Edward District Grammar School, to the 31st December, 1849.....	50 0 0					
	Rev. George Salmon.....	Twelve do do Talbot, to do	100 0 0					
	Alexander Burdon.....	Eighteen do do Victoria, to do at £100 per annum.....	150 0 0					
Paul J. Salter.....	Twelve do do Western, to do	100 0 0						
George Elmslie.....	Salary as do do Wellington, from the 1st July to the 14th August, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	£12 4 6						
E. M. Stewart.....	do do do from the 5th September, 1848, to the 31st December, 1849.....	132 1 4						
			144	5	10	1977	8	11
		<i>Maintenance of Light Houses.</i>						
7 Will. IV. cap. 96..	John M'Intyre.....	Salary as Superintendent of Light Houses.....	125	0	0			
	Thomas A. Begley.....	To enable him to pay the salaries of the various Lighthouse Keepers, to 31st December, 1849.....	1686	3	9			
	William Lyman & Co.	For Oil &c., supplied for the Light Houses ...	2439	3	11			
	Thomas A. Begley and others.	For supplies &c., furnished for the maintenance of the same.....	600	4	2	4850	11	10
7 Will. IV. cap. 1...	W. B. Jarvis, Sheriff, Home District.....	Being his allowance for attending the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto during Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michalmas Terms of 1849—48 days at 11s. 8d.				28	0	0
		<i>Militia Pensions.</i>						
7 Will. IV. cap. 103 } and 1 Vict. cap. 44 }	Receiver General.....	Payments made on account of the same for the year 1849.....				4407	8	8
		Total payments, Currency.....	£	11263	9	5		

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

No. 17.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of Services provided for by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
8 Vic. cap. 13 & 37, and 9 Vic. cap. 7	T. M. Radenhurst.	Treasurer of the Bathurst District, to make up the deficiency of the Fund for paying the Salaries of the Judge, &c., for the year ended the 30th June, 1849	186	9	10			
	H. C. Barwick	do of the Brock District, for the do	21	16	1			
	F. Ferguson	do of the Colborne do for the six months ended the 31st December, 1848.	27	9	6			
	Daniel O'Connor	do of the Dalhousie do for the year ended the 30th June 1849	190	19	5			
	R. Macdonald	do of the Eastern do for the do	208	17	5			
	Geo. Brown	do of the Huron do for the six months ended the 31st December, 1848	65	6	2			
	Jas. L. Schofield	do of the Johnstown do for the do 30th June, 1849	75	3	0			
	Jno. Harris and J. S. Buchanan	do of the London do for the do	89	18	2			
	Daniel Macdougall	do of the Niagara do for the year ended	145	10	1			
	Thos. H. Johnson	do of the Ottawa do for the do	246	9	6			
	David Smith	do of the Prince Edward do for the six months ended the do	94	17	6			
	Edmund Lally	do of the Smeoe do for the year ended	134	18	9			
	Henry Webster	do of the Talbot District, to make up the deficiency of the Fund for paying the Salaries of the Judges, &c., for the half year ended the 31st December, 1848	169	5	6			
	Henry Groff	do of the do for the year ended the 31st December, 1849	11	11	8			
	N. Reynolds	do of the Victoria District, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1848	183	19	1			
	J. B. Baby	do of the Western do for the year ended the 30th June, 1849	15	12	6	1867	18	2
	Wm. Hewatt	do of the Wellington do for the half year ended 31st December, 1848						
4 and 5 Vic, cap. 24	Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec.	Services on behalf of Prisoners accused of Felony.						
	G. F. Bowen, do St. Francis	do do in the half year ended the 31st December, 1848	16	17	3			
	James Green, Clerk of Crown, Quebec.	do do do do	9	3	4			
	A. M. Delisle, do Montreal	do do in the eighteen months ended 31st December, 1849.	155	10	2			
	Delisle and Brehaut, Clerk of Peace, Montreal.	do do do in the year ended	21	5	0			
	Ferrault & Doucet, Clerk of Peace, Quebec	do do in the do	50	4	0			
	H. B. Hughes, High Constable, Three Rivers	do do in the half year ended	5	12	6			
	Benj. Delisle, Superintendent, Montreal	do do in the do the 31st December, 1848	11	1	0			
	C. E. Shiller, Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal.	do do in the year ended 31st December, 1849	27	6	3			
	Wm. E. Logan	do do in the do	36	4	6			
8 Vic, cap. 16	Alex. Murray	Geological Survey.				332	14	0
	Thos. Hunt	Twelve months Salary, as Provincial Geologist, to the 31st December, 1849	555	11	0			
	W. E. Logan	do do as Assistant do to do	339	6	8			
		do do as Chemist, to the 30th September, 1849, at £300 per annum.	225	0	0			
		Disbursements on the Survey, during the year ended the 31st December, 1849	857	19	7			
		Carried over				1971	17	3
						4172	9	5

No. 17.—(Continued.)

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 69.....	W. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec Boston and Coffin, Sheriff, Montreal	<i>Brought over.</i> Expenses, Conveying Prisoners to Penitentiary, from Montreal to Kingston, in the eighteen months ended 30th June, 1849	263	7	9	4172	9	5
	J. G. Ogden, Sheriff, Three Rivers	do do do do for the half year ended the 31st December, 1848...	51	2	9			
	G. F. Bowen, Sheriff, St. Francis	do do do do for the half year ended the 31st December, 1848...	36	2	9			
9 Vic. Cap. 1, and 12 Vic. Cap. 27	W. L. Felton	Returning Officers.	29	18	0	380	3	3
	Thos. Austin	Fees and Disbursements as Returning Officer at the Election for the County of Sherbrooke, held in May, 1849 do do do do at the do do do do Chambly, in September, 1849	14	2	8	44	0	8
7 Vic. Cap. 16	C. J. E. Mondelet.....	Circuit Judges.	489	3	8			
	H. Guy	Salary as Circuit Judge for the District of Montreal, from the 1st January to the 23rd December, 1849, at £500 per annum	500	0	0			
	J. S. McCord.....	do do do do for the do to do to do to do to do to do	500	0	0			
	Wm. Power	do do do do for the District of Quebec, to do	500	0	0			
	J. C. Bruneau	do do do do for the do to do	500	0	0			
	J. A. Taschereau	do do do do for the do to do	500	0	0			
8 Vic. Cap 13	Chas. Elliot	Pensions to District Judges.	100	0	0	2989	3	8
	Wm. Falkner.....	Twelve months Pension as Retired Judge of the Western District, to 31st December 1849	75	0	0	175	0	0
10 and 11 Vic. Cap. 36.....	Mrs. Vallières de St. Real	Nine do do do of the Newcastle District, to 30th Sept., 1849, at £100 per annum				200	0	0
9 Vic. Cap. 27, and 12 Vic. Cap. 50	J. B. Meilleur	Twelve do do do to the 31st December, 1849.....						
	do	Common Schools—Canada East.						
	do	Twelve months Salary as Superintendent of Education, Canada East, to the 31st December, 1849.....				500	0	0
	do	To enable him to pay the salary of a Secretary, for the 9 months ended 31st March, 1849, at £175 per annum	49	15	0			
	do	do do do for the 9 months ended the 31st Dec., 1849, at £225 per annum	168	15	0			
	do	do do do for nine months Arrears of Salary between £175 and £225, from 1st July 1848 to 31st March, 1849.....	37	10	0			
	W. S. Williams	Three months Salary as Clerk, to 31st March, 1849, at £60 per annum	15	0	0	250	0	0
	do	Nine do do as Clerk, ended 31st December, 1849, at £175	131	5	0			
	do	do do do arrears, from the 1st July, 1848, to the 31st March, 1849, between £60 and £175 per annum.....	86	5	0			
	J. J. Lappare.....	Twelve months Salary as Messenger, lower story of the New Wing, Old Government House, Montreal, to 31st December, 1849				232	10	0
	J. B. Meilleur	Contingent Expenses of his office, for the quarter ended the 5th April, 1849,				75	0	0
	do	Purchase of Books for his Department	73	4	10			
	Desbarats and Derbshire	Printing and Stationery furnished the same, in the half year ended June 30, 1849	11	1	0			
	Jas. Porteous, Postmaster	Postages of his department, for the half year ended the 5th October, 1849.....	163	17	0			
	J. B. Meilleur	Towards the support of Common Schools in Canada East, for the first half year of 1849, including some arrears.....	137	16	3	385	19	1
		Carried forward.....				11389	2	0
			12826	11	1	7960	17	0
			12826	11	1			

No. 17.—(Continued.)

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9 Vict. cap. 20, and 12 Vict. cap. 83.....	Rev. E. Ryerson.....	Brought forward.....	420	0	0	7960	17	0
	do do.....	Common Schools—Canada West.	175	0	0			
	do do.....	Twelve months Salary as Superintendent of Education, to 31st December, 1849.....	60	0	0			
	do do.....	do do Allowance for a Clerk, to do do for a 2d Clerk, to do do.....	236	5	11	891	5	11
		Amount of the Contingent Expenses of his Office, including Postages, for the year ended the 5th October, 1849.....						
	Rev. H. H. Landon.....	Superintendent of Common Schools for the Brock District, being the amount to which that District is entitled for the year 1849.....	708	7	11			
	Rev. James Padfield.....	do do Bathurst do for do do.....	750	0	5			
	Elias Burnham.....	do do Colborne do for do do.....	578	2	6			
	Rev. John Flood.....	do do Dalhousie do for do do.....	392	10	2			
	Rev. William Fraser.....	do do Eastern do for do do.....	1013	3	8			
	Patrick Thornton.....	do do Gore do for do do.....	1390	0	10			
	Rev. C. Fletcher.....	do do Huron do for do do.....	422	11	5			
	Hamilton Hunter.....	do do Home do for do do.....	2203	14	8			
	William Elliot.....	do do Johnston do for do do.....	1156	5	0			
	John Strachan.....	do do London do for do do.....	1198	9	10			
	Dexter D'Everardo.....	do do Midland do for do do.....	1077	3	3			
	Rev. James Baird.....	do do Niagara do for do do.....	950	13	4			
	Thomas Higginson.....	do do Newcastle do for do do.....	1156	5	0			
	Thomas Donely.....	do do Ottawa do for do do.....	279	2	4			
	H. A. Clifford.....	do do Prince Edward do for do do.....	434	5	9			
	Rev. William Clark.....	do do Simcoe do for do do.....	637	11	1			
	William Hutton.....	do do Talbot do for do do.....	515	19	11			
	Alexander Allan.....	do do Victoria do for do do.....	616	13	4			
	George Duck, junr.....	do do Wellington do for do do.....	847	15	3			
	John Brown.....	do do Western do for do do.....	925	3	1			
	William Anglen.....	do do City of Hamilton, do for do do.....	190	0	2			
	A. T. M'Cord.....	do do do do do for do do.....	223	10	10			
	Duncan M'Kay.....	do do do do do for do do.....	423	19	2			
	William B. M'Lean.....	do do do do do for do do.....	48	5	1			
	Edward Masse.....	do do do do do for do do.....	57	16	3			
	Merick Sawyer.....	do do do do do for do do.....	68	5	11			
	David Brodie.....	do do do do do for do do.....	54	2	3			
	William Mattice.....	do do do do do for do do.....	78	4	7			
	Walter Chisholm.....	do do do do do for do do.....	30	16	8			
	W. W. Street.....	do do do do do for do do.....	46	5	0			
	Thomas M'Comick.....	do do do do do for do do.....	115	12	6			
	Lempriere Murray.....	do do do do do for do do.....	61	2	6			
	C. Hughes.....	do do do do do for do do.....	38	10	10			
	John Ferguson.....	do do do do do for do do.....	40	1	8			
	Rev. A. Clark.....	do do do do do for do do.....	36	3	0			
		do do do do do for do do.....	61	1	0			
		Carried over.....	18822	16	2	18717	17	0
			7960	17	0	7960	17	0

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 17.—(Continued.)

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	1892			1892			1892			1892		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9 Vic. cap. 20, & 12 Vic. cap. 88.	Rev. E. Ryerson.....	Brought over.....	1892	16	2									
	do	Common Schools West—Continued.	1500	0	0									
	do	Salaries and Contingencies of the Normal School at Toronto, for the year ended the 31st March, 1850.....	750	0	0									
	John Strachan.....	Salaries and Contingencies for the Model School at Toronto.....	10	0	0									
	Hamnet Pinhey.....	In aid of the School in the settlement of Mount St. Patrick, in the rear of Admaston.....	25	0	0									
		do of the Midland District Model School, for the year 1849.....	20	0	0									
		do of the Dalhousie.....				21127	16	2						
	Desbarats & Derbshire, Queen's Printer	For Printing 5000 Copies of the School Act for Upper Canada, in Pamphlet form, passed last session.....												
8 Vic. cap. 54.....	R. Peers.....	Agricultural Societies—Canada West.												
	R. Nicholls.....	do do for the year 1849.....				250	0	0						
	G. W. Baker.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
	Martin McMartin.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
	J. S. Wettenhall.....	do do do for the do.....				240	15	0						
	W. Atkinson.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
	R. Moderwell.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
	R. Watson.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
	John Stiles.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
	David Smart.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
	I. B. Crouse.....	do do do for the do.....				197	5	0						
	Elijah Ketchison.....	do do do for the do.....				223	10	0						
	J. Dougall.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
	Jno. Hurland.....	do do do for the do.....				250	0	0						
8 Vic. cap. 53, & 9 Vic. cap. 24.	L. G. Brown.....	Canada East.												
	Abraham Turgeon.....	Allowance to the Agricultural Society for the County of Beauharnois, for the year 1849.....				150	0	0						
	P. E. Dostaler.....	do do do for the County of Bellechasse, for the do.....				75	0	0						
	Joseph Meagher.....	do payable to him as the District Society for the District of Quebec, for the year 1849.....				500	0	0						
	Chas. Roy.....	do to the Agricultural Society for the County of Berthier, for the year 1849.....				150	0	0						
	E. Duchesnay.....	do do do Division No 1, County of Bonaventure, for do.....				75	0	0						
	J. B. Varin.....	do do do do Chambly, for do.....				75	0	0						
	A. Archambault.....	do do do do do Dorchester, for do.....				75	0	0						
	J. R. Lambly.....	do do do do do No 2, Huntingdon, for do.....				79	17	6						
	P. H. Moore.....	do do do do do for the County of Leinster, for the year 1849.....				122	0	0						
	Wm. C. Hanson.....	do do do do do Megantic, for do.....				150	0	0						
		do do do do do Missisquoi, for do.....				126	0	0						
		do do do do do Nicolet, for do.....				500	0	0						
	Jas. Gibb.....	do payable to him as the District Society for the Districts of Three Rivers and St. Francis, for the year 1849.....				150	0	0						
		do do County of Quebec, do for the.....				2902	17	6						
		Carried forward.....				46319	6	5						

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 17.—(Continued.)

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
8 Vic., cap. 53, & 9 Vic., cap. 24	F. N. Poulin O. Charnard A. G. Masse Thomas Jones Louis Bertrand Benjamin Poiray W. Aymer F. Boucher Jno. Wainwright L. Dumouchelle J. O. A. Turgeon J. N. A. Archambault A. Vandandaigne J. A. Mathieson Ignace Gill	<i>Brought forward</i> <i>Agricultural Societies, East—(Continued.)</i> Allowance, payable to Division No. 2, County of Rouville, for the year 1849. do do No. 1, do Richelieu, for the do do do No. 2, do do do do to him, as President of Division No. 2, County of Rouville, as the District Society for the District of Montreal, for the year 1849 do to Division No. 1, County of Rimouski, for the year 1849. do do No. 1, do Sherbrooke, for the do do do No. 2, do do for the do do do No. 2, do St. Maurice for the do do do No. 1, do Two Mountains, for the do do do No. 2, do do for the do do to County of Terrebonne, for the year 1849 do to Division No. 1, County of Vercheres, for the year 1849. do do No. 2, do do for the do do to County of Vaudreuil, for the year 1849 do do Yamaaska, for the do	2302	17	6	46319	6	5
9 Vic., cap. 53	H. C. Barwick Thos. M. Radenhurst F. Ferguson Daniel O'Connor R. McDonald J. Kirkpatrick J. S. Howard Geo. Brown, junior J. L. Schofield J. S. Buchanan Wm. Ferguson Daniel M'Dougall Z. Burnham Thos. H. Johnson David Smith Edmund Lally Henry Webster and Henry Groff N. Reynolds Wm. Hewatt J. B. Baby	<i>Expenses of Administration of Justice, Canada West.</i> Being the amount paid him, as Treasurer of the Brock District, for the expenses of the Criminal Justice in that District, to the 30th June, 1849. do do Bathurst do do to do do do Colborne do do to do do do Dalhousie do do to do do do Eastern do do to do do do do in part, Gore do do to do do do do in full, Home do do to do do do do in part, Huron do do to do do do do in full, Johnston do do to do do do do in part, London do do to do do do do do Midland do do to do do do do in full, Niagara do do to do do do do in part, Newcastle do do to 31st Dec'r, 1849 do do do in full, Ottawa do do to 30th June, 1849 do do do do Prince Edward do do to do do do do do do do do do do do do in part, Simcoe do do to do do do do in full, Talbot do do to do do do do in part, Victoria do do to do do do do in full, Wellington do do to do do do do do Western do do to do	494	8	7	3973	14	9
		<i>Carried over</i>	12229	18	4	62522	19	6

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 17.—(Continued.)

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9 Vic. Cap. 62	F. Glackemeyer	<i>Brought over.</i>				62522	19	6
9 Vic. Cap. 28	D. G. McDonell, Deputy Adjutant General, Militia Desbarats and Derbyshire. Jacques Viger.	Certain Contingencies of his Office, as Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Department, resident at Quebec, to look after the interest of the Crown, in the payment of the Quebec Loan and Interest, for the nine months ended the 30th September, 1849				50	5	9
12 Vic. Cap. 31		Being to enable him to pay sundry accounts for expenses of Court Martials in Canada West				8	17	8
12 Vic. Cap. 58		Amount of their account for furnishing six Register Books for Registrars, Canada West				27	18	0
12 Vic. Cap. 12	Joseph Bourret and Edward Clark, Commissioners Montreal Registry Act	Treasurer and one of the Commissioners appointed under this act, being on account of the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Commission for Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada				2100	0	0
12 Vic. Cap. 8	A. H. David	On account of the Contingent Expenses as Commissioners appointed under this act				646	4	10
	Do	Salary as Secretary to the Central Board of Health, at Montreal, from the 8th June to the 26th October 1849, at 25s. per item	176	5	0			
12 Vic. Cap. 54	C. P. Ladd	To enable the Commissioners to pay the expenses incurred by them up to the close of the Commission	158	0	0			
		Being the amount of his account for Weights and Measures, &c., furnished for the use of the Inspector of Weights and Measures				384	5	0
	E. Cook	do for Stamping Presses, Rules, Yards, &c., for the same	315	3	0			
	A. Bourne	do for Engraving Stamps, Measures, &c.	76	15	0			
	J. W. Dunscomb	To enable him to pay Messrs. F. Prowse and P. Perrott for making Brass, Copper and Wooden Standard Measures	25	15	0			
			166	4	10			
		<i>Court of Chancery.</i>				588	17	10
12 Vic. Cap. 64	Wm. H. Blake	Three months Salary as Chancellor, to the 31st December, 1849, at £1500 per annum						
	J. C. P. Esten	Salary as Vice-Chancellor, from the 29th September to do, at £1250 per annum	312	10	0			
	J. G. Spragge	Salary as Master, from the 10th September to do, at £500 per annum	255	8	8			
	Do	Salary as Registrar, from do to the 28th September, 1849, at £400 per annum	153	11	8			
	A. N. Buell	Salary as Registrar, from the 29th September to the 14th December, 1849, at do	29	13	0			
	J. S. Smith	Salary as Registrar, from the 15th to the 31st December, 1849, at do	83	13	10			
		<i>Court of Common Pleas, Upper Canada.</i>	18	9	7			
						844	6	9
12 Vic. Cap. 63	J. B. Macaulay	Difference of Salary between £1000 as Puisne Judge, and £1250 per annum, as Chief Justice of this Court, from the 15th to the 31st December, 1849	57	14	10			
	A. N. Buell	Salary as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, from the 15th to the 31st December, 1849, at £400 per annum	18	9	7			
		Total Payments, Currency				76	4	5
						67194	19	9

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

STATEMENT of the Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849, as provided for by the Act 12 Vict. cap. 32.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.						Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	s.	£	s.	d.
<i>Adjutant General of Militia Department.</i>										
D. G. M'Donell	Twelve months' Salary as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Canada West, to 31st December, 1849				500	0	0			
A. De Salaberry	do do East, to do				500	0	0			
Chas. Petitclair	do do Clerk, to do				130	0	0			
Joshua Thompson	do do do to do				175	0	0			
P. L. M'Donell	do do do to do				185	0	0			
Wm. Rowan	do do Messenger, to do				66	0	0			
E. W. R. Antrobus	do do Provincial Aide de Camp, to do				200	0	0			
Lt. Col. D. M'Donell } and A. De Salaberry }	Contingencies of their Department, for the six months ended the 30th June, 1849	83	0	4						
do	To pay L. Duvernay, for Printing 14700 copies of Certificates for Sergeants of Militia	55	2	6						
James Porteous	Postages for three quarters ended the 5th October, 1849	140	8	3						
					278	11	1			
<i>Legislative Council.</i>										
R. E. Caron	Twelve months' Salary as Speaker, to 31st December, 1849				1000	0	0			
C. E. DeLery	Nine do as Clerk, to 30th September, do at £500 per annum				375	0	0			
J. F. Taylor	Twelve months' Salary as Assistant Clerk, to do				350	0	0			
E. L. Montizambert	do as Law Clerk, to do				250	0	0			
Robert Lemoine	do as French Translator, to do				225	0	0			
F. S. Jarvis	do as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to 31st December, 1849				100	0	0			
O. Vallerand	Twelve months' Salary as Sergeant-at-Arms, to do				100	0	0			
Rev. W. A. Adamson	do as Chaplain and Librarian, to do				200	0	0			
Michael Keating	do as Head Messenger, to do				100	0	0			
Thos. Brooks	do as Door Keeper, to do				60	0	0			
Joseph Fenwick	Allowance as Messenger, during the past Session	45	0	0						
Antoine Lachance	do do do	45	0	0						
Edward Botterel	do do do	45	0	0						
					135	0	0			
C. E. DeLery	On Account of the Contingencies of the Legislative Council, as prayed for by address of that Body, dated 18th April, 1849	3000	0	0						
do	do do do 30th May, do	3000	0	0						
James Porteous	Balance of Postages for the quarter ended 5th October, do	566	13	6						
					6566	13	6			
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>										
A. N. Morin	Twelve months' Salary as Speaker, to 31st December, 1849				1000	0	0			
W. B. Lindsay	do as Clerk, to do				500	0	0			
G. B. Faribault	do as Assistant Clerk to do				400	0	0			
G. W. Wicksteed	do as English Translator and Law Clerk, to 31st December, 1849				350	0	0			
Henri Voyer	do as French Translator to do				250	0	0			
Geo. K. Chisholm	do as Sergeant-at-Arms, to do				100	0	0			
Felix Fortier	do as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to 31st December, 1849				150	0	0			
W. B. Lindsay	On Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, as per Address of that House, dated 8th February, 1849	5000	0	0						
do	do do do 24th March do	5000	0	0						
do	do do do 4th May do	3000	0	0						
do	do do do 30th do do	15499	18	11						
do	Being the amount required to meet the Sessional Allowance to Members of the Assembly for last Session	11421	3	0						
James Porteous	Balance of the Postages against the Legislative Assembly for the quarter ended the 5th October, 1849	1273	18	11						
					41195	0	10			
<i>Pensions to Officers and Servants of the Legislative Bodies of the two portions of the Province of Canada.</i>										
W. Ginger	Twelve months' Pension, as late Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council, Lower Canada, to the 31st December, 1849				66	13	4			
Louis Noreau	do as Messenger, do to do				20	0	0			
P. LaCroix	do as do do to do				18	0	0			
L. B. Pinquet	do as Clerk of Committees to House of Assembly, L.C., to do				66	13	4			
Samuel Waller	do as do do to do				100	0	0			
Frs. Rodrigue	do as Messenger, to do				18	0	0			
Louis Gagné	Nine do as do to 30th September, 1849, at £18 per annum				13	10	0			
William Coates	Twelve months' Pension as Writing Clerk, to House of Assembly, Upper Canada, to 31st December, 1849				133	6	8			
David Jardine	Pension as do from 1st January to the 20th November, 1849, at £133 Gs. 8d.				118	9	6			
John Bright	Twelve months' Pension, as Messenger, for the years 1848, 1849, at £20 per annum				40	0	0			
								594	12	10
<i>Carried Over</i>										
								56035	18	3

1850.

1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>						56035 18 3
	<i>Hospitals and other Charities.</i>						
Louis Massue.....	Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane Persons, Foundlings and Indigent Sick in the District of Quebec, on account of the expenses of those objects for the half year ended 30th June, 1849.....			337	12	6	
J. B. Trestler, Joseph Bourret, & C. S. Rodier } J. McDougall, J. B. Pothier, & D. G. LaBarre } Samuel Gerard	Commissioners for do in the District of Montreal, for the year 1849			1000	0	0	
	Commissioners for do do of Three Rivers, on account of Arrears, and up to 30th June, 1849.....			736	4	5	
Henry Jessopp	Amount of the Grant in Aid of the Montreal General Hospital, for 1849			1000	0	0	
M. A. Renaud and C. } A. Ogden	Amount of the Grant in aid of the Protestant Female Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1849			100	0	0	
E. Parent for Mrs. Quesnel } Susan S. Wilkes, and } M. Coffin.....	do do of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, Montreal, for Widows and Orphans, for do			100	0	0	
Henry Jessopp.....	do do to the Roman Catholic Asylum, Quebec, for do			100	0	0	
Augusta Durnford.....	Amount of the Grant in aid of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Montreal, for the year 1849.....			100	0	0	
Rev. H. J. Grasett.....	do do Protestant Male do Quebec, for do			100	0	0	
	do do University Lying-in Hospital, Montreal.....			50	0	0	
	On account of the Expenses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, for the year ended 31st December, 1849.....			3620	2	10	
Louis Massue.....	Treasurer and one of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, being the amount of the expenses of that Institution, for the do.....	4968	3	5			
Boston and Coffin.....	For conveying three Convicts from the Montreal Gaol to the Asylum at Beauport	10	10	10			
				4978	14	3	
	<i>Various Public Institutions.</i>						
A. F. Holmes.....	Aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill College.....			250	0	0	
P. H. Bardy.....	do do do at Quebec			100	0	0	
L. Boyer.....	do School of Medicine at Montreal.....			250	0	0	
Robert Symes.....	do Literary and Historical Society, at Quebec.....			50	0	0	
A. Larocque.....	do Natural History Society, at Montreal.....			50	0	0	
A. Stephenson.....	do Mechanics' Institute, at do			50	0	0	
John Harrington.....	do do do at Toronto.....			50	0	0	
John Willson.....	do do do at London, Canada West.....			50	0	0	
Thomas D. Harris.....	do Athenæum, at Toronto.....			100	0	0	
Thomas E. Campbell.....	do Provincial Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, for the year 1849.....	600	0	0			
Thomas G. Ridout.....	do do do of Upper Canada, for do	600	0	0			
				1200	0	0	
D. E. M'Donell.....	On account of the Expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for the year 1849.....			13800	0	0	
							12422 14 0
							15950 0 0
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						
	<i>Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, Canada East.</i>						
Henry Driscoll, Queen's Counsel..... } Dunbar Ross, Advocate.....	For services performed during the Criminal Term of February, 1849, at Montreal	14	0	0			
	do during the do of February and August, 1849, Quebec.....	173	16	8			
H. Judah.....	do during the do of February, 1849, at Three Rivers.....	18	10	0			
L. T. Drummond.....	To pay H. Driscoll, for a retaining fee, to secure his assistance in the prosecution of persons implicated in the burning of the Parliament House.....	25	0	0			
Edward Short.....	Being for services performed by him on the part of the Crown, in the District of St. Francis, between 19th April, 1848, and January, 1849.....	97	0	0			
James Green.....	do rendered as Clerk to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of offences committed on the High Seas, during the months of July and August, 1849.....	13	3	4			
				341	10	0	
	<i>Criminal Prosecutions, Canada West.</i>						
J. E. Small, Queen's Counsel..... } Skeffington Connor.....	For conducting the Crown business on the Spring Assizes, 1849, in the Midland, Western, and London Districts; and on the Fall Assizes, 1849, at Hamilton, in the Gore District.....	224	0	0			
John Ross.....	do on the do in the Gore and Home Districts; and in the do in the Western, London, and Home Districts	372	0	0			
	do at the Spring Assizes, 1848, in the Eastern and Bathurst Districts; at the Fall of 1848, in the Western and London; at the Spring of 1849, in the Victoria and Newcastle; and at the Fall of 1849, in the Niagara, Johnstown, Dalhousie and Bathurst Districts	330	10	0			
				926	10	0	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£		341	10	0	84408 12 3

1850.

1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	926	10	0	341	10	0	84408	12	3	
	<i>Criminal Prosecutions, Canada West.—(Continued.)</i>										
J. W. Gwynne.....	For conducting the Crown business at the Spring Assizes of 1849, at the Niagara District; and on the Fall Assize, 1849, at the Prince Edward, Victoria, and Newcastle Districts.....	120	10	0							
G. B. Lyon.....	do at the do in the Dalhousie do ...	16	10	0							
T. M. Radenhurst.....	do at the do in the Bathurst do ...	22	6	0							
	<i>Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies to Sheriffs, East.</i>				1085	16	0				
William S. Sewell.....	Nine months' Salary and Allowance for a Public Executioner, as Sheriff of Quebec, to 30th September, 1849, at £141 2s. per annum.....	105	16	0							
do do	On account of the Contingencies of his Office, for the year 1849.....	1706	15	0							
Boston and Coffin.....	Twelve months' Salary and Allowance for a Public Executioner as Sheriff of Montreal, to 31st December, 1849.	141	2	0							
do do	On account of the Contingencies of their Office, for the year 1849 and part of 1850.....	3535	1	7							
J. G. Ogden.....	Twelve months' Salary and Allowance for a Public Executioner, as Sheriff of Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1849.	113	6	8							
do	On account of the Contingencies of his Office, for the year 1849 and part of 1850	1201	14	0							
G. F. Bowen.....	Twelve months' Salary as Sheriff of St. Francis, to 31st December, 1849.....	55	11	0							
do	Balance of the Contingencies of his Office, for the year 1849, and on account of 1850.....	866	13	4							
Martin Sheppard.....	Nine months' Salary and Allowance for Travelling Expenses, as Sheriff of Gaspé, to 30th September, 1849, at £88 17s. 8d. per annum.....	66	13	3							
do do	On account of the Contingencies of his Office, for the year 1849.....	150	0	0				7942	14	4	
	<i>Coroners, Canada East.</i>										
B. A. & J. A. Panet	Twelve months' Salary as Coroner, at Quebec, to 31st December, 1849.	111	2	0							
do do	Amount of their Fees and Disbursements in the half-year ended the 30th June, 1849.....	258	8	4							
Jones and Coursol.....	Twelve months' Salary as Coroner, at Montreal, to 31st December, 1849	111	2	0							
do do	On account of their Fees and Disbursements, to do	418	16	0							
Valere Guillet	Twelve months' Salary as Coroner, Three Rivers, to do	55	11	0							
do	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements, for year ended do	171	8	7							
C. A. G. De Tounancour.	Nine months' Salary as Coroner, St. Francis, to 30th September, 1849, at £50 per annum	37	10	0							
do do	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in half year ended 30th June, 1849	11	4	4							
William Tilly.....	Twelve months' Salary as Coroner, County of Gaspé, to 31st December, 1849	27	15	4							
R. W. Fitton	Nine months' Salary as Coroner, County of Bonaventure, Gaspé, to 30th September, 1849, at £27 15s. 4d. per annum	20	16	6				1223	14	1	
	<i>Clerks of the Crown, Canada East.</i>										
James Green	Twelve months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown, Quebec, to 31st December, 1849	44	8	8							
do	Amount of his Fees and Allowances for the year ended 31st December, 1849	168	8	10							
A. M. Delisle.....	Twelve months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown at Montreal, to 31st December, 1849	44	8	8							
do	Amount of his Fees and Allowances for the year ended 31st December, 1849	168	4	6							
Edward Barnard	Twelve months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown at Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1849.	22	4	4							
do	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the year ended 31st December, 1849	19	15	4							
William Bell	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements, as Clerk of the Crown, St. Francis, in the half year ended 30th June, 1849	35	18	1				503	8	5	
	<i>Court of Appeals, East.</i>										
J. G. Barthe	Twelve months' Salary, and Allowance for Stationery, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to 31st Dec., 1849	140	0	0							
Frederick Mimes	Twelve months' Salary as Usher of the Court, to 31st December, 1849	30	0	0				170	0	0	
	<i>Carried over.....</i>				£	11267	2	10	84408	12	3

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 18.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	<i>Brought over</i>			11267	2 10	84408	12 3
	<i>Interpreters to the Courts, East.</i>						
Simeon Lelievre.....	Twelve months' Salary as Interpreter, Quebec, to 31st December, 1849	79	8 8				
Richard Dillon	Twelve months' Salary as Interpreter, Montreal, to 31st December, 1849	79	8 8				
François Bureau	Nine months' Salary as Interpreter, Three Rivers, to 30th Sept., 1849, at £27 15s. 4d. per annum ...	20	16 6				
				179	13 10		
	<i>High Constables, East.</i>						
Wm. Downes.....	Twelve months' Salary as High Constable at Quebec, to 31st December, 1849	40	0 0				
do	On Account of Services performed by him in the year ended 31st December, 1849	534	18 6				
Benjamin Delisle	Twelve months' Salary as High Constable at Montreal, for the year ended 31st December, 1849	40	0 0				
do	On Account of Services performed by him in the year ended 31st December, 1849	618	2 2				
Philip Burns	Twelve months' Salary as High Constable at Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1849 ..	30	0 0				
do	Amount of his Account for Services performed by him in the half year ended 30th June, 1849	164	8 2				
Eleazar Clark.....	Twelve months' Salary as High Constable at St. Francis, to 31st December, 1849	30	0 0				
do	On Account of Services performed by him during the year ended 31st December, 1849	60	0 0				
				1517	8 10		
	<i>Criers and Tipstiffs, East.</i>						
Frederick Mimeo	Twelve months' Salary as Crier and Tipstaff to the Courts at Quebec, to 31st December, 1849	42	4 4				
Geo. J. Stanley	Twelve months' Salary as Crier to the Courts at Montreal, to 31st December, 1849	22	4 4				
Peter Devins	Nine months' Salary as Tipstaff to the Courts at Montreal, to 30th Sept., 1849, at £20 per annum	15	0 0				
Pierre Portugais.....	Twelve months' Salary as Crier and Tipstaff to the Courts at Three Rivers, to 31st Dec., 1849	27	15 4				
				107	4 0		
	<i>Court House Keepers, East.</i>						
Patrick Lowe	Twelve months' Salary as Keeper at Quebec, to 31st December, 1849	60	0 0				
Amable Loiselle.....	do do at Montreal, to do	80	0 0				
Jos. Robitaille	do do at Three Rivers, to do	40	0 0				
Jno. M'Lellan	do do as Keeper of the Court Hall and Gaol at New Carlisle, to 31st December, 1849	40	0 0				
Thomas Tuzo.....	do do do at Percé, to do	40	0 0				
C. M. Hyndman.....	do do do and Crier to the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke, to 31st December, 1849	40	0 0				
				300	0 0		
	<i>Keepers of Gaols, East.</i>						
J. Maclaren.....	Twelve months' Salary and Allowance for two Turnkeys, as Keeper, at Quebec, to 31st December, 1849 ...	261	2 0				
Thos. M'Ginn	Nine do do at Montreal, to 30th September, 1849, at £218 17s. 8d. per annum	164	3 3				
Richard Gennis.....	Twelve do as do at Three Rivers, to 31st Dec., 1849	141	2 0				
Patrick Read	do do salary as do at Sherbrooke, to do	37	15 4				
				604	2 7		
	<i>Physicians to Gaols, East.</i>						
Joseph Morrin	Twelve months' Salary as Physician, Quebec, to 31st December, 1849	222	4 4				
Daniel Arnoldi	Salary as Physician, at Montreal, from 1st January, to 19th July, 1849, at £222 4s. 4d. per annum	122	11 8				
P. B. Beaubien	do as do at do from 31st July to 31st December, 1849, at do	92	19 10				
F. C. T. Arnoldi	Being for Temporary Attendance on the sick at the Montreal Gaol, between 19th July and 2nd August, 1849	15	0 0				
G. Badeaux	Twelve months' salary as Physician, at Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1849	55	11 0				
J. B. Johnston	do do as do at Sherbrooke, to do	40	0 0				
				548	6 10		
	<i>Prothonotaries, East.</i>						
Burroughs and Fiset.....	On account of their Disbursements at Quebec, for the year 1849	100	0 0				
Monk, Coffin & Papineau	Amount of their Disbursements at Montreal, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1849.....	391	17 0				
Edward Barnard	do of his do at Three Rivers, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849	96	17 1				
William Bell	do of his do at Sherbrooke, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1849	22	11 3				
Wilkie and Tremblay ...	do of their do at Gaspé, residing at Percé, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1849	28	5 0				
				639	10 4		
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£		15168	9 3	84408	12 3

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 18.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
	<i>Brought forward</i>				15163	9	3	84408	12	3	
	<i>Clerks of the Peace, East.</i>										
Perrault & Doucet.....	Amount of their Fees and Allowances at Quebec, for the year ended the 31st December, 1849	557	13	10							
Delisle & Brehaut	do of their do at Montreal, for the do ...	646	17	10							
H. B. Hughes	do of his do at Three Rivers, for the half year ended 30th June, 1849	243	5	5							
William Bell	do of his do at St. Francis, for the do ...	6	2	2							
Bebee, Wilkie & Tremblay	do of their do at Gaspe, to 30th June, 1849	78	1	0							
	<i>Clerks of Assize, West.</i>				1532	0	3				
Wm. Geo. Draper.....	For Services as Clerk of Assize on the Spring Circuit of 1849, at the Niagara, Eastern, Dalhousie, and Bathurst Districts	28	0	0							
Thos. A. M'Lean	do as do on the do at the Midland, Gore, and Victoria Districts; and on the Fall Assize at the Johnstown, Eastern, Ottawa, Dalhousie, and Bathurst Districts	116	16	3							
Wm. A. Campbell.....	do as do on the do at the Home District; and on the Fall Assize at the Niagara, Gore, and Home Districts	120	19	3							
James M. Horne	do as do on the do at the Western, London, Wellington, and Newcastle Districts ...	34	3	9							
Lawrence Hayden	do as do on the Spring Circuit of 1849, at the Johnstown, Talbot, Brock, and Huron Districts...	29	15	0							
Christopher Robinson ...	do as do on the Fall do at the Simcoe, District	5	1	3							
	<i>Circuit Courts, East.</i>				934	15	6				
A. Lafontaine.....	Being for the payment of rent of Court House, and other expenses at Aylmer, for the year 1849	38	0	9							
A. D. Bondy	One year's rent of Court House at Berthier, to 1st May, 1849, and other expenses for the year 1848	36	7	6							
L. Beaudry.....	On Account of the Contingencies of Court House at Beauharnois for the year 1849	70	17	6							
Henry Dalton.....	Being for rent and contingencies of Court House at Grand River, for the year 1848	20	10	0							
John Eden	One year's rent of Court House at Gaspé Basin, to 1st April, 1849, including other contingencies of 1848	30	0	0							
B. Lupien	Nine months rent of Court House at Gentilly, to 16th July, 1849	11	5	0							
P. Chalou	do do do at Kamouraska to 1st November, 1849, and other contingencies ...	18	3	4							
Wm. Hume	do of do do at Leeds, to the 1st of May, and other expenses	22	16	9							
J. Filteau	Six months do of do at Lotbiniere to do and other expenses	10	0	0							
Peter Cowan	Being to enable him to pay rent, fuel, &c., for the Court House at Missisquoi, for the year 1849	46	0	0							
J. C. Belleau	Rent of do at Magdalen Islands, for do	10	0	0							
R. Lelievre	do of do at Portneuf, to 1st May, 1849, and other expenses	12	10	0							
F. C. Cleve.....	do of do at Richmond, to January, 1849	7	10	0							
James Reeves.....	On account of certain expenses of do at Rimouski	10	0	0							
J. Fraser.....	One year's rent of do at Restigouche, to 24th July, 1849	20	0	0							
A. Bender	Rent and other expenses of do at St. Thomas, to 1st May, 1849	37	2	6							
L. G. DeLorimier	Six months rent of do at L'Assomption, to do ...	12	10	0							
John M'Gillis.....	Rent and other contingencies of do at St. Johns, to do	34	10	0							
C. A. Richardson	do of do at Stanstead, to 22nd May, 1849	11	0	0							
Thos. J. Taschereau	do of do at St. Marie de Beauce, to 1st July, 1849	10	11	3							
A. A. Vanfelson	Contingent expenses of do at Saguenay	12	10	6							
F. H. Lemaire	One year's rent of do at Two Mountains, to 1st June, 1849	25	0	0							
B. L. Lapage	do of do at Terrebonne, to 1st Sept., 1849	12	10	0							
J. O. Bastien	do of do at Vaudreuil, to 1st May, 1849, including certain other expenses	43	3	9							
H. A. Holland	do of do at Yamaska, to 8th Aug., 1849	25	0	0							
	<i>Circuit Allowances, East.</i>				587	16	10				
Representatives of the late Judge Bedard.....	Being his allowance for attending the Missisquoi Circuit	12	10	0							
Thos. C. Aylwin	do do Court of Queen's Bench, at St. Francis, in August, 1849	25	0	0							
Dom. Mondelet	do do do at do	25	0	0							
Thos. C. Aylwin	do do the Circuit Court at Portneuf, in September, 1849	12	10	0							
C. D. Day	do do do at Ottawas, in do ...	12	10	0							
	<i>Carried over</i>				£17705	13	10		84408	12	3

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 18.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	<i>Brought over</i>			17705	13 10	84408	12 3
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
James Brown	Nine months' Salary as Usher of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, to 30th September, 1849, at £20 per annum.....			£15	0 0		
Andrew Fleming	Three do as do to 31st December, 1849	5	0 0				
James Alexander	Twelve do as Keeper and Messenger, to do	20	0 0				
Alexander Ross	do do as Messenger to the Court of Chancery	60	0 0				
L. E. Pacaud	do do as Commissioner of Bankrupts, for the District of Three Rivers, to do	55	11 0				
J. Hallowell	do do as do St. Francis, to do	200	0 0				
Geo. F. Tremblay	Nine do as Joint Prothonotary at Gaspé, residing at Percé, to 30th September, 1849, at £50 per annum	200	0 0				
John Wilkie	Twelve do as do at New Carlisle, to 31st December, 1849.....	37	10 0				
C. C. Small	Being the contingent expenses disbursed for the Superior Courts and Offices, Osgoode Hall, at Toronto, in the half year ended the 30th June, 1849	50	0 0				
do	Being his fees as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, for the do	16	6 3				
George L. Allen, High Bailiff, Toronto	Being Expenses incurred by him in going to Fergus, in the Wellington District, to apprehend a party named Keenan, alias Benson, charged with having committed a Felony in Montreal	51	18 9				
Charles E. Shiller, Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal..	Being his allowance for attending the Criminal Terms of February and August, 1849; also, the January, April, July and October Quarter Sessions of 1849, at Montreal, including his fees on service of Sub-pœnas, &c.....	15	0 6				
		233	9 9	939	16 3	18645	10 1
Thomas Amiot	Twelve months' Salary as French Translator of the Laws, to the 31st December, 1849			350	0 0		
Alexander Thomson	do as Inspector of Chimneys at Three Rivers, to do			27	15 4		
L. O. Gamache	Six months' Salary as Keeper of a Dépôt of Provisions at Ellis Bay, on the Island of Anticosti, to 30th June, 1849			25	0 0		
Pierre Brochu.....	Nine do for residing on the Kempt Road, to 30th September, 1849, at £25 per annum.....			18	15 0		
Desbarats & Derbyshire } Queen's Printer.....	On account of Printing 8000 copies in English, and 4000 copies in French, of the Public General Acts of Canada, passed last Session			5000	0 0		
do	On account of the distribution of the various Acts of Canada, during the year 1849			450	0 0		
Jonathan Noble.....	Six months' Allowance for residing on Kempt Road, to 30th June, 1849			12	10 0		
F. A. Quesnel	Rent of the Building used by the Department of Public Works, at Montreal, from the 1st February, 1849, to 1st May, 1850, at £200 per annum, including £15 for Assessment.....	265	0 0				
Thos. A. Begley.....	Being to pay Insurance on Public Buildings at Montreal, Do Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., and J. W. Brent, for Insurance on do, at Toronto.....	57	0 0				
Thos. A. Begley.....	On account of Repairs to Public Buildings at Montreal and Toronto	151	2 6				
Joseph Grenier	do to at Montreal	147	19 9				
Henry Bulmer.....	do to at do	23	9 6				
Aitken & Morrison.....	For Whitewashing, &c. the do at do	76	11 0				
Thos. A. Begley	To pay G. F. Prowse, for Work done at Monklands	34	13 10				
David Luck	Being to enable him to pay for Fuel, and to meet other Contingencies connected with Public Buildings at Montreal	33	7 10				
Henry Sherwood	Rent of Elmsley House from the 15th November, 1849, to 15th August, 1850, at £250 per annum, including some trifling disbursements	100	0 0				
James Porteous	Postages against the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the three quarters ended 5th October, 1849	194	0 0	1082	15 5		
Jacques Brien.....	Nine months' Pension for Wounds received in the Public service, to 30th Sept., 1849, at £20 per annum...			13	15 3		
Margaret Powell	do as late House-Keeper of the Public Offices at Toronto, to do			15	0 0		
L. E. Pacaud	Arrears of Salary as Commissioner of Bankrupts, for the District of Three Rivers, from the 17th August to 31st December 1846, at £200 per annum			35	0 0		
J. B. Stanton.....	Increase Salary, as Clerk in the Inspector General's Office, from the 1st to the 31st January, 1848, at £25 per annum.....			75	1 4		
John Drysdale	do as do from 1st February 1848, to 31st December, 1849, at do			2	1 8		
				47	18 4		
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£		7155	12 4	108054	2 4

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 18.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
<i>Brought forward</i>					7155	12	4	103054	2	4
<i>Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)</i>										
Wm. R. Wright.....	Twelve months Salary as Clerk in Provincial Secretary's Department, to the 31st December, 1849.....				175	0	0			
Jno. W. Webb	do as Messenger to Provincial Registrar's Office, to do				66	0	0			
Geo. Boxall.....	do additional do as do to Governor General's Secretary's office, to do				10	0	0			
James Dorr.....	do as do Provincial Secretary's Office, East, to do				10	0	0			
J. Twamley	do as do do West, to do				10	0	0			
J. Thompson	do as do Receiver General's Office, to do				10	0	0			
P. Gaul	do as do Inspector General's Office, to do.....				10	0	0			
Antoine Hamel	Nine months' allowance to him and his wife, for the use of their land on the Island of Anticosti, for the service of the Trinity House, to 30th September, 1849, at £25 per annum.....				18	15	0			
F. X. Garneau	An aid to him for continuing his History of Canada				250	0	0			
Ed. Demers	Rent of the Parliament Buildings at Montreal, from the 1st November, 1848, to the 25th April, 1849, at £1500 per annum, including £80 for one year's Insurance	759	9	1						
M. J. Hayes	do of his Building occupied as the Parliament House, for six months ended 31st October, 1849, at £125 per month	750	0	0						
Joseph Hutton	Twelve months' Salary, as an additional Clerk in the Customs Branch, Inspector General's Office, to the 31st December, 1849				1509	9	1			
F. Glackemeyer.....	Salary at £150, from the 1st January to 28th February, and from the 1st March to the 31st December, 1849, at £200 per annum, as Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Office, at Quebec, to attend to the business connected with the Quebec Fire Loan.....				125	0	0			
W. C. Crofton	do as Secretary to the Board of Registration and Statistics, to do				191	16	2			
Helen M'Donell.....	Twelve months' Allowance to her, on the claim for Dower on certain property, taken by the Government, through the Welland Canal Commissioners, to 31st December, 1849				75	0	0			
Geo. Chaperon	To reimburse him for certain expenses incurred, and losses sustained, whilst acting as Commissioner for the Chemin des Caps				50	0	0			
W. K. Baird	Being to enable him to forward supplies of Seed Grain from Quebec, for the relief of the inhabitants of Gaspé and Bonaventure				34	10	0			
P. B. Dumoulin	Being arrears of Rent due him for the house occupied by the Commissioners for the House of Correction at Three Rivers.....				1000	0	0			
S. Brough	For services in the matter of inquiry into the Office of the Sheriff of the Colborne District				90	0	0			
David Luck	Being to enable him to meet certain contingent expenses as keeper of the Government House at Montreal	20	0	0						
do	Being a gratuity for extra services rendered by him during the months of April and May, 1849	12	10	0						
Glynn & Co.	For this sum paid Geo. Maul, Solicitor to the Treasury, London, for expenses in the case of Judge Bedard, £91 4s. 2d., sterling, or.....	110	19	5						
Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital... }	To this sum voted to make up the deficiency of this Fund to cover the Expenditure of that Hospital, in the year 1847 and 1848				149	9	5			
do	To cover the Expense of Admission in that Hospital, of cases of extreme distress among the Inhabitants of the city of Quebec and its vicinity, during the year 1848				505	10	1			
					56	1	3			
<i>Education.</i>										
Rev. R. R. Burrage	Twelve months' Salary and allowance for a Messenger and Contingencies, as Secretary to the Royal Institution, to 31st December, 1849.....	167	15	4						
Henry Boys, Bursar	Being the usual aid to the Upper Canada College, for the year 1849	1111	2	2						
F. A. Harper	do to the Queen's College, Kingston, for do	500	0	0						
C. Vandusen	do to the Victoria College, Cobourg, for do	500	0	0						
Rev. A. McDonell.....	do to the Regiopolis do Kingston, for do	500	0	0						
Total payments, Currency					2778	17	6	14301	16	3
					£	117355	18	7		

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

No. 19.

STATEMENT of Monies collected under the Provincial Acts 45 Geo. III. cap. 12, 51 Geo. III. cap. 2, and 2 Geo. IV. cap. 7; and of the Expenses incurred in supporting and improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, from the Basin of Portneuf in the District of Quebec, to the Division Line between the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, for the year 1849, under the Trinity Board of Montreal.

NAME.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.			Total Currency.			RECEIPTS.			Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Robert Armour	Nine months' Salary as Master, to the 30th September, 1849, at £125 per annum	93	15	0												
James Holmes	Salary as Registrar and Treasurer, from the 1st January to 29th May, 1849, at £125 per annum	51	17	1												
do	do from the 30th May to the 30th September, 1849, at £182 per annum	62	0	1												
P. H. Morin	Nine months' Salary as Harbour Master, to the 30th September, 1849, at £250 per annum	187	10	0												
H. G. Thompson	Six do as Water Bailiff, to the 30th June, 1849, at £75 per annum	37	10	0												
do	Three do as do to the 30th September, 1849, at £80 per annum	20	0	0												
Jas. Holmes, Registrar and Treasurer	On account of the Contingencies of the Board for the year, 1849.				452	12	2									
	To Balance carried to next year				250	0	0									
	Total Currency				510	11	11									
					1213	4	1									

By Balance brought down. £510 | 11 | 11

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 21.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1849, at Quebec and Montreal, under the Provincial Act 6 Will. IV. cap. 35, continued by Act of Canada, 8 Vict. cap. 26, and the Sums paid thereout to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.

QUEBEC.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Peter Sheppard	299	9	6	1856	19	2			
do	534	9	0	92	16	10			
Napoleon Casault	1250	0	0				1764	2	4
Peter Sheppard	56	1	3	505	10	1			
To Balance brought from last year				56	1	3			
Total Currency			£				561	11	4
							20	6	8
							2346	0	4
To Balance brought down..... £20 | 6 | 8									

MONTRREAL.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Samuel Gerrard	85	0	10				85	0	10
To Balance carried to next year	93	8	5				93	8	5
Total Currency			£				178	9	3
By Balance brought down..... £93 | 8 | 5									

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 22.

STATEMENT of Monies arising from the Sale of School Lands in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to an Act of Canada, 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 19, and of Warrants issued thereon between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1849.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rev. M. Harris	Being in part of the appropriation in aid of Grammar Schools in the Bathurst District, for the year 1849	100	0	0						
do Wm. Bettridge.....	do the amount payable to the Grammar School for the Brock District, for 1849.....	168	15	0	574	12	3	6467	16	11
do J. M. Rogers.....	do in part do for the Colborne do	100	0	0						
do J. S. Strong	do the amount do for the Dalhousie do	162	10	0						
do J. G. Geddes.....	do for 1849 do for the Gore do	315	0	0						
do James Morris	do in part do for the Johnstown do	230	0	0						
do B. Cronyn	do the amount do for the London do	195	0	0						
do Thos. Green	do for do do for the Niagara do	200	0	0						
do H. J. Grasett	do do do to enable him to pay the Salary of the Assistant Teacher of the Grammar School in the Home District, for 1849	50	0	0						
C. P. Treadwell.....	do in part of the appropriation in aid of Grammar Schools in the Ottawa District, for 1849	212	10	0						
do for Prince Edward do	do do do for do	97	10	0						
do for the Simcoe do	do do do for 1848 & 1849	152	10	0						
do for the Talbot do	do do do for do do	162	10	0						
do for the Arrears for former years for the Western District, and in part for 1849	do do do do	250	0	0						
do in part Huron do	do do do for do	90	0	0						
do the amount for Eastern do	do do do for do	191	5	0						
do A. Palmer	do Wellington do	50	0	0						
	To Balance carried to next year	2727	10	0						
	Total Currency	6445	4	2	9172	14	2	9172	14	2
	By Balance brought down.....									
	Total				£6445	4	2			

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850

No. 24.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada West, during the year ended 5th January, 1850, received between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, applicable to the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada West, under the Act of the Province, 8 Vict. cap. 72.

PAYMENTS.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.															
	£	s.	d.	By Net Amount unexpended, brought from last Year			Receipts this Year.		No. of Licenses.	Amounts.		Expenses of Collection.		Net Revenue.		Currency.			
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To Alexander Simpson, Cashier, Montreal Bank, being to enable him to meet further demands, &c., for payments of Balances due parties in Canada West, for Rebellion Losses	400	0	0																
To L. M. Viger, Receiver-General, being to pay interest on Debentures issued under the Provincial Act, 8 Victoria, chapter 72.	1200	0	0																
To Balances carried to next year	24299	2	9½																
BATHURST DISTRICT				298	10	0	68	42	6	3	256	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	
BROCK do				395	0	0	62	50	11	9	284	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	
COLBORNE do				208	0	0	44	40	17	0	167	13	0	13	0	167	13	0	
DALHOUSIE do				540	0	0	93	82	10	0	457	10	0	10	0	457	10	0	
EASTERN do				396	0	0	73	396	0	6	335	13	6	6	6	335	13	6	
GORE do				1349	10	0	215	152	10	0	1197	0	0	0	0	1197	0	0	
do do				628	10	0	127	86	1	3	542	8	9	9	9	542	8	9	
do do				848	0	0	114	106	10	0	741	10	0	0	0	741	10	0	
do do				801	0	0	128	101	18	6	699	1	6	6	6	699	1	6	
do do				1004	0	0	161	114	8	6	889	11	6	6	6	889	11	6	
HURON do				183	10	0	39	30	11	3	152	18	9	9	9	152	18	9	
JOHNSTOWN do				547	10	0	106	74	1	6	473	8	6	6	6	473	8	6	
KENT do				313	0	0	64	45	6	3	267	13	9	9	9	267	13	9	
LONDON do				705	0	0	108	93	2	6	611	17	6	6	6	611	17	6	
do do				154	10	0	36	24	6	3	130	3	2	2	2	130	3	2	
MIDLAND do				1410	0	0	216	138	16	10	1271	3	9	9	9	1271	3	9	
NEWCASTLE do				312	10	0	54	46	3	1	266	6	11	11	11	266	6	11	
do do				910	0	0	164	51	0	9	240	19	3	3	3	240	19	3	
NIAGARA do				103	0	0	20	18	10	0	89	10	4	4	4	89	10	4	
OTTAWA do				114	0	0	20	20	8	3	93	11	9	9	9	93	11	9	
PRINCE EDWARD do				276	0	0	67	39	10	0	236	10	0	0	0	236	10	0	
SIMCOE do				276	0	0	50	42	0	0	234	0	0	0	0	234	0	0	
TALBOT do				412	10	0	82	61	1	6	351	8	6	6	6	351	8	6	
VICTORIA do				203	0	0	61	41	12	6	251	7	6	6	6	251	7	6	
WESTERN do				627	13	6	134	89	9	1	544	4	5	5	5	544	4	5	
WELLINGTON do																			
Totals				13844	13	6	2367	1753	1	2	11591	12	4	4	4	11591	12	4	
Less—So much credited thereof in account for the year 1848								6863	2	2									
do So much unpaid, for the year 1849								415	8	10									
Off—amount deducted as unpaid for the year 1848								7278	11	0									
do do								468	7	9									
Add—Amount received during the month of January, 1850, being part of the Revenue of 1850, but received within the period of this account											4781	9	1	1	4781	9	1	1	
do do											5317	14	7	7	5317	14	7	7	
Total Currency	£	25899	2	9½												10099	3	8	
By Balance brought down																£	25899	2	9½
																£	24999	2	9½

F. HINCKS, Inspector-General.
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, April, 1850.

Appendix (C.) 1850.

Appendix (C.) 1850.

No. 25.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada East, received between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1850, and of the Payments made thereout to the different Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, during the year ended 31st January, 1850, as authorized by Act of the Province, 8 Vict. cap. 72.

P A Y M E N T S.	Currency.			R E C E I P T S.												Currency.						
	£	s.	d.	No. of Licenses.				Gross Collections.			Expenses of Collection.			Net Revenue.			£	s.	d.			
To Amount paid sundry District Treasurers, on account of Municipal purposes, for the year 1848 and 1849.....	5260	0	0														5988	4	4			
To Balance carried to next year.....	3588	10	1																			
D I S T R I C T S.																						
MONTREAL, No. 1 Division				223	975	12	6	60	15	0	914	17	6									
do No. 2 do				284	1028	15	0	68	10	0	955	5	0									
QUEBEC				177	752	5	0	61	1	9	691	8	3									
THREE RIVERS.....				30	131	5	0	18	10	0	112	15	0									
ST. FRANCIS.....				23	100	12	6	10	15	0	89	17	6									
GASPE				18	78	15	0	4	10	0	74	5	0									
				705	3062	5	0	224	1	9	2888	3	3									
Less—So much unpaid for the year 1849								14	5	0												
Or—So much deducted as unpaid for year 1848.....								8	5	0												
Add—This amount received on account of year 1850														£	2832	3	3					
E. Demers, City Treasurer, Montreal, being a refund of over payment on this account.....															4	2	6					
Total Currency.....	8948	10	1														2836	5	9			
By Balance brought down.....																				£3588	10	1

By Balance brought down..... £3588 | 10 | 1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 26.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1849, in Canada West, and of the Payments made therefrom, as authorized by the Provincial Act, 9 Vict. cap. 65.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rev. H. J. Grasett	1020	17	7				1817	4	10
Do	750	0	0						
J. W. Brent	250	0	0	2757	0	0			
W. M. Westmacott	750	0	0	293	19	2	2463	0	10
Do	250	0	0				165	11	11
F. M. Hill	500	0	0						
Do	300	0	0						
Do	500	0	0						
Total Currency				4445	17	7	4445	17	7
To Balance brought down									
				£165	11	11			

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

No. 27.

STATEMENT of the amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1849, in Canada East, and appropriated towards the Payment of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, by the Provincial Act, 9 Vict. cap. 65.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To this Amount paid by the Receiver General on account of Interest due on Debentures issued under this Act, in Payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada East	458	8	11	419	0	0	51	8	7
Do				45	16	2			
Total Currency	458	8	11				373	9	10
To Balance brought down							33	16	6
							458	8	11

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, April, 1850.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix (C.) 1850.

No. 28.

STATEMENT of the Monies received from the Rate or Duty imposed by the Provincial Act, 12 Vict. cap. 6, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, including an amount received from the Imperial Government, and the Sums paid thereout for providing Medical Assistance, and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination, during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1849, including also the Expenses of Quarantine at Grosse Isle and Quebec.

Table with columns: TO WHOM PAID., EXPENDITURE., Amount., Total Currency., RECEIPTS., and Currency. Rows include items like 'Emigration', 'Quarantine', and 'Total Currency' with associated financial figures.

By Balance brought down..... £075 | 9 | 7

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, April, 1850.

Appendix (C.) 1850.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and 31st January, 1850, on account of the Expenditure under the Estimates for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, as provided for by Acts 8 Vict. cap. 69, 9 Vict. cap. 63, 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 34, 11 Vict. cap. 8, and 12 Vict. cap. 5.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Estimate 1845, 8 Vic. Cap. 69.</i>							
Thos. A. Begley.....	On Account of the Grant for Building a Bridge over the River Champlain		9	4	6		
William Buell	do for the Dover Road; and for the Erection of Toll Gates on the same		93	9	4		
Thos. A. Begley.....	Balance of the Grant for the Owen Sound Road		11	0	0		
W. D. Hall	do of do for Piers at Port Stanley Harbour, &c		196	17	5		
Robert Stanton	do of do for the Repairs and Erection of Light Houses		45	1	11		
						355	18 2
<i>Estimate 1846, 9 Vic. Cap. 63.</i>							
Jno. Molson and others ..	On Account of the Grant for Deepening the Channel of Lake St. Peter		295	1	6		
C. F. Fournier	To pay the Widow of Etienne Fournier for Provisions furnished in relieving the Officers and Crew of the Barque 'Thames'		35	0	0		
						330	1 6
<i>Estimate 1847, 10 & 11 Vic. Cap. 34.</i>							
Thomas A. Begley.....	On account of the Grant for the Kennebec Road		60	14	7		
Geo. Prescott and others	do do for the Chatham Bridge		1433	8	8		
Thomas A. Begley.....	Balance of do for the Owen Sound Road		19	15	7		
do	do do for the Shannonville Bridge ..		16	0	0		
Charles Lussier.....	For Timber furnished for the Fencing of the Court House at St. Hyacinthe		40	0	0		
Thomas A. Begley.....	On Account of the Grant for the Metis and Matane Road		9	5	0		
						1579	3 5
<i>Estimate 1848, 11 Vic. Cap. 8.</i>							
D. McDonell and A. DeSalaberry.....	Contingent Expenses of Adjutant General of Militia Department, in the half year ended the 31st December, 1848		82	7	6		
Louis Noreau	Three months' Pension as Messenger, to do	5	0	0			
Representatives of Jos. Bolduc.....	Pension as Messenger, from 1st October to 29th November, 1848, at £18 per annum	2	18	8			
Louis Gagné	Three months do as do to 31st December, 1849 ..	4	10	0			
David Jardine	do do as Writing Clerk, to do	33	6	8			
			45	15	4		
<i>Hospitals and Other Charities</i>							
Louis Massue	Expenses of the Insane, Foundlings, and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec, in the half year ended 31st December, 1848	481	0	0			
J. B. Trestler and others	do of the do at Montreal, in the do ...	403	8	8			
John M'Dougall, J. B. Pothier, and Denis G. LeBarre	On Account of the same at Three Rivers, in the do ...	340	0	0			
Rev. H. J. Grasett ...	Balance of the Expenses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, to do	529	11	9			
Dr. Walter Telfer	Salary as late Physician and Superintendent to do ...	15	16	0			
Louis Massue	Balance of the Expenses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1848	1158	18	6			
			2928	14	11		
<i>Education.</i>							
F. A. Harper	Balance of the Grant to Queen's College, Kingston, for the year 1848	250	0	0			
Rev. F. Pilote	do to the College at St. Anne de la Pocatière, for do	150	0	0			
Alex. M'Donoll	Three months' Salary as Master of the Indian School at St. Regis, to 31st December, 1849	12	10	0			
Henry Jessopp	Balance of Grant to the National School at Quebec, for do	55	11	1			
H. Boys, Bursar	do Upper Canada College, for do	555	11	1			
Rev. A. M'Donell	do Regiopolis College, at Kingston, for do	250	0	0			
	<i>Carried over</i>	£	1273	12	2	3056	17 9
						2264	18 1

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	<i>Brought over</i>	1273	12	2	3056	17	9	2264	18	1
	<i>Education.—(Continued.)</i>									
P. Langlois	Balance of Grant to the British and Canadian School at Quebec, for 1848.....	100	0	0						
John Duval	do to the Education Society at Quebec, for do...	140	0	0						
Rev. P. M. Mignault	Amount of do to the Chambly College for do ...	300	0	0						
					1813	12	2			
John Wilson	Grant to the Mechanics' Institute, London, C.W., for 1848	50	0	0						
John A. M'Donald	do to the do Kingston, for do	50	0	0						
					100	0	0			
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Amelia Sharpe	Pension due Wm. Sharpe, from the 1st October to 31st December, 1848, at £20 per annum	4	1	6						
Pierre Brochu	Three months allowance for residing on Kempt road, to 31st December, 1848	6	5	0						
Jonathan Noble	Six do for do to do	12	10	0						
Helen M'Donell	Nine do Annuity, from 1st April to 31st December, 1848, at £50 per annum	37	10	0						
L. O. Gamache	Six do as Keeper of the Depot of Provisions, at Ellis Bay, on the Island of Anticosti	25	0	0						
F. A. Quesnel	Three months rent of the Building used by the Department of Public Works at Montreal, to 1st February, 1849	50	0	0						
Charles Garth	For repairs to Public Buildings, at do	17	7	9						
G. F. Prowse	do to do at do	56	1	7						
Thomas A. Begley	do and care of do at do	100	0	0						
Trudeau and Grenier	do to do at do	129	8	5						
H. Munroe & Co	Work done for the new Wing, old Government House at Montreal	59	14	9						
Robert Scott	Purchase of an Engine for the use of do.....	124	0	0						
Alex. M'Donald & others	On account of sundry repairs, fencing, &c., at Monklands	1084	13	8						
Felix Glackemeyer	Rent of an office, &c., at Quebec, as Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Office, to look after the interests of the Crown, as respects the Quebec Fire Loan, from the 9th September to the 31st December, 1848	36	18	5						
Geo. Brown	Secretary, and one of the Commissioners of Inquiry, Provincial Penitentiary, being the balance of the Salaries, and other expenses of that Commission...	1589	6	0						
Wm. Bennet, City Treasurer, Quebec.	Assessment on Public Property in the City of Quebec... Being for a draft on Halifax, to remit that amount to the Provincial Treasurer of Nova Scotia, as being the proportion due by Canada, towards the support of the Light Houses on the Islands of St. Paul and Scatterie, for the year 1848	92	14	7						
D. Davidson, Cashier, B. N. A. Bank, Montreal	On account of fencing the Court House at St. Hyacinthe	578	6	4						
Charles Lussier	Balance of their account for subscription to the Canada Gazette, &c., in the half year ended the 31st December, 1848	33	2	10						
Desbarats and Derbyshire, Queen's Printer	Being for making up a Report of Cases in Bankruptcy for the District of Montreal	27	13	9						
D. R. Wood, Clerk, Bankrupt Court, Montreal	On account of repairs to Gaols and Court Houses in Lower Canada	13	15	6						
Thomas A. Begley		37	10	0				4115	19	7
	<i>Administration of Justice.</i>									
Wm. S. Sewell	Balance of his contingencies, as Sheriff of Quebec, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1848	894	11	11						
Boston and Coffin	do of do at Montreal, to do	153	16	2						
J. G. Ogden	do of do at Three Rivers, to do	129	0	5						
G. F. Bowen	do of do at St. Francis, to do	233	3	0						
B. A. & J. A. Panet	Amount of their Fees and Disbursements, as Coroner at Quebec, to the 31st December, 1848.....	328	13	8						
Valiere Guillet	do of his do as do Three Rivers, to do	63	9	0						
C. A. G. DeTonnancour	do of his do as do St. Francis, to do	7	3	4						
R. W. Fitton	do of his do as do Gaspé, to do	22	2	0						
James Green	Amount of his Fees and allowances, as Clerk of the Crown, at Quebec, to 31st December, 1848.....	83	3	5						
Wilkie & Tremblay	do of their do as do Gaspé, to do	15	18	7						
Peter Devins	Three months' Salary, as Tipstaff to the Court at Montreal, to 31st December, 1848	5	0	0						
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 1938	2	0	9086	9	6	2264	18	1

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 29.- (Continued.)

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	1938	2	0	9086	9	6	2264	18	1
	<i>Administration of Justice.—(Continued.)</i>									
Wm. Downes.....	On account of services performed by him as High Constable, Quebec, during the year ended the 31st December, 1848	398	13	1						
Philip Burns	Balance of his do at Three Rivers, to do	174	3	4						
Eleazar Clark	do of his do at St. Francis, to do	128	15	11						
Monk, Coffin & Papineau	Balance of their account as Prothonotary, Montreal, to 31st December, 1848.....	210	8	1						
Burroughs & Fiset	do of their do as do Quebec, to do	261	0	0						
Wilkie and Tremblay ...	do of their do as do Gaspé, residing at Percé, to do	13	16	5						
do	do of their do as do New Carlisle, to do	34	8	0						
Perrault & Doucet.....	Amount of their Fees and allowances, as Clerk of the Peace at Quebec, in the half year ended 31st December, 1848	305	7	0						
H. B. Hughes	do of his do as do Three Rivers to do	224	17	3						
Bebec, Wilkie & Tremblay	do of their do as do Gaspé, residing at Percé, to do	43	6	9						
do	do of their do as do New Carlisle, to do	51	5	8						
James Reeves.....	Contingencies as Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rimouska, for the year 1848	11	2	6						
A. Lafontaine.....	Alterations &c., to do at Ottawa.....	22	5	4						
P. Chalou	Three months' Rent of do at Kamarouska, to 1st February, 1849	3	15	0						
Edward Mann.....	Contingencies of do at Carlton, County of Bonaventure, for the years 1845, 6, 7 and 8	80	0	0						
Edward C. Jones	For services as Clerk of Assize at the Gore, Newcastle, and Colborne Districts in the Fall of 1848	47	10	0						
C. C. Small	Fees &c., as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas at Toronto, in the half year ended 31st December, 1848.....	63	12	0						
do	Fuel and other contingencies of the Superior Courts and offices in Osgood Hall, Toronto, to do	117	1	6						
	<i>Charges authorised under Act 12 Victoria, Chap. 5.</i>				4129	9	10	13215	19	4
J. B. Meilleur, Superintendent of Education, C. E. Commissariat Department Canada	On account of Common Schools for the years 1847 and 1848, and for repairs and erection of School Houses during the same period							24154	7	11
Sundry Persons	To this Amount due that Department, on Account of advances for Lands ceded to the Crown by the Indians in Canada West, Return Duties on Cattle, &c., £39,131 19s. 4½d. sterling.....							47610	11	4
Emigration Account	Amount paid them on account of various services as exhibited in Statement No. 26, of the year 1847... ..							22195	9	10
	Balance of the Expenses incurred for that Service during 1848, as per statement No. 33, of that year				7224	8	5			
	LESS—This Amount received from the Imperial Treasurer, on account of the expenses of Emigration for that year, say £1500 sterling: at 24s. 4d. currency, equal to				1825	0	0			
								5399	8	5
Hon. J. H. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands	Amount paid him on account of the sum of £20,000 appropriated towards the expenses attending the formation of the New Settlements in the Eastern and Western section of the Province.....							14550	0	0
	<i>Total payments, Arrears, currency</i>							£ 129390	14	11

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

No. 30.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province, for the years 1848 and 1849.

HEADS OF REVENUE.		NET REVENUE.										EXPENDITURE.										Explanations on Increase or Decrease.
1848, Currency.		1849, Currency.		Increase.		Decrease.		Causes of Increase or Decrease.		1848, Currency.		1849, Currency.		Increase.		Decrease.		Heads of Expenditure.				
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		
Net Customs	30438 7 4	412626 18 5	108268 11 1	7413 15 6		{ Caused by a lesser number of Shop Licenses having issued in Canada East this year; and the reduction from 2d. to 1d. per gallon on Stills.	166014 12 2	180125 1 7	14110 9 5													
Net Excise	28545 12 2	21131 16 8						39866 9 4	33604 14 2						261 15 2							
Territorial	3181 0 10	9368 14 7	6987 13 9				37073 0 11	35981 5 5						1091 15 6								
Light House Duty	1041 6 8	1009 9 7					6313 7 1	5387 19 3						925 7 10								
Bank Imposts	12479 1 0	10763 4 6					9652 19 3	11263 9 5	1610 10 2													
Public Works	24057 16 9	42615 1 7	18557 4 10				90766 8 2	67104 19 9						23571 8 5								
Militia Commissions	4110 0	21 5 1					2820 12 7							2820 12 7								
Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizure	1400 9 3	1315 9 2					571 9 10							571 9 10								
Interest on Public Deposits	163 18 2						9883 17 1							9883 17 1								
Casual Revenue	4377 5 6	14379 3 4	10001 17 10				102528 7 1							102528 7 1								
Totals, Currency	£379645 7 8	513431 2 11	143215 7 6	9429 12 3			£459491 3 6	450919 8 2	139076 18 2	141054 13 6												

For Payments under these Estimates, see Statement No. 29.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

No. 31.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1849, and 31st January, 1850, in Payment of various Indispensable Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, and for which a provision is required.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Mounted Constabulary Force.</i>							
E. R. Fabre, Mayor of the City of Montreal.	Being towards the maintenance of an increased Police Force, as authorized in Council, the 10th May last	1000	0	0			
C. Wetherall and W. K. McCord, Special Magistrates	Being to enable them to purchase Horses for the use of the Police	1125	0	0			
W. K. McCord	do to pay for a Horse and the necessary Saddlery for Police purposes	48	8	9			
Respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance	do for 50 sets of Saddlery equipments, issued by the Ordnance Department for the same service	402	7	9			
C. Wetherall	do for the Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., for do	423	18	2			
do	On Account of the Pay and Contingent Expenses of the Police for the months of May, June, July, and August 1849.....£1257 6 1						
R. B. Johnson.....	do do do of the do for the 4 months ended 31st December, 1849... 1753 19 5						
R. B. Johnson.....	To pay Arthur Auger late of Mounted Police, for stoppages on Horse and Saddlery.....	7	14	0			
do	do F. X. Bois, the same	13	2	0			
do	do J. W. McAlpine, the same.....	5	10	0			
do	do for Fur Caps and Gloves	40	4	6			
C. Wetherall	Hire of a Horse &c., whilst acting as Special Magistrate	17	9	0			
J. R. Audy.....	Being an account of work required to be done to the premises rented by the Civil Government, for the use of Mounted Police	36	5	0			
Thos. A. Begley.....	One quarters Rent of Barracks in Water Street, Montreal, due 28th November, 1849	62	10	0			
do	For Repairs to the same	130	5	8			
Win. Kell	Rent of Stables used by the mounted Police, from 16th June, 1849, to 16th January, 1850	236	13	8			
do	Rent of a House used as Barracks, by the same, from 22nd June, 1849, to the 2nd January, 1850	193	6	8			
Seraphino Geraldi	Six months' Rent of the Barracks used by do to 1st November, 1849... 75 0 0	75	0	0			
Thos. A. Begley, & others	For Repairs, &c., done to Bonsecour Market, for the use of Troops occupying that Building.....	242	2	9	7071	3	5
<i>Special Services.</i>							
Hon. F. Hincks, W. H. Blake & L. T. Drummond	Amount advanced to them on account of special services	1750	0	0			
David Luck.....	On account of certain expenses incurred at the Old Government House, &c., Montreal	240	0	0			
C. Wetherall and W. K. McCord	Being compensation for their services as Special Magistrates, and for certain expenses incurred by them in that capacity, between 20th April, and 25th September, 1849	831	5	0			
R. B. Johnson	Salary as Special Magistrate, Montreal, from the 25th September, to 31st December, 1849, at 20s. per diem	98	0	0			
W. Ermatinger and R. B. Johnson	To enable them to meet certain Contingent expenses as Special Magistrates, Montreal	100	0	0			
A. M. Delisle.....	Being to remunerate him for his services on the Inquiry into the late Disturbances in the city of Montreal, in April, 1849.....	146	5	0			
Geo. Futvoye	do do for assistance rendered by him in investigating the disturbance originating in the burning of the Parliament Buildings, from the 20th June, to 1st August, 1849, at 20s. per diem	43	0	0			
C. J. Coursol	do do for do in do from the 10th May to 19th June, 1849, at do	41	0	0			
W. Ermatinger	do as compensation for services performed by him, in connection with and growing out of the disturbance of the public peace in the city of Montreal, from 25th April to 28th September, 1849	100	0	0			
R. S. M. Bouchette.....	Being as compensation for services performed by him, in connection with and growing out of the disturbance of the public peace in the city of Montreal, from 25th April to 28th September, 1849	25	0	0			
John J. Drew.....	The same	10	0	0			
J. Haworth.....	The same	10	0	0			
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					3394	10	0
John Hammill	Being for Loss sustained by him on his Contract for building Bridges across the Grand River	150	0	0			
Calvin, Cook & Co.....	do for Towsage on the St. Lawrence Canals	1750	0	0			
Thos. A. Begley.....	To pay John Bostwick in full of his claim for Land taken for the use of the London and Port Stanley Road	25	0	0			
do	do A. G. Lajoie, for Survey of the Chambly Canal ..	120	5	6			
<i>Carried over.....</i>		£ 2045	5	6	10465	18	5

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	2045	5 6	10465	13 5
	<i>Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)</i>				
Thomas A. Begley.....	To pay Lajoie, for Survey of the Lachine Canal	18	6 4		
do	do do of the Shoals and Rapids between Prescott and Montreal	100	0 0		
Joseph Lesslie	do for repair of Roads within the liberties, city of Toronto	966	18 8		
W. H. Merritt	Being to enable him to defray expenses of a mission to Halifax on matters relating to the Commercial interests of the Province	100	0 0		
do	do Travelling expenses incurred by him in proceeding to New York, Boston and Washington, on a special mission respecting the same objects.....	50	0 0		
Lieut. Col. Ord. Royal Engineers	do for services on the boundary of the United States	100	0 0		
F. T. Coxworthy, Assistant Commissary General	do the amount of an account for Provisions, supplied by the Commissariat at Quebec, for the relief of certain sick and destitute Indians from New Brunswick.....	7	17 4		
L. Boyer.....	Additional amount to the School of Medicine and Surgery at Montreal	50	0 0		
Fraser, Special Constable	Amount for bringing five Prisoners from Sault Ste Marie to Toronto..	61	13 9		
Rev. C. F. Cazeau, Secretary, Archbishop Quebec	Being to enable him to pay for the Provisions, Clothing, &c., purchased for the relief of the Montagnais Indians	450	0 0		
Desbarats & Derbshire, Queen's Printer	Balance for Printing the General Acts of Canada	40	2 0		
do	On account of Printing the local and private Acts.....	1000	0 0		
do	Binding 48 volumes of the Statutes of Canada, 1st Session, 3d Parliament	16	16 0		
do	Printing done for the Board of Registration and Statistics	400	0 0		
do	On Account of General Printing, and Subscription to the Canada Gazette, &c., for the year 1849	2256	16 9		
C. J. E. Mondelet	Salary as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Lower Canada, from 24th to 31st December, 1849, at £1000 per annum.....	21	13 8		
Geo. Vanfelson	do as do of the do same period as do at do	21	14 9		
R. H. Gairdner	Difference of do between £555 11s. as Provincial Judge, District of St. Francis, at £750; as Puisne Judge of same Court, from 24th to the 31st December, 1849	4	4 6		
	<i>Expenses attending the Removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto.</i>			7714	9 3
Hon. John Hamilton.....	For Transport of Government Officers and their families.....	450	0 0		
McPherson & Crane	do per Steamer Commerce.....	253	0 0		
Capt. Gordon	For Charter of Steamer Britannia	372	17 6		
Gooderham & Worts.....	Transport per steamer Western Miller.....	365	15 0		
John Torrance & Co.....	do per steamer Ottawa	542	17 6		
Hooker, Holton & Co.....	do per steamer Free Trader	256	10 6		
H. Jones & Co.....	do per steamer Dawn	450	0 0		
R. Tinning.....	Amount of his account for Wharfage and Cartage of Government effects	305	1 3		
W. M. Gorrie.....	do of his do for the same.....	229	9 8		
R. Maitland	do of his do for the same.....	196	1 4		
George Harper	For Repairs and Alterations to the Government House	350	0 0		
George Robertson	do do do	39	3 3		
Alexander Manning	do do to Public Buildings	550	0 0		
A. Hamilton	For Painting and Glazing	100	0 0		
Jean Benoit	To Repairs Legislative Buildings	50	0 0		
Reid & Smith.....	do do to Elmsley House	225	0 0		
H. Searle.....	For Paper Hangings, for do	15	19 0		
John M'Gee.....	Tinsmith work for the Public Buildings	91	16 0		
Ross, Mitchell & Co.....	For Carpets	101	6 0		
Shaw, Turnbull & Co.....	The Same	33	8 7		
G. H. Cheney.....	For Grates and Hardware	80	11 3		
Hayes, Brothers.....	For Stoves, Grates, &c	68	18 0		
Thos. A. Begley	To enable him to pay certain expenses of removal	1186	0 10		
M. Cameron, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Public Works.....	To meet expenses connected with the removal	250	0 0		
A. M'Nabb.....	To pay Jos. Simard for Packing Cases	36	8 8		
Robert Benn	For do furnished to N. Godard	24	19 2		
A. Patrick	For do for freight and packing cases	32	5 9		
A. M'Ewan	For do to pay expenses on account of removal	32	0 0		
J. Benoit.....	For packing cases.....	23	14 10		
Chisholm & M'Donald	do do	1000	0 0		
E. B. Gilbert	Furniture supplied to the Public Offices	30	0 1		
Jean Benoit	For work done, and materials furnished for the Public Offices	50	0 0		
	<i>Total payments, Currency</i>			7974	4 2
				£26154	6 10

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, April, 1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

Appendix
(C.)
1850.

No. 32.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1850, in which the year 1849 is included.

	Currency.			Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Loans to Incorporated Companies.</i>									
Cobourg Harbour Company	11277	8	10	1825000	0	0			
do G. S. Boulton's Account	3850	12	6	1366165	1	0			
Desjardins Canal Company	30065	19	8	759258	19	8			
Erie and Ontario Railroad Company	7914	2	1	135210	0	0			
Grand River Navigation Company	825	11	2						
Granham Academy	438	2	8						
Oakville Harbour Company	2267	18	11						
Port Hope Harbour Company	1188	4	7						
Tsy Navigation Company	1941	0	3				4085684	0	8
									454117
									1 11½
<i>Provincial Works.</i>									
St. Lawrence Canals	1459789	2	4						
Welland Canal	1426102	14	3						
Chambly Canal and River Richelieu	80857	5	3						
Lake St. Peter	73558	15	5						
Burlington Bay Canal	50208	6	6						
Ottawa Works	109044	16	6						
Harbours and Lighthouses	252497	3	3						
Improvement of the Trent	139276	11	0						
Roads and Bridges, Upper Canada	508757	10	3						
do Lower Canada	295375	12	2						
Provincial Penitentiary	34207	15	1						
Miscellaneous Works	33212	14	1½						
				4462868	6	1½			
				112061	0	8			
Losses by Public Works and otherwise				161200	10	11			
Rebellion and Invasion Claims, Canada West	20000	0	0						
do Canada East	8455	10	11						
Quebec Loan	99995	0	0	20000	0	0			
Lunatic Asylum	26750	0	0	8455	10	11			
Law Society	6000	0	0	99995	0	0			
				26750	0	0			
				6000	0	0			
							161200	10	11
									6½
Carried over							4700951	13	
									£

No. 32.—(Continued.)

Brought over.	Currency.		Currency.		Currency.		Currency.	
	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.
<i>Special Funds Investments.</i>								
Clergy Reserves Fund, Canada West, 5 per cent. Provincial Debentures.....	167247	0	4795428	18	213465	0	4700951	13
do do within the Province.....	44464	11		44	123445	14		6
do do new Sales.....	117100	0			54055	8		3
do do Canada East, 5 per cent. Provincial Debentures.....	58301	6			7098	9		5
do do within the Province.....	1900	0			9403	1		7½
do do new Sales.....	2360	0			13170	1		3
Grammar School Fund.....	31962	6			2940	12		1½
do do Special Account.....	1590	0			543	4		3
Jesuits' Estate Fund.....	59715	0			32614	6		9
Cullers' Fund, Quebec.....	4750	0			6443	4		2
Indian Fund.....	52720	13	536056	17	1590	0		0
				6½	51023	11		1
					5542	16		8
					66650	4		5
Marrage Licenses, Canada West.....	165	11			5600	0		0
do do Canada East.....	33	16			24299	2		9½
Montreal Harbour Company.....	814	8			9588	10		1
Baring, Brothers & Co.....	2289	5			2824	12		0
Tonnage Duty, Quebec.....	20	6			492	3		5
Trinity Fund, Quebec.....	122	10			62306	10		7
Bossanquet, Franks & Co.....	171	15			121793	10		9½
Crown Lands' Department.....	6908	11			975	3		7
Bank of England.....	243	6			30978	2		10
do do Investment.....	62366	10			478	14		11
Unprovided Items.....	26154	6			71	14		7
Services of 1850.....	1530	10			322	1		3
Cash Account.....	48189	7			510	11		11
Lunatic Asylum Fund.....	1862	8			98	8		5
Emigration, 1847.....	28809	1			146	16		1
Unprovided Public Works.....	29880	5			315	7		5
Windsor Harbour Tolls.....	1027	13			189	15		3
Scugog Road Tolls.....	1256	6						
			211896	9			254440	10
				1½				10½
Total Currency			5543981	19			5543981	19
				0½				0½

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

No. 33.

STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions made from the Revenues constituting the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for Expenses of Management, Collection, Return Duties, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1850.

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
OUT OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.					
<i>Port of Montreal.</i>					
William Hall	Salary, as Collector, from 5th January to the 24th April, 1849, at £700 Sterling, per annum, and from 25th April, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £750, Currency, per annum	781	0 4		
R. H. Hamilton	do as Landing Surveyor, for year ended 5th January, 1850, at £400 Sterling	486	13 4		
Thomas Thain	do as 1st Landing Waiter, from 5th January to the 13th November, 1849, at £100, Sterling, per annum, being half-pay, as absent on leave	103	2 9		
do	do as ditto, from 14th November, 1849, to the 5th January, 1850, at £200, sterling, per annum	37	1 2		
Henry Pratt	do as 2d Landing Waiter, for the year ended 5th January, 1850, at £200 Sterling	249	6 8		
James Mills	do as acting 1st Landing Waiter, from 5th January to the 13th November, 1849, at £100 sterling, per annum	108	2 9		
do	do as Tide Surveyor, from 5th January to the 13th November, 1849, at £75 Sterling, per annum, being half pay, in consequence of receiving the above half of 1st Landing Waiter's Salary	77	7 0		
do	do as ditto, from 14th November, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £150 Sterling, per annum	27	16 0		
J. W. Oliver	do as 1st Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, for the year ended the 5th January, 1850, at £200 Sterling	243	6 8		
John Lewis	do as 2d Clerk for ditto, at £175 Sterling	212	18 4		
John N. Travers	do as 3d Clerk, from 5th January to the 16th November, 1849, at £75 Sterling, per annum, being half pay, as absent on leave	78	2 10		
do	do as do, from 17th November, 1849, to the 5th January, 1850, at £150 Sterling, per annum	26	4 5		
C. P. Stone	do as 4th Clerk, for year ended the 5th January, 1850, at £100 Sterling, per annum	121	13 4		
H. W. King	do as Clerk to Landing Surveyor, for do do at £100 Sterling, per annum	121	13 4		
J. Mallon	do as Acting Landing Surveyor's Clerk, from 5th January to 16th November, 1849, at £75 Sterling, per annum	78	2 10		
Henry Fletcher	do as Acting Tide Surveyor, from 5th January to 13th November, 1849, at £75 Sterling, per annum	77	7 0		
do	do as Acting Tide Waiter, from 14th November, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £20 Sterling per annum	3	14 1		
do	do as do for day pay, at £3 12s Sterling	4	7 7		
John Goodbody	do as do from 5th January to the 13th November, 1849, at £20 Sterling, per annum	20	12 7		
do	do as do for day pay, £30 Sterling	36	10 0		
Alexander Henderson	do as do for year ended the 5th January, 1850, at £20 Sterling	24	6 8		
William Scholes	do as Acting Locker, &c., for year ended do at £62 Sterling	75	8 8		
<i>Provincial Salaries.</i>					
E Vennor	Salary, as Clerk, for year ended 5th January, 1850	130	0 0		
Robert Hampson	do as do for do do	150	0 0		
J. J. King	do as Appraiser, for do do	150	0 0		
Leon Globinsky	do as do for do do	125	0 0		
William McNider	do as ex-Warehouse Keeper, for do	125	0 0		
John Gray	do as Preventive Officer at Lachine for do	100	0 0		
Jane Scholes	do as Housekeeper, for do do	54	15 0		
Samuel Halloway	do as Messenger, from 5th January, to the 7th June, 1849 at £50 per annum	21	3 1		
Thomas Seeveright	do as Acting do from 8th June to the 14th June, 1849, at £50 per annum	0	19 2		
Adam Drysdale	do as Messenger, from the 15th June, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £50 per annum	27	17 0		
William Hall	To enable him to pay the Salary of ten Tide Waiters, for year ended 5th January, 1850	198	6 8		
do	do to pay Tide Waiters attendance at Bonded Warehouse, for do	277	19 3		
do	do to pay do for Boarding Vessels, for do	457	15 0		
do	do to pay for Stationery, Fuel, &c., &c., for do	207	7 1		
<i>Carried over</i>		£ 5010	1 4		

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	5010	1	4			
	<i>Provincial Salaries.—(Continued.)</i>						
William Hall.....	To enable him to pay John Douglas, for Assisting Landing Waiters, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	46	0	0			
do	do to pay A. Shaw, for Rent of Examining Warehouse, to 1st May, 1849.....	100	0	0			
Reid & Co	For repairs to Custom House.....	68	3	6			
					5224	4	10
	<i>Port of Quebec.</i>						
Henry Jessopp	Salary as Collector, from 5th January to the 24th April, 1849, at £1000 Sterling, per annum, and from 25th April, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £750 Currency, per annum	893	16	8			
Charles G. Stuart	do as Landing Surveyor, for year ended 5th January, 1850, £500 Sterling.....	610	0	0			
John Bruce	do as First Clerk, for do £300 Sterling	366	0	0			
James Prendergast	do as Second do for do 250 do	305	0	0			
Charles Secretan	do as Third do for do 200 do	244	0	0			
Francis Thompson	do as Fourth do for do 100 do	122	0	0			
Edward Bartlett	do as Clerk to Landing Surveyor, for do 100 do	122	0	0			
John Fletcher	do as Landing Waiter and Searcher, 1st class, for do 350 do	427	0	0			
John P. Meara	do as do 2d class, for do 200 do	244	0	0			
Charles E. Allen	do as do do for do 200 do	244	0	0			
John Fife	do as Tide Surveyor for do 150 do	183	0	0			
Thomas Lambert	do as Tidesman, for do 20 do	24	8	0			
James Carmichael	do as do for do 20 do	24	8	0			
K. M'Cauley	do as Messenger, for do 365 days at 4s do	89	1	2			
Henry Kavanagh	do as Sub-Collector, Gaspé, for do £150 do	183	0	0			
John Fraser	do as do New Carlisle, for do 120 do	146	8	0			
E. Flynn	do as Coast Officer at Percé, for do 40 do	49	16	0			
P. Gauvreau	do as do at Father Point, for year ended 22d June, 1849, at £50 Sterling.....	61	0	0			
Henry Jessopp	For Boat at Gaspé, season of 1848, £73 0s. 5d. Sterling	89	1	8			
do	For Office rent, &c., at Gaspé, New Carlisle, £27 15s. 7d. Sterling.....	33	17	9			
do	For Boatmen, Fuel, &c., £130 0s. 3d. Sterling	159	4	6			
George Henderson	Salary as Clerk, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	182	10	0			
N. N. Ross	do as do do	136	17	6			
J. C. Belleau	do as Acting Sub-Collector, at Magdalen Islands, for do	146	0	0			
James Sealy	do as Acting Head Locker, from 13th January, to 15th May, 1849, 117 days at 4s. Sterling, and from 16th May, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £125 Currency, per annum.....	108	9	9			
E. Mann	do as Coast Officer, at New Carlisle, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	50	0	0			
H. M'Hugh	do as Weigher for do do	50	0	0			
Thomas Lambert	do as Assistant Tide Surveyor, balance due for the season of 1848.....	25	0	0			
John Turner	do as Packer, Examining Warehouse, from 10th May, 1849, to the 5th January, 1850, at £100 per annum	65	13	2			
George Barnston	Salary as Preventive Officer, at Tadousac, from 1st November, 1848 to 1st November, 1849.....	60	16	8			
A. Gaudry	On account of Salary as Appraiser	60	0	0			
Henry Jessopp	To enable him to pay the wages of Lockers and Weighers, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	246	15	10			
do	do do do of Tide Waiters, for do do	102	10	0			
do	do do do the Board of do for do do	350	10	0			
do	do do do the wages of extra Boatmen, for do do	100	0	0			
do	do do do for Steam-boat duty, for do do	95	8	4			
do	do do do for Boats at Gaspé, New Carlisle and						
do	Magdalen Island, for do do	113	9	4			
do	do do do for Postages, Stationery, &c., for do do	126	2	10			
do	do do do for Rent of Custom House, from 1st						
	May, 1848, to 1st November, 1849, at £250 per						
	annum	£375	0	0			
	Less—Received from C. E. Levy, for Rent of Vault, from do						
	to do at £40 per annum.....	£60	0	0			
	do Received from Corporation, for 6 months' Rent, 1st						
	November, 1848	75	0	0			
		135	0	0			
do	To Rent of Examining Warehouse, from 1st November, 1848, to 1st	240	0	0			
	November, 1849	105	0	0			
Thomas Lambert	Salary as Tide Waiter, for year ended 31st December, 1849.....	50	0	0			
James Carmichael	do as do do do do	50	0	0			
					7085	5	2
	<i>Carried forward</i>				£12309	10	0

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>					12809	10	0
<i>Port of St. Johns.</i>							
William McCrae	Salary as Collector, from 1st January, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £500 per annum	506	17	0			
do	Office Rent and Fuel, from do to do at £50 per annum.....	50	13	8			
do	Incidental expenses, Enregistering Bonds, &c.	116	7	3			
James W. Taylor	Salary as Surveyor, from 1st January, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £200 per annum.....	202	14	9			
Benjamin Burland	do as Gauger, from do to do at £125 per annum.....	126	14	3			
William Leggatt	do as Landing Waiter, from do to do at £100 per annum.....	101	7	5			
L. C. Vandal	do as do from do to do at £70 per annum.....	70	19	2			
Thomas Watkins	do as Clerk, from do to do at £100 per annum.....	101	7	5			
Francis Crispo	do as Assistant Clerk, from do to do at £75 per annum.....	78	0	7			
Leon Fournier	do as Appraiser, from do to do at £125 per annum.....	126	14	3			
					1479	15	9
<i>Port of Philipsburg.</i>							
P. P. Russell	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	200	0	0			
do	Allowance for Office Rent and Fuel, for do	25	0	0			
do	Stationery, &c., for do	2	5	4			
J. Henderson	Salary as Surveyor, for the year ended 1st January, 1850.....	75	0	0			
					302	5	4
<i>Port of Coteau du Lac.</i>							
W. B. Simpson	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850				400	0	0
<i>Port of Stanstead.</i>							
James Thompson	Salary as Collector, for year ended 1st January, 1850	125	0	0			
do	Allowance for Office Rent, for do	25	0	0			
do	Contingencies for do	10	12	5			
Andrew Patton	Salary as Surveyor, for do	50	0	0			
William M'Gowan	do as Preventive Officer for do	40	0	0			
Matthew Dixon	do as do at Georgeville, for do	30	0	0			
William G. Cowie	do as do from the 1st January to 11th September, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	34	4	7			
F. J. Parker	do as do from 12th September, 1849, to 1st January, 1850, at £50 per annum	15	15	5			
					390	12	5
<i>Port of Beauce.</i>							
Thomas J. Taachereau	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850				75	0	0
<i>Port of Dundee.</i>							
L. H. Masson	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	200	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	12	14	4			
J. H. Smyth	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	75	0	0			
D. Leahey	do as do from 5th January to 5th December, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	45	16	8			
					393	11	0
<i>Port of Lacolle.</i>							
Thomas Gordon	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	100	0	0			
do	Allowance for Boat at the River Station, for the year do	10	0	0			
do	do for Office Rent, for do do	20	0	0			
do	For his Expenses to Plattsburgh	0	9	6			
Edward Marsh	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					180	9	6
<i>Port of Compton.</i>							
R. Vincent	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	10	0	0			
do	Contingencies for do do	8	6	3			
					93	6	3
<i>Carried over</i>					£ 15504	10	3

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>				15504	10	3
	<i>Port of Clarenceville.</i>						
Charles Short	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	20	0	0			
Andrew Holden	Salary as Preventive Officer, for do do	16	0	0			
					136	0	0
	<i>Port of Hemmingford.</i>						
G. N. Johnson	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	10	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	4	10	0			
					89	10	0
	<i>Port of Huntingdon</i>						
James Botham	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, &c., for do do	12	0	0			
					112	0	0
	<i>Port of Russelton.</i>						
John Davidson	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	125	0	0			
do	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do	20	0	0			
Thomas Kennedy	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 5th January to 24th June, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	23	9	1			
					168	9	1
	<i>Port of Eaton.</i>						
H. F. Moore	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	10	0	0			
do	Stationery, &c., for 1847, short credited him.....	1	12	1			
					86	12	1
	<i>Port of Frelighsburg.</i>						
A. Kemp	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do	20	0	0			
					120	0	0
	<i>Port of Potton.</i>						
J. H. M'Vey.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent and Fuel, for do do	18	0	0			
					118	0	0
	<i>Port of Sutton.</i>						
Benjamin Seaton.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for do	20	0	0			
					95	0	0
	<i>Port of St. Regis.</i>						
S. S. Finden	Salary as Collector, from 5th January to 16th May, 1849, at £125 per annum	45	6	10			
W. B. Gwynn	do as do from 17th May, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £125 per annum	79	13	2			
do	Office Rent, for year ended 5th January, 1850	25	0	0			
do	Travelling Expenses from Port of Belleville	2	10	0			
H. J. Macdougall.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
					277	10	0
	<i>Port of Anherstburg.</i>						
F. Caldwell	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Store and Office Rent, for do do	12	0	0			
James Hamilton	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					162	0	0
	<i>Port of Belleville.</i>						
W. B. Gwynn	Salary as Collector, from 5th January to the 16th May, 1849, at £125 per annum.....	45	6	10			
S. S. Finden	do as do from 17th May, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £125 per annum	79	13	2			
do	Office Rent, for year ended 5th January, 1850	15	0	0			
do	Office Furniture, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do	22	10	3			
Late H. Baldwin	Travelling Expenses, Stationery, &c., omitted to be credited him, for 1848.....	3	10	10			
Henry Easton	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 5th February, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £75 per annum.....	68	15	0			
					234	16	1
	<i>Carried forward</i>				£ 17054	7	6

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				17054	7	6
	<i>Port of Bath.</i>						
Colin Mackenzie	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, from 5th Jany. 1848, to 5th January, 1850, at £6 per annum	12	0	0			
do	Postages of Parcels, Printed Forms	0	13	5			
John Cameron	Salary as Landing Waiter, for year ended 5th January, 1850	50	0	0	162	13	5
	<i>Port of Brockville</i>						
W. F. Meudell	Salary as Collector, from 6th January to the 5th December, 1849, at £250 per annum	229	3	4			
do	Office Rent, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	25	0	0			
do	Stationery, Fuel, &c., for do	16	11	9			
do	Wm. Elwell's Travelling Expenses	0	15	0			
William J. Duff	Salary as Acting Collector, from 6th December, 1849, to 5th January 1850, at £250 per annum	20	16	8			
do	do as Surveyor, from 6th January to 5th December, 1849, at £75 per annum	68	15	0			
A. Dixon	do as Landing Waiter, for year ended 5th January, 1850	50	0	0	411	1	9
	<i>Port of Bond Head.</i>						
Edward Clarke	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....				50	0	0
	<i>Port of Chippawa.</i>						
O. J. Macklem	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January 1850	200	0	0			
do	Office Rent and Fuel, for do do	25	0	0			
do	do at Falls of Niagara, for do	7	10	0			
J. Macdonald	Salary as Landing Waiter and Searcher, for do	100	0	0			
G. Nicholson	do as Surveyor, for do	50	0	0			
H. N. Warren	do as Landing Waiter, for do	50	0	0	432	10	0
	<i>Port of Cornwall.</i>						
Guy C. Wood	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	100	0	0			
Angus M'Donnell	do as Landing Waiter, for do	50	0	0	150	0	0
	<i>Port of Cobourg.</i>						
W. H. Kittson	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	226	10	0			
do	Office Rent, from 29th October, 1847, to 5th January, 1850, at £12 10s. per annum	£27	5	8			
	Less—this amount credited him, from 29th October, 1847, to the 5th January, 1849, at £5 per annum	5	18	5			
		21	7	3			
Joseph Bertram	Salary as Surveyor, from 6th January, to 5th March, 1849, at £20 per annum	8	6	8			
Henry M'Carty	do as Landing Waiter, from the 6th March to 5th December, 1849, at £50 per annum	37	10	0			
James M'Carroll	do as Landing Waiter, from 6th December, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £50 per annum	4	3	4			
Herbert Lennon	do as Landing Waiter, from 6th January to 5th November, 1849, at £50 per annum	41	13	4	339	10	7
	<i>Port of Chatham.</i>						
William Cosgrove	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	125	0	0			
do	Warehouse Rent, for do 1st September, 1849.....	20	0	0			
Carter Johnstone	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 16th January to 15th April, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	12	10	0			
L. C. Kearney	do as Landing Waiter, from 19th May to 19th September, 1849, at £50 per annum	16	13	4	174	3	4
	<i>Port of Dickenson's Landing.</i>						
John Verner	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1850.....	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	18	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	5	2	1			
do	Allowance for a Boat	10	0	0			
William Elwell	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 6th January to 5th August, 1849, at £50 per annum	29	3	4	162	5	5
	<i>Carried over</i>				£18936	12	0

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>					18936	12	0
<i>Port of Dunnville.</i>							
W. B. Shehan	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent for do do	12	0	0			
do	Fuel, Postage, Stationery, &c., for do do	9	8	11			
S. Amsden	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	75	0	0			
James Wright	Salary as do from 5th July, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £75 per annum.....	37	10	0			
					233	18	11
<i>Port of Fort Erie.</i>							
Honble. James Kirby	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850,	150	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	15	0	0			
do	Fuel, for do do	3	15	0			
Edmund Anderson	Salary as Surveyor, for do do	75	0	0			
Orange Schryer	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					293	15	0
<i>Port of Gananoque.</i>							
Ephraim Webster	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	6	0	0			
do	Fuel, for do do	2	2	0			
Edward Nulty	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					158	2	0
<i>Port of Goderich.</i>							
John Galt	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	15	0	0			
					115	0	0
<i>Port of Hallowell.</i>							
J. B. Roblin	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, from 6th Jan. to the 5th July, 1849, at £7 10s. per annum... ..	3	15	0			
do	do from 6th July, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £10 per do	5	0	0			
Thomas Kennedy	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 25th June, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £50 per annum	26	8	1			
do	Travelling Expenses from Russelltown.....	4	2	6			
					139	5	7
<i>Port of Hamilton.</i>							
John Davidson	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	500	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	20	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, Postage, &c., for do do	114	11	4			
William Pring	Salary as Surveyor, for do do	200	0	0			
J. W. Mills	do as Appraiser, for do do	125	0	0			
H. Valance	do as Clerk, for do do	100	0	0			
J. H. Palmer	do as 1st Landing Waiter, for do do	75	0	0			
Joseph Wetherall	do as 2nd do for do do	50	0	0			
George Maxwell	do as Preventive Officer, for do do	75	0	0			
William Elwell	do as Extra Landing Waiter, from 6th August to 25th September, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	7	1	4			
David Leahey	do as do from the 6th December, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £50 per annum	4	3	4			
C. A. Hamilton	do as do from the 6th January to 23rd July, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	27	9	4			
do	do as Assistant in Office, between 2nd October and 19th December, 1849, 68 days, at 5s. per diem	17	0	0			
William Elwell	Travelling Expenses from Dickenson's Landing to this Port.....	1	3	6			
David Leahey	Travelling Expenses from Dundee to do	3	15	0			
Robert M'Donell	Salary as Packer and Searcher, 124 days at 5s. per day	31	0	0			
					1351	3	10
<i>Port of Kingston.</i>							
James Hopkirk	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	500	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	60	0	0			
do	Rent of Examining Warehouse, from 6th January to 5th April, 1849, at £25 per annum.....	6	5	0			
do	do from 6th April, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £12 10s. per annum.....	9	7	6			
do	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c., for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	106	0	3			
G. A. Mailleue	Salary as Surveyor, for year ended 5th January, 1850	175	0	0			
H. P. Gowan	do as Clerk, for do do	150	0	0			
P. Carberry	do as Landing Waiter, for do do	75	0	0			
D. Lynch	do as do for do do	75	0	0			
					21227	17	4
<i>Carried forward</i>		£ 1156	12	9	21227	17	4

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1156	12	9	21227	17	4
	<i>Port of Kingston.—(Continued.)</i>						
R. A. Kelly	Salary as Landing Waiter, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	50	0	0			
G. H. Detlor	do as Appraiser, from 6th April, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £125 per annum.....	93	15	0			
A. M. F. M'Rae	do as Messenger and Packer, for year ended 5th January, 1850	60	0	0	1360	7	9
	<i>Port of Mariatown.</i>						
Alexander M'Douell ...	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for do	17	10	0			
Wm. Rose	Salary as Preventive Officer, for do	50	0	0	167	10	0
	<i>Port of Maitland.</i>						
Dunham Jones	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent and Fuel, for do do	15	0	0			
do	Stationery, for do do	0	5	6			
Arthur Delmage	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0	140	5	6
	<i>Port of Niagara.</i>						
Thos. M'Cormick	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	150	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	3	6	2			
D. C. O'Brien	Salary as Surveyor, for do do	100	0	0			
John Hall	do as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0	303	6	2
	<i>Port of Newcastle.</i>						
Late C. Short	Salary as Collector, from 6th January to 17th February, 1849, at £100 per annum.....	11	18	10			
do	do paid A. J. Wright, as Assistant in office, during the year 1848 ...	8	10	0			
do	Balance of Salary to 5th March, 1849	5	5	4			
Joseph Bertram	Salary as Collector, from 6th March, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £75 per annum.....	62	10	0			
do	Office Rent, from 6th April, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £10 per annum	7	10	0			
do	Stove, Stationery, Fuel, &c., for year ended 5th January, 1850	5	0	5			
J. Johnstone	Salary as Surveyor, from 6th January to 10th October, 1849, at £50 per annum	37	10	0			
Herbert Lennou.....	do as Landing Waiter, from 6th November, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £50 per annum.....	8	6	8	146	11	3
	<i>Port of Oakville.</i>						
R. K. Chisholm	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	15	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	8	9	3	123	9	3
	<i>Port of Owen's Sound.</i>						
Richard Carney	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850				75	0	0
	<i>Port of Penetanguishene.</i>						
Wm. Simpson.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850				25	0	0
	<i>Port of Prescott.</i>						
Alpheus Jones	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	125	0	0			
do	Postages for do do	0	9	10			
Alexander Home	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
Wm. Armstrong	do as Preventive Officer, for do do	50	0	0	225	9	10
	<i>Port Burwell.</i>						
J. P. Bellairs	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850				100	0	0
	<i>Port Credit.</i>						
J. R. Yeilding	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do	20	0	0			
do	Postages, for do do	0	5	3	95	5	3
	<i>Carried over</i>				£ 23990	2	4

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.....</i>					23990	2	4
<i>Port Colborne.</i>							
Thos. Parke	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	200	0	0			
James Wright	do as Landing Waiter, from 6th January to 5th July, 1849, at £25 per annum.....	12	10	0			
					212	10	0
<i>Port Darlington.</i>							
H. S. Reid	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	8	0	0			
do	Fuel and Stationery, for do do	3	0	0			
Wm. Mitchell.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					161	0	0
<i>Port Dover.</i>							
F. H. Haycock	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	125	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	9	0	0			
do	Boat, Stationery, &c. for do do	15	16	2			
Henry Forbes.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
James Ryerse.....	do as do for do do	50	0	0			
					249	16	2
<i>Port Dalhousie.</i>							
John Clark.....	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January 1850.....	125	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	15	19	6			
do	Man for Cleaning the Office, for do do	5	0	0			
B. Trench.....	Salary as Surveyor, from 6th January to 16th July, 1849, at £100 per annum	52	17	6			
Benj. Horner	do as Landing Waiter, for year ended 5th January, 1850.....	50	0	0			
Thos. Adams	do as Surveyor, from the 21st December, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £100 per annum	4	3	4			
					253	0	4
<i>Port Hope.</i>							
M. F. Whitehead	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1850.....	125	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	12	0	0			
do	Stationery, Fuel, Postages, &c., for do do	7	15	2			
W. R. M'Laughlin	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					194	15	2
<i>Port Milford.</i>							
B. K. Bullock.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent and Fuel, for do do	20	0	0			
do	Stationery, for do do	0	10	0			
					95	10	0
<i>Port Sarnia.</i>							
R. E. Vidal.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	10	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	5	0	0			
Thos. Forsyth.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					165	0	0
<i>Port Rowan.</i>							
G. J. Reid	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	8	15	0			
James Cowan.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					133	15	0
<i>Port Stanley.</i>							
Richard Smith	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	300	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	12	10	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	6	3	9			
H. F. Sheehan	Salary as Surveyor, for do do	100	0	0			
					418	13	9
<i>Port of Queenston.</i>							
G. M' Micken	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	150	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	15	0	0			
do	Fuel, &c., for do do	5	0	0			
S. Purdon	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
					220	0	0
<i>Carried forward.....</i>					£26094	2	9

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>					26094	2	9
<i>Port of Rivière aux Raisins.</i>							
Wm. Robinson	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	20	0	0			
					95	0	0
<i>Port of Rond-Eau.</i>							
Thomas Cronyn	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., from 6th January, 1848, to the 5th January, 1850	12	8	1			
George Duck	Salary as Preventive Officer, from the 11th October, 1847, to 5th January, 1850, at £30 per annum	67	10	0			
					154	18	1
<i>Port of Sandwich.</i>							
J. F. Elliot	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	150	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	15	0	0			
do	Office Furniture, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	18	6	11			
J. Haggerty	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do do	50	0	0			
L. C. Kearney	do as do from 6th January to the 18th May, 1849, at £50 per annum	18	8	2			
C. Johnstone	do as do from 6th July to 10th October, 1849, at £50 per annum	12	10	0			
J. Johnstone	Do as Surveyor, from 11th October, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £50 per annum	12	10	0			
					276	15	1
<i>Port of Sault Ste. Marie</i>							
Joseph Wilson	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, Fuel, and Stationery, for do do	10	0	0			
do	Travelling Expenses, to Michipocoton, L. S., and Bruce Mines	39	13	9			
John Bowker	Salary as Landing Waiter, for year ended 5th January, 1850	50	0	0			
					199	13	9
<i>Port of Toronto.</i>							
Robt. Stanton	Salary as Collector, from 6th January to the 4th December, 1849, at £500 per annum	458	6	8			
do	Postages, &c., to do do	26	12	1			
J. Roy	Salary as Surveyor, from do do at £175 per annum	131	5	0			
do	Special Services rendered	10	9	2			
W. F. Meudell	Salary as Collector, from 5th December, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £500 per annum	41	13	4			
do	Allowances for extra services	42	10	0			
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for year ended 5th January, 1850	119	4	3			
do	Amount paid Robert Beekman, for services as Accountant	93	15	0			
Thos. C. Scott	Salary as 1st Clerk, from 6th February to 4th December, 1849, at £125 per annum	104	3	4			
do	do as Surveyor from 5th December, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £175 per annum	14	11	8			
Christopher Walsh	do as 1st Clerk, from 5th December, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £125 per annum	10	8	4			
H. M'Carty	do as Appraiser and Assistant Clerk, from 5th December, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £125 per annum	10	8	4			
J. Hemphill	do as 1st Landing Waiter, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
S. Sherwood	do as 2nd do from 6th January to 5th April, 1849, at £50 per annum	12	10	0			
J. Ewart	do as do from 6th April, 1849, to 5th January, 1850, at £50 per annum	37	10	0			
Jas. Hunter	do as Clerk, from 6th January to 5th February, 1849, at £125 per annum	10	8	4			
H. B. Gowan	do as 2nd Clerk, from 5th November, 1847, to 5th February, 1848, and from 6th January, to 4th December, 1849, at £75 per annum	88	2	6			
Wm. Pring	For his expenses while employed at this Port—56 days, at 20s.	56	0	0			
R. Cathcart	For services as Appraiser—11 days, at 25s.	13	15	0			
J. P. Dunn	Salary as Porter and Packer, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	68	8	9			
Wm. M'Kay	do as Messenger, for do do do	30	0	0			
					1480	1	9
<i>Port of Whitby.</i>							
Wm. Warren	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0			
do	Office Rent, for do do	10	0	0			
Wm. Richey	Salary as Surveyor, for do do	50	0	0			
					160	0	0
<i>Carried over.....</i>					£ 28460	11	5

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i>			28460	11 5
	<i>Port of Wallaceburg.</i>				
John Bell	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0 0		
do	Office Rent, for do do	10	0 0	85	0 0
	<i>Port of Wellington.</i>				
Thos. Worthington ...	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0 0		
do	Office Rent, for do do	5	0 0		
do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do	1	2 10	106	2 10
	<i>Port of Grafton.</i>				
S. S. Walsh	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0 0		
do	Office Rent, for do do	12	0 0		
do	Fuel, for do do	2	5 0	89	5 0
	<i>Port of Bytown.</i>				
Duncan Graham	For Postages, &c., for year ended 5th January, 1850			0	11 1
	<i>Return Duties.</i>				
	At the Port of Montreal	628	11 6		
do do	St. Johns.....	76	1 5		
do do	Lacolle.....	7	0 0		
do do	Brockville ..	6	19 4		
do do	Fort Erie.....	1	15 0		
do do	Hamilton	100	2 7		
do do	Kingston	31	3 3		
do do	Prescott	14	13 5		
do do	Port Dover.....	5	1 2		
do do	Queenston	4	16 2		
do do	Toronto	29	13 7	905	17 5
	<i>Customs Management Branch.</i>				
J. W. Dunscomb	Allowance for extra service, as Surveyor of Customs, to 31st March, 1849	41	5 0		
do	For certain expenses connected with his office, to do	20	12 11		
do	For Telegraph Notices, to do	14	12 8		
W. C. Crofton	Salary as Statistical Clerk, for year ended the 31st December, 1849.....	200	0 0		
Joseph S. Lee.....	do as extra Clerk, from 1st January to 22d October, 1849, at 9s. 7d. per diem	141	7 1		
J. R. Audy.....	do as do from 14th November to the 31st December, 1849, at 10s per diem	24	0 0		
Jas. Porteous.....	Postage account, from 6th January to 10th October, 1849.....	604	13 2		
Desbarats & Derbishire	Printing and Stationery, for half year ended 30th June, 1849	264	11 3		
George Brown	On account of Printing Custom House Forms, &c.....	160	0 0		
Allan & Co.....	Transmission, per Express, of Parcels, &c., to the several Ports in Canada West	88	5 2		
A. S. Menzies.....	To pay sundry Disbursements of the Customs Branch, for the year, 1849.....	61	9 11	1620	17 2
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Jas. Porteous	Postage account, Inspector General's Office, from 6th January to 10th October, 1849	483	0 7		
George Ironside.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, at Manitoulin, from 1st January to 30th September, 1849, at £25 per annum.....	18	15 0		
F. Hall & Co.....	Subscription to New York Spectator, to the 31st December, 1849	18	1 1		
Wm. Kingsmill.....	Services rendered as Sheriff, Niagara, on certain Revenue cases	15	5 3		
D. A. Ross.....	To pay Telegraph accounts.....	6	14 6	541	16 5
	Total from Customs			£ 31810	1 4
	<i>Out of Excise Revenue.</i>				
	Commission to the Several Inspectors of Licenses, in the Province of Canada, on the amount of Excise collected, applicable to the consolidated Fund, for the year 1849	2586	18 2		
	Travelling allowance, to do for the do	678	0 0		
	Total from Excise			3264	18 2
	<i>Carried forward</i>			£ 35074	19 6

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. s.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				35074 19 6
	OUT OF REVENUE FROM PUBLIC WORKS.				
	<i>Welland Canal.</i>				
O. T. Macklem	Commission of 5 per cent, as Collector of Tolls at Chippawa, on £523 17s. 2d.	26	3 10		
do	Repairs, &c., to Bridge	2	16 3		
John Clark	Salary as Collector of Tolls, at Port Dalhousie, for year ended 31st December, 1849	150	0 0		
do	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for do	21	6 3		
Wm. Benson	Salary as Collector of Tolls, at Port Maitland, for year ended 31st December, 1849	150	0 0		
do	Office Rent, for do	25	0 0		
do	Postage, Fuel, &c., for do	22	12 4		
do	Amount allowed for an Assistant, for the years 1848 and 1849.....	96	0 0		
Andrew Murray.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls, at Port Robinson, from 1st April to the 30th November, 1849, at £6 5s. per month.....	50	0 0		
Thos. Parke	Salary as Collector of Tolls, at Port Colborne, for year ended 31st December, 1849	200	0 0		
Geo. Prescott and T. } A. Begley	To enable them to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., for do do do	2619	6 8		
do	For repairs on the Old Line	2886	8 7	6249	13 11
	<i>Lachine Canal.</i>				
Alfred Gough.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for the year ended 31st December, 1849	200	0 0		
do	Office Rent, for year ended 1st May, 1849.....	50	0 0		
do	House Rent, for do 1st November, 1849.....	40	0 0		
do	Tide Waiters, Warehousemen, &c., for year ended 31st December, 1849	112	0 9		
do	Stationery, Printing, Moiety of Fines, &c., for Year ended 31st December, 1849	84	12 0		
do	Amount paid Wm. Cooper, as Assistant in Office	7	0 0		
do	To enable him to pay Lock Tenders, Labourers, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1849.....	1751	19 5		
Donald Duff	Salary as Deputy Collector of Tolls at Lachine, for do do	125	0 0		
James Smith	do as Clerk, for do do	60	0 0		
James White	do as Wharfinger, for do do	100	0 0		
Rev. J. LeCompte.....	For 12 Months' Rent due the Seminary of Montreal, for Land taken for the Lachine Canal, to 1st November, 1849	60	0 0		
Thos. A. Begley.....	For Repairs, &c., to 31st December, 1849	314	16 2		
Wm. Bentley	For Repairs, &c., to do do	37	1 4		
A. G. Lajoie	For Repairs, &c., to do do	20	0 11	2962	10 7
	<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>				
Jno. Davidson.....	Commission of 5 per cent. as Collector of Tolls, &c., on £2617 16s. 8d	130	17 10		
do	Stationery and Printing ..	18	3 7		
George Thompson.....	Salary as Ferryman, for year ended 5th January, 1850	60	0 0		
do	This Amount short credited for 1848	10	0 0		
Thos. A. Begley	For Repairs, &c., to 31st December, 1849	412	11 1	631	12 6
	<i>Beauharnois Canal,</i>				
George Ellis	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 31st December, 1849 ..	100	0 0		
do	Postage, Fuel, &c., for do do	6	1 11		
Thos. A. Begley.....	For Repairs, &c. to do do	134	5 4		
do	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1849	1713	16 11	1954	4 2
	<i>Chambly Canal.</i>				
Michael Bourne.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 31st December, 1849	210	0 0		
Thos. A. Begley	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, for do do	157	3 7		
do	For Repairs, &c., to do do	59	14 0		
Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co	For Oil, to do do	9	11 3	436	8 10
	<i>Carried over</i>			£ 12234	10 0
					35074 19 6

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.						Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>				12234	10	0	35074	19	6
	<i>Cornwall Canal.</i>									
Thos. Godfrey	Salary as Superintendent, for the year ended 31st December, 1849	160	0	0						
Daniel Phelan.....	do as Collector of Tolls, for do	100	0	0						
do	Postages, Stationery, &c., for do	10	5	8						
Thos. A. Begley.....	To enable him to pay the salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1849.....	1157	14	6						
do	For Repairs, &c., to do	446	3	9						
					1874	3	11			
	<i>Williamsburg Canal.</i>									
Alexander M'Millan ...	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for the year ended 31st December, 1849	100	0	0						
do	Office Rent, for year ended 1st September, 1849	15	0	0						
do	Postage	0	4	2						
J. Jellyman	Salary as Clerk, from 1st January to 30th November, at £50 per annum	45	16	8						
Thos. A. Begley	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1849	1084	16	1						
do	For Repairs &c., to do	310	11	10						
Duncan Calvin & Co...	For Oak timber, for Repairs to do	121	15	8						
					1678	4	5			
	<i>Cobourg Harbour.</i>									
W. H. Kittson	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 5th January, 1850	100	0	0						
J. Bertram	do as Light-house Keeper, for do do	25	0	0						
					125	0	0			
	<i>Dunnville Harbour.</i>									
W. B. Sheehan	Commission of 5 per cent. as Collector of Tolls, on £40 8s. 8d	2	0	4						
Wm. Benson	Commission of 5 per cent. as Collector of Tolls, on £11 8s. 9d	0	11	4						
					2	11	8			
	<i>Oakville Harbour.</i>									
R. K. Chisholm	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 5th January, 1850	75	0	0						
do	For Repairs, authorized per Order in Council, 14th February, 1849	452	0	0						
					527	0	0			
	<i>Port Stanley Harbour.</i>									
Richard Smith	Commission of 5 per cent., as Collector of Tolls, on £865 17s. 4d.				43	4	8			
	<i>Port Dalhousie Harbour.</i>									
John Clark.....	Commission of 5 per cent., as Collector of Tolls, on £31 16s. 8d.				1	11	9			
	<i>Port Dover Harbour.</i>									
F. H. Haycock	Commission of 5 per cent., as Collector of Tolls, on £585 15s. 8d.	29	5	9						
Wm. Fifield	Salary as Light-house Keeper, for year ended 5th January, 1850	65	0	0						
					94	5	9			
	<i>Toronto Harbour.</i>									
Robt. Stanton.....	Commission of 10 per cent., as Collector of Tolls, on £606 10s. 7d.	60	13	2						
Jas. Hickman.....	Salary as Light-house Keeper, for year ended 31st December, 1849	50	0	0						
do	Allowance for House	12	10	0						
					123	3	2			
	<i>Whitby Harbour.</i>									
Wm. Warren	Commission of 5 per cent., as Collector of Tolls, on £750 19s. 2d.				36	1	0			
	<i>Rond'Eau Harbour.</i>									
Thos Cronyn	Commission of 5 per cent., as Collector of Tolls, on £33 16s. 5d.	1	13	7						
	LESS.—Over credited in 1848	0	1	0						
					1	12	7			
	<i>Carried forward</i>				£16741	8	11	35074	19	6

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	<i>Brought forward</i>				16741	8	11	35074	19	6
	<i>Chaudière Bridge.</i>									
Hugh M'Reavy	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 31st December, 1849	50	0	0						
do	For repairs to Road.....	1	0	0	51	0	0			
	<i>Trent Bridge.</i>									
Stephen Young	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 31st December, 1849	£50	0	0						
	Less—This amount over credited, in the year 1848 0 15 6	49	4	6						
do	For a Stove, purchased in 1848.....	3	0	2						
do	For repairs to planks on Bridge	1	14	0	53	18	8			
	<i>Brantford Bridge.</i>									
Valentine Hall	To enable him to pay Toll-keeper's wages, from 1st March, to 31st December, 1849, at £4 per month	40	0	0						
do	For Repairs to do	9	1	6	49	1	6			
	<i>Caledonia Bridge.</i>									
Valentine Hall	To enable him to pay Toll-gate Keeper's wages, from 1st January to 31st May, 1849, at £4 per month	20	0	0						
do	To do for Swinging Bridge	10	0	0						
W. H. Higman	To do for do	2	0	0						
do	To do for Toll-gate Keeper's wages, from 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, at £4 per month	28	0	0						
do	For Rope	0	9	4	60	9	4			
	<i>Bécancour Bridge.</i>									
Jean B. Hebert	Salary as Collector of Tolls, from 1st January to the 31st May, 1849, at £50 per annum				20	16	8			
	<i>Nicolet Bridge.</i>									
E. Courtois	Salary as Collector of Tolls, from 21st November, 1848, to 31st May, 1849, at £50 per annum				26	10	2			
	<i>Jacques Cartier Bridge.</i>									
François Delisle	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 31st, December, 1849				50	0	0			
	<i>Melbourne Bridge.</i>									
Wm. Montgomery	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 31st December, 1849	50	0	0						
do	This amount short credited in 1848	0	8	3	50	8	3			
	<i>St. Ann's Lock.</i>									
John Barrett	Salary as Collector of Tolls, from the 20th April to 31st December, 1849, at £75 per annum	52	5	3						
do	Stationery, Postages, &c	4	1	3						
Thos. A. Begley	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders &c., from 1st May to the 30th November, 1849	118	1	0						
do	To Repairs to Lock.....	10	5	8	184	13	2			
	<i>St. Ours Lock.</i>									
Thos. A. Begley	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., from 15th October to 30th November, 1849				6	5	0			
	<i>Ottawa Slides.</i>									
Duncan Graham	Salary as Slidemaster and Collector of Tolls, for the year ended 31st December, 1849	250	0	0						
do	Postage, Stationery, Printing, &c. for do.....	16	18	5						
do	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Deputy Slidemasters, Labourers, &c., for do.....	516	13	11						
	<i>Carried over</i>	£ 783	12	4	17294	11	8	35074	19	6

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	<i>Brought over</i>	783	12	4	17294	11	8	35074	19	6
	<i>Ottawa Slides.—(Continued.)</i>									
H. Merrill	Salary as Superintendent, to the 20th November, 1849, at £250 per annum	208	6	8						
do	Travelling Expenses	31	5	4						
A. Leary	Salary as Book-Keeper, for the year ended 31st December, 1849	50	0	0						
T. A. Begley	For Repairs, and on account of Work in progress	897	17	9						
	<i>Trent Slides.</i>				1971	2	1			
Wm. Davis.....	Salary as Collector of Slide Dues, for the year ended 31st December, 1849	150	0	0						
do	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Deputy Slide Masters, Labourers, &c., for the year ended 31st Dec., 1849	363	18	1						
G. H. Ranney.....	Salary as Superintendent, from the 4th October, 1847, to the 31st March, 1849	223	3	8						
Thos. Best	Salary as Lock Keeper, from 9th October, 1848, to the 8th July, 1849	42	10	0						
Thos. A. Begley	To enable him to pay G. W. Ranney for Travelling Expenses, for year ended 31st December, 1849	35	0	0						
do	For Repairs, &c	90	7	7				904	19	4
	<i>Cascades Road.</i>									
W. B. Simpson	To enable him to pay the Wages of three Toll-Gate Keepers, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	145	18	0						
do	For Travelling Expenses, visiting Gates, &c	2	14	6						
do	For Repairs and keeping the Road free from snow	45	10	8				194	3	2
	<i>Chambly and Granby Road.</i>									
Washington Frost	Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from 10th September, to 15th December, 1849, at £75 per annum.....	19	13	10						
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of four Toll-Gate Keepers, from 15th September to 15th December, 1849.....	48	13	6						
do	For Discount of British Silver, &c	0	13	0						
T. A. Begley & others	For Repairs	306	12	0				375	12	4
	<i>Dundas and Waterloo Road.</i>									
W. H. Higman	For proportion of his Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1849, at £250 per annum.....	41	14	0						
do	To enable him to pay the wages of Toll-gate Keepers, from do to do	126	2	11						
do	To enable him to pay sundry Accounts and Repairs	82	7	5						
T. A. Begley & others	For Repairs and building a Toll House	1558	0	11				1808	5	8
	<i>Hamilton and Port Dover.</i>									
Valentine Hall	For proportion of his Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from the 1st January to 31st May, 1849, at £200 per annum.....	20	16	8						
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers, from do to do	145	0	0						
do	For Cooking Stoves and Lanterns.....	9	5	0						
W. H. Higman	For proportion of his Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from the 1st June to 31st December, 1849, at £250 per annum	52	1	4						
do	To enable him to pay the wages of Toll-gate Keepers, from do to do	203	0	0						
do	Postage, Stationery, Discount on British Silver, &c., from do to do	4	9	3						
Thos. A. Begley	For Repairs, &c.	5526	8	10				5961	1	1
	<i>Hamilton and Brantford Road.</i>									
Valentine Hall	For proportion of his Salary, as Secretary and Treasurer, from the 1st January to 31st May, 1849, at £200 per annum	20	16	8						
do	To enable him to pay the wages of Toll-gate Keepers, from do to do	111	5	0						
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 182	1	8	28509	14	11	35074	19	6

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	132	1 8	28509	14 11	35074	19 6
	<i>Hamilton and Brantford Road.—(Continued.)</i>						
Valentine Hall	For Cooking Stoves and Lanterns.....	14	15 0				
W. H. Higman	For proportion of his Salary, as Secretary and Treasurer, from the 1st June, to 31st December, 1849, at £250 per annum	52	1 4				
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers, from 1st June to 31st December, 1849	155	15 0				
do	For costs of Prosecutions, Stationery and discount on British Silver ..	8	6 2½				
do	For Repairs	2	0 4½				
T. A. Begley	For Repairs	412	19 5				
				777	19 0		
	<i>London and Brantford.</i>						
Valentine Hall	For proportion of his Salary, as Secretary and Treasurer, from the 1st January to 31st May, 1849, at £200 per annum	20	16 8				
do	For do as do from 1st June to 31st December, 1849, at £250 per annum	72	18 4				
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.....	528	0 0				
do	For Stoves, Postages, Telegraph Messages, &c., from do to do	28	4 11				
T. A. Begley	For Repairs	411	1 7				
				1056	1 6		
	<i>London and Port Stanley.</i>						
Valentine Hall	For proportion of his Salary, as Secretary and Treasurer, from 1st January, to 31st May, 1849, at £200 per annum	20	16 8				
do	For do as do from 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, at £250 per annum	72	18 4				
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1849	334	12 10				
do	For Repairs	0	11 7				
T. A. Begley	For Repairs	2185	11 6				
				2614	10 11		
	<i>Kingston and Napanee Road.</i>						
A. Thibodo.....	Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from the 1st January to 31st August, 1849, at £100 per annum	66	13 4				
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keepers, from do to do.....	178	15 0				
do	For sale of Gates, and drawing up Leases, &c	5	7 4				
Peter O'Reilly	Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from 1st September to 31st December, 1849 at £100 per annum.....	33	6 8				
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keepers, from do to do.....	80	0 0				
T. A. Begley	For Repairs	664	4 4				
				1028	6 8		
	<i>Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.</i>						
James M'Kibbin	Commission of 5 per cent. as Secretary and Treasurer, on amount of tolls collected, £357 7s. 1d.....	17	17 3				
do	To enable him to pay the the Wages of two Toll-Gate Keepers, from the 1st January to the 31st Dec., 1849	99	0 0				
do	For Stoves and Pipes, &c	7	15 9				
T. A. Begley	For Repairs	42	19 8				
				167	12 8		
	<i>Toronto Roads.</i>						
Joseph Lesslie	Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from 1st January to 31st May, 1849, at £200 per annum.....	89	6 8				
do	do do from 1st June to 31st December, 1849, at £250 per annum	145	16 8				
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keepers, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849 ...	711	2 0				
do	Stationery, Printing, &c., from do to do	58	19 5				
do	Discount on British Silver, from do to do	35	1 5				
do	Amount remitted to Mail Stages	14	18 0				
do	This Amount short credited for 1848	5	19 9				
	<i>Carried over</i>	£ 1055	9 11	34154	5 8	35074	19 6

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.				Total Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
	<i>Brought over</i>	1055	3	11	34154	5	8	35074	19	6	
	<i>Toronto Roads.—(Continued.)</i>										
T. G. Ridout	For Claims of the Upper Canada Bank against West York Road	1010	13	5							
T. A. Begley and others	For Repairs	8851	14	4	10417	11	8				
	<i>Queenston and Grimsby Road.</i>										
G. M'Nicken.....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keeper, for the year ended 5th January, 1850	30	0	0							
do	For Rent of House, to 1st May, 1850	3	7	6	33	7	6				
	<i>Windsor and Scugog Road.</i>										
Joseph Lesslie	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keeper, for the month ending 12th December, 1849	8	6	8							
do	For Travelling Expenses.....	1	12	6							
do	For Repairs	2	4	3							
Cotton & Rowe	For Repairs	1448	13	1	1460	16	6				
	<i>St. Athanas and Spiers' Corner Road.</i>										
Wm. Butler	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for year ended 31st December, 1849	75	0	0							
do	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keeper, for the year ended do do	50	0	0							
do	For Oil, and Travelling Expenses to and from Montreal, with Deposits	11	17	6							
do	For Repairs to Winter Roads	15	15	0	152	12	6				
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
T. A. Begley and others	For Repairs to London and Hamilton Road	3179	18	1							
Wm. Lyman & Co.....	For Oil, supplied for the St. Lawrence Canals	179	4	7							
C. Garth.....	For Work performed on account of the St. Lawrence Canals	13	10	8							
J. W. Dunscomb	To enable him to pay for advertising the Tolls payable on sundry Public Works	53	4	10							
T. A. Begley	For Repairs to London Bridge	17	10	0							
C. P. DeChamplain ...	For Selling by Auction, Leases of certain Bridges in Canada East.....	12	16	1	3456	4	3				
	<i>Return Dues.</i>										
	At the Welland Canal	15	15	10							
do	Beauharnois do	5	6	4							
do	Cornwall do	9	18	5							
do	Lachine do	65	16	7							
do	Port Stanley Harbour.....	2	16	3							
do	Port Dover do	6	5	0	105	18	5				
	Total from Public Works							£	49780	16	6
	<i>Out of the Territorial Revenue, by the Commission of Crown Lands.</i>										
A. W. Cochran	For part of the cost of St. Gabriel Street premises.....				1000	0	0				
	Allowance in lieu of Fees, as late Auditor of Land Patents in Canada East, from the 1st January, 1848, to 11th July, 1849, at £30 per annum				45	18	0				
Sidney Smith	Expenses of Inquiring into conduct of late Agent of the Colborne District.....				7	10	0				
John Ryan	Charges incurred in examining Locks at Lindsay				5	15	0				
John Brown	Amount allowed him for Timber Duties				20	8	4				
H. O'Neil	For loss of Land				36	12	9				
Jacques Cremazie	On account of the Seignior Commission.....				100	0	0				
J. & P. Henry	For Land surrendered in Township of Bedford				215	0	0				
Sundry persons	Amount of Land Scrip redeemed				11382	2	0				
do	do of Militia do				612	10	0				
	<i>Surveys.</i>										
O. Wells.....	Survey of Island in Lake Memphremagog	125	5	6							
L. Poudrier.....	do of Forsyth and Aylmer	225	3	3							
J. P. Bureau	do of Shawenagan.....	318	18	3							
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£	669	7	0	13425	16	1	84855	16	6

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	669	7 0	13425	16 1	84855	16 0
	<i>Surveys.—(Continued.)</i>						
J. A. Maçon	Survey of Maganesibi River	205	17 9				
J. Alchin.....	do of line between 1st and 2nd Concession, Caistor	47	0 6				
J. J. Rooney	do of Kettle Island, Ottawa.....	23	19 3				
J. Robertson	do of Broken Range A., Bristol	21	10 6				
J. R. Roche	do of certain Islands in Rice Lake.....	3	10 0				
James West	do of Park Lots in Edwardsburg	145	2 0				
Robt. Bell	do of Long Island, Rideau	67	17 0				
J. Ryan	do of Lands overflowed, Ops	27	9 0				
J. Dignan	do of Line between Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers	48	8 3				
J. Booth ..	do of 5 to 8 Concession of Edwardsburg	64	2 9				
J. Lyons.....	do of drowned Lands in Murray and Seymour.....	76	19 1				
W. Campbell	do of 5 to 8 Concession of Edwardsburg	62	18 0				
F. W. Blaiklock.....	do of Exploring line, from Quebec to Lake St. John ...	801	17 11				
J. A. Snow	do of River Swego	105	9 0				
J. Bignell	For loss sustained on Provisions, Survey having been discontinued.....	36	18 0				
D. Sinclair	On account of survey, middle line, Gatineau	60	0 0				
A. P. Brough.....	do of Penatengon Town Plot.....	109	16 0	2578	2 0		
	<i>Crown Inspection.</i>						
A. M'Pherson.....	Reporting on Lot 2-4, Fredericksburg.....	1	10 0				
A. Daly	Inspecting 7 days, at 15s., in Kilkenny and Rawdon.....	5	5 0				
P. M'Mullen	do Town Lots in Shrewsbury.....	4	5 0				
J. B. Martin	Sundry Inspections in the District of Kamouraska.....	2	0 0				
W. Wilson	Inspecting 2 days, on Kettle Island.....	1	10 0	14	10 0		
Sundry Persons	For Advertising and Printing			346	17 11		
	<i>Special Services.</i>						
W. M. Dawson	Salary as Extra Clerk, from the 12th June to 31st December, 1849, at 10s.	101	10 0				
	Advanced on account of the quarter's Salary, ended 31st March, 1850.....	23	5 0				
		124	15 0				
F. T. Judah	Salary, from the 12th June to 31st December, 1849, at 6s. 3d	63	8 9				
Geo. A. Holmes.....	do from 1st November to 31st December, 1849, at 6s. 3d	19	1 3				
do	Advanced on account of his quarter's Salary, ended 31st March, 1850	14	1 3				
		33	2 6	221	6 3		
	GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.						
	<i>Office Expenses.</i>						
S. & T. Charles.....	For putting in Window Glass.....	4	3 4				
B. Hill.....	Being in full of contract for mounting Maps, &c.	95	10 9				
J. Durocher	For Tinsmith work	23	19 9				
Geo. Fisher.....	Sundry Disbursements for Coal, &c.	67	17 9				
Water Works Company	Repairing Pipes ..	8	9 6				
W. M'Master & others	For Sundry Carpenter's work	36	19 7				
R. E. Andrews & others	For Mathematical Instruments repaired	14	11 3				
E. Franklin.....	For repairing Chimneys.....	1	7 7				
R. Gerrard	Insurance, &c., on St. Gabriel Street premises	25	0 0				
Jesse Joseph & others	For payment of Fuel and Coals, &c., including cartage and sawing	91	11 7				
	£369 11 1						
	<i>Stationery, &c.</i>						
Desbarats & Derbishire	Amount of their Account for Stationery, &c	396	3 1				
R. & C. Chalmers	do do for do	63	0 7				
R. Graham.....	do do for do	34	3 7				
E. C. Tuttle	do do for do	10	7 0				
Young & Benning.....	do do for do	2	2 5				
J. M'Coy	do do for do	4	8 9				
R. M. S. M'Kay.....	For three copies Montreal Directory.....	1	2 6				
E. R. Fabre.....	French and English Dictionary, 2 vols.....	5	0 0				
	£456 7 11						
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
C. Rankin	For 24 copies District Maps	15	2 6				
T. Allen	For Transport, sundry Parcels, Boxes, &c	3	10 0				
	<i>Carried over</i>	£ 844	11 6	16586	12 3	84855	16 0

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
	<i>Brought forward</i>	7350	12	2	16586	12	3	84855	16	0	
	<i>Western Branch.</i>										
A. Russell	Salary as Senior Surveyor and Draftsman, for year ended 31st December, 1849	325	0	0							
Wm. Spragge.....	do as Chief Clerk, to do	325	0	0							
Thos. Hector	do as 2nd do to do	275	0	0							
H. J. Jones.....	do as 3d do to do	200	0	0							
J. Devine	do as Assistant Surveyor and Draftsman, for do at 7s. 6d. per day	136	17	6							
J. Alley	do as Clerk, to do	127	8	9							
F. J. Roche.....	do as do to do	150	0	0							
Geo. Shaw	do as do for the nine months ended 30th September, 1849, at £170 per annum ..	127	10	0							
Wm. Walker	do as Messenger, for the year ended 31st December, 1849	66	0	0							
	Amount advanced to the various Officers employed in the Crown Lands Department, on account of the quarter Salary ended 31st March, 1850.....	355	2	6							
	<i>Commission.</i>	9488	10	11							
Sundry Agents	Amount allowed them on their Collections	2076	19	2							
		11515	10	1							
	LESS—Six per cent. Commission on the amount of Clergy Collections..... £2120 19 5										
	do do do on School Land... 157 17 10	2278	17	3							
	<i>Woods and Forests.</i>				9236	12	10				
Jas. Stevenson	Twelve months' Salary, as Collector at Bytown.....	350	0	0							
A. Douglas.....	do do as do	150	0	0							
J. Stevenson	Rent of Office	25	0	0							
Jno. Cameron.....	Salary as Timber Counter	80	0	0							
Jno. Paterson.....	do as do	80	0	0							
W. Thompson	do as Check Officer, at Chatham.....	85	9	6							
Jno. Cameron.....	Allowance for ranging Forests	19	17	6							
W. Thompson.....	do for do	11	12	6							
Jean Gregoire	Salary as Boatman	54	12	0							
Louis Petite	do as do	54	12	0							
J. Stevenson	For repairing Boats.....	4	5	0							
do	For Printing and Advertising	18	12	9							
do	For Stationery	8	9	8							
do	For Fuel	12	0	0							
do	Postages, for year ended 30th September, 1849	42	11	11							
do	Sundry trifling Disbursements	7	16	2							
					1004	19	0				
A. J. Russell	Salary as Surveyor, to 31st December, 1849	250	0	0							
J. R. M'Vicar	do as Assistant do	117	15	0							
A. J. Russell	Construction of a Safe for keeping of Books, and other trifling Expenses	10	8	9							
do	Travelling Expenses to Montreal and Perth	5	7	1							
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				383	10	10				
M'Lean Stewart.....	Salary as Sub-Collector at Quebec, to 31st December, 1849	350	0	0							
do	Expenses, protecting Deals at Willson's Cove.....	8	15	0							
A. W. Cochrane.....	Professional Services, from 1844 to 1848.....	32	10	0							
Kennedy	For Maps furnished.....	2	0	0							
Rooney	On account of Survey.....	12	0	7							
J. Willson	For Collecting Duties at Sault Ste. Marie	6	13	2							
W. Willson	Expenses to Quebec, to identify Raft of Deals, the property of L. Bigelow	1	10	0							
do	do incurred looking after Lumbermen	4	2	6							
A. M'Pherson.....	Sundry accounts for Forest Ranging	18	16	3							
E. Martel	To pay M. M'Gies's account for do in 1847 and 1848.....	56	5	0							
A. Daley.....	Forest Ranging, from 1st January to 10th December, 1848	15	0	0							
J. B. Martin	do from April to 10th December, 1848	26	10	2							
A. W. M'Cann	do from January, 1848, to April, 1849	26	5	0							
Indian Department.....	This amount paid for Timber cut, belonging to the Indians at Sault Ste Marie	3	8	2							
	<i>Carried over</i>	£	563	15	10	27211	14	11	84855	16	0

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.						Total Currency.		
		£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	563	15	10	27211	14	11	84855	16	0
	<i>Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)</i>									
J. B. Martin	This amount retained by him as Crown instead of Clergy Timber Duties.....	4	2	6						
J. Stevenson	This amount over credited in error in his account for 1848, being Clergy instead of Crown	30	0	0						
	£1986 2 8				597	18	4			
	<i>Payment by Warrant in Deduction.</i>									
Hon. F. W. Primrose...	Twelve months' Salary as Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain, to 31st December, 1849.....	100	0	0						
Samuel B. Pelton	Being compensation for loss of Land in the Township of Godmanchester.	125	0	0						
					225	0	0			
	Total Deductions, Territorial Revenue.....						£	28034	13	3
	<i>Fines and Forfeitures.</i>									
A. C. D. DeCelles.....	Being amount received by the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, on account of the Municipal Council of the County of Montreal, paid in on account of the Crown								17	17 3
	<i>Casual Revenue.</i>									
Jno. M'Diarmid	Being to refund that amount paid by his late Father, as Crown Fees, upon a grant of 200 acres of Land.....				9	2	4			
Thos. D. Harington ...	Commission of 5 per cent., as Receiver of Fees, on the sum of £553 12s. 6d.				27	13	7			
								36	15	11
	Total Deductions, Currency						£	112945	2	5

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1850.

No. 34.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, FOR THE YEAR 1849.

Main table with columns: HEADS OF REVENUE, WHERE COLLECTED (Canada East, Canada West), GRAND TOTALS, HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, CIVIL LIST, PERMANENT ACTS AND ORDINANCES, PERMANENT ACTS OF THE PROVINCE, VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, GRAND TOTALS. Includes sub-totals for 'Duties from Commerce' and 'Internal Duties'.

Add—Excess of Revenue over Expenditure..... 62517 14 9
Total Currency..... 513431 2 11

RECAPITULATION table with columns: HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, CANADA EAST, CANADA WEST, PROVINCE, TOTALS. Includes categories like 'Legislature embraces', 'Pensions embrace', 'Miscellaneous embraces', 'CIVIL LIST', 'ACTS AND ORDINANCES', 'VOTES OF PARLIAMENT', 'INTEREST OF PUBLIC DEBT'.

ESTIMATE

OF

CERTAIN EXPENSES OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1850, FOR WHICH A SUPPLY IS REQUIRED.

S E R V I C E .	C u r r e n c y .			C u r r e n c y .		
<i>Militia Staff.</i>						
Salaries of two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia £500 each.....	1000	0	0	£	s.	d.
do of four Clerks in the Office.....	575	0	0	£	s.	d.
do of a Messenger in the Office.....	66	0	0			
Contingent expenses of Printing, Postages, Stationery, &c.....	300	0	0			
Salary of one Provincial Aid de Camp.....	200	0	0			
						2141 0 0
<i>Expenses of Legislature.—Legislative Council.</i>						
Salary of the Speaker.....	1000	0	0			
do of the Clerk.....	500	0	0			
do of one Assistant Clerk.....	350	0	0			
do of the Law Clerk.....	250	0	0			
do of the French Translator.....	225	0	0			
do of the Chaplain and Librarian.....	200	0	0			
do of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	100	0	0			
do of the Sergeant at Arms.....	100	0	0			
do of the Head Messenger.....	100	0	0			
do of the Door Keeper.....	60	0	0			
do of three Messengers for the Session at £45 each.....	135	0	0			
Contingent Expenses.....	3000	0	0			
						6020 0 0
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>						
Salary of the Speaker.....	1000	0	0			
do of the Clerk.....	500	0	0			
do of the Assistant Clerk.....	400	0	0			
do of the English Translator, and Law Clerk.....	350	0	0			
do of the French Translator.....	250	0	0			
do of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	150	0	0			
do of the Sergeant at Arms.....	100	0	0			
Contingent Expenses exclusive of Indemnity to Members.....	32000	0	0			
						34750 0 0
<i>Pensions to Officers of the late Legislative bodies of Upper and Lower Canada.</i>						
Wm. Ginger, as late Sergeant at Arms to Legislative Council of Lower Canada.....	66	13	4			
Louis Norcau, as Messenger to the Legislative Council of do.....	20	0	0			
Pierre Lacroix as do to do.....	18	0	0			
L. B. Pinguet, as late Clerk of Committees of House of Assembly, of do....	66	13	4			
Samuel Waller do of do.....	100	0	0			
Wm. Coates, do as late Writing Clerk to Assembly U. C.....	133	6	8			
François Rodrigue, as Messenger of do Lower Canada.....	18	0	0			
John Bright, as do of Legislative Council of U. C.....	20	0	0			
Louis Gagné, do of House of Assembly, Lower Canada.....	18	0	0			
<i>Carried forward.....</i> £	460	13	4			42911 0 0

Appendix
(C)
1850.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

S E R V I C E .	C u r r e n c y .	C u r r e n c y .
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	460 13 4	42911 0 0
<i>Other Pensions.</i>		
Jacques Brien for wounds received in the Public Service.....	20 0 0	
Mrs. Margaret Powell as late Keeper of Public Offices Toronto.....	35 0 0	
Allowance to do in lieu of Rooms occupied by her in the Buildings from November, 1849, to 31st December, 1850, at £20 per annum.....	22 10 0	
		538 3 4
<i>Hospitals and other Charities.</i>		
To the Commissioners for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent sick Persons in the District of Quebec.....	1000 0 0	
Do the same in the District of Montreal.....	1000 0 0	
Do the same in the District of Three Rivers.....	700 0 0	
And to the Corporation of the General Hospital Montreal.....	1000 0 0	
Do to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec.....	100 0 0	
Do the Ladies Benevolent Society of Montreal for Widows and Orphans.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal.....	100 0 0	
Do to the University Lying in Hospital at Montreal.....	50 0 0	
Do to the Montreal Lying in Hospital.....	50 0 0	
For the Support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.....	5000 0 0	
For the Support of the Temporary Asylum at Beauport near Quebec.....	5000 0 0	
		14400 0 0
<i>Proposed to be defrayed for Similar Objects out of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada.</i>		
Towards the Support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.....	£750	
Do Toronto General Hospital.....	750	
Do of the Toronto House of Industry.....	500	
Towards the relief of the Indigent Sick at Kingston.....	500	
Do the Support of the Kingston General Hospital.....	300	
	£2800	
<i>Various Public Institutions.</i>		
Aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill College.....	250 0 0	
Do to the School of Medecine at Montreal, £250 less overpaid last Year 50.....	200 0 0	
Do to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec.....	50 0 0	
Do to the Natural History Society at Montreal.....	50 0 0	
Do to the Mechanics Institute at Quebec.....	50 0 0	
Do to the same at Montreal.....	50 0 0	
Do to the same at Kingston.....	50 0 0	
Do to the same at Toronto.....	50 0 0	
Do to the same at London Canada West.....	50 0 0	
Do to the Athæneum at Toronto.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Provincial Agricultural Association Upper Cannada.....	600 0 0	
Do to the same in Lower Canada.....	600 0 0	
		2100 0 0
<i>Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice.</i>		
For Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Upper and Lower Canada, not otherwise provided for.....	25000 0 0	
Do the Support of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for present year and arrears.....	7500 0 0	
Salaries of Four New Judges in Lower Canada, over and above those provided for in the Civil List.....	4000 0 0	
Increase to the Salary of the Provincial Judge in the District of St. Francis...	194 9 0	
		36694 9 0
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	£	96643 12 4

Appendix
(C)
1850.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

SERVICE.	Currency.	Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....		96643 12 4
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Salary of the French Translator of the Laws.....	350 0 0	
Do of the Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers.....	27 15 6	
For allowances to the Keepers of Depôts of Provisions on the St. Lawrence below Quebec, with a view to the relief of Shipwrecked persons.....	200 0 0	
For the purchase of of provisions for such Depôts.....	150 0 0	
Allowance to Pierre Brochu, for residing on Kempt Road for assisting Travellers.	25 0 0	
Do to Jonathan Noble, for the same purpose.....	25 0 0	
For printing laws and other printing for the Public Service, and arrears.....	6000 0 0	
Do distributing the Laws....	500 0 0	
Do Ordinary repairs, alterations, rent and care of Public Buildings.....	2000 0 0	
Do to meet unforeseen Expenses in the various branches of the Public Service.	500 0 0	
Do Contingent Expenses of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	100 0 0	
Proportion of the Expenses of keeping up Light Houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scateric, in the Gulf.....	750 0 0	
To defray expenses of Commissioners who may be appointed under the authority of the Act 9, Vic Cap 38, for inquiring into matters connected with Public Service and take evidence on oath.....	200 0 0	
For the Quebec Observatory.....	300 0 0	
For the Salary of W. R. Wright, as Clerk in the Office of the Provincial Secretary.....	175 0 0	
For the increase to the Salary of J. Drysdale, Clerk in the Office of the Inspector General.....	25 0 0	
Salary of Messenger to the Office of Provincial Registrar.....	66 0 0	
For additional Salary of five Messengers; two for the Office of the Provincial Secretary; one for the Governor's Secretary; one for the Receiver General, and one for the Inspector General—at £10 each.....	50 0 0	
Salary of the Secretary of the Board of Statistics, &c.....	75 0 0	
Allowance to Mrs. McDonell on her claim for dower on certain property taken by Government through the late Welland Canal Commissioners during her life.....	50 0 0	
Allowance to Antoine Hamel and his Wife, for the use of their Land on the Island of Anticosti, for the Service of the Trinity House.....	25 0 0	
For the Salary of the Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Department, resident in Quebec, to look after the interest of the Crown in respect of Loans made to the sufferers by the Great Fires in that City in 1845, to receive the interest on the Loans and to pay that on Debentures.....	200 0 0	
To remunerate the Services rendered by Mr. W. Burroughs in giving information which led to the arrest of certain counterfeiters in the Township of Barnston, and the seizure of their instruments, as well as assisting in their arrest.....	12 10 0	
To provide for certain Expenses incurred by the late Commissioners of the Dundas and Waterloo Road.....	1200 0 0	
Salary of Clerk in Customs Branch of Inspector General's Office—at 10s. per diem.....	182 10 0	
Do of Two other Extra Clerks in the same Office—£150 per annum.....	300 0 0	
As a Gratuity to Joseph Bouchette, for an elaborate Report prepared by him on the question of the Boundary Line between this Province and New Brunswick.....	100 0 0	
For a retiring Pension to R. A. Tucker, Esq., as late Provincial Registrar—at £300 per annum.....	300 0 0	
For an addition of £100 per annum to the Salary of C. E. Anderson, Confidential Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, from the 8th December, 1848, (the date of late Mr. Turquand's decease,) up to 31st December, 1850, and so long as the issuing and receiving small Debentures shall form part of his duties.....	206 5 0	
Expenses Mounted Police Montreal:		
Salary of Assistant Inspector of Police.....	£ 365 0 0	
Pay of Mounted Police.....	5010 0 0	
Contingent Expenses.....	1405 0 0	
	6780 0 0	
<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 20875 0 6	96643 12 4

Appendix
(C)
1850.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

SERVICE.	Currency.	Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	20875 0 6	96648 12 4
<i>Miscellaneous, (continued.)</i>		
Expenses of Inspector General to England to negotiate a Loan, &c.....	375 0 0	
do of other missions on the Public Service.....	411 0 0	
Aid for a Nautical School at Quebec.....	1000 0 0	
do Industrial Exhibition in England.....	2000 0 0	
To defray Expenses incurred by the Trustees of Longueuil and Chambly Plank Road.....	350 0 0	
As a Compensation to Freeman Rose of the Town of Simcoe for injury received by him while in the discharge of his duty as Constable.....	50 0 0	
For six months rent of premises leased for Education Office West.....	27 10 0	
Commissariat for Transport of Troops, &c., in aid of the Civil Power from 1st October, 1847, to 28th April, 1850.....	276 12 10	
Do for conveyance of a Detachment of the Rifle Brigade to Mica Bay Lake Superior, to 8th April, 1850.....	1280 7 9	
Expenses of Removal of Seat of Government to Toronto, viz:—		
Officers and Records of the Government.....	£7408 11 10	
Repairs and alterations to Parliamentary Buildings and other Public Buildings, in Toronto.....	7873 5 1	
Furniture for the same.....	5522 14 11	
For Superintendence.....	199 19 3	
Various other incidental charges.....	1018 16 2	
	£22,023 7 3	
Less amount of these expenses charged in Public Accounts of 1849, Statement No. 31.....	7974 4 2	
	14049 3 1	
Repairs to Roads in the City of Toronto.....	526 12 9	
Expense of Steam Tugs on St. Lawrence route.....	1000 0 0	
		42221 6 11
<i>Education.</i>		
Salary of Secretary of Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning.....	100 0 0	
Allowance to same for a Messenger and Contingencies.....	67 15 7	
Usual aid to Upper Canada College.....	1111 2 2	
Do to Victoria College.....	500 0 0	
Do to Queen's College.....	500 0 0	
Do to Regiopolis College, Kingston.....	500 0 0	
		2776 17 9
<i>Educational Institutions in Lower Canada.</i>		
For the allowances heretofore made to the Masters of the Grammar School at Montreal, now allowed to the Directors of High School in that City, in consideration of their Educating Twenty Free Scholars.....	282 4 6	
The same at Quebec.....	£282 4 6	
Less amount of pension paid to Rev. R. R. Burrage, formerly Master of that School.....	111 2 2	
	171 2 4	
Aid to National School at Quebec.....	111 2 3	
do do at Montreal.....	111 2 3	
do the Society of Education at Quebec.....	280 0 0	
do British and Canadian School, Quebec.....	200 0 0	
do Education Society, Three Rivers.....	125 0 0	
do British and Canadian School, Montreal.....	200 0 0	
do St. Andrews School, Quebec.....	100 0 0	
do St. Jacques School, Montreal.....	250 0 0	
do Montreal American Presbyterian Free School.....	100 0 0	
do College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere.....	300 0 0	
do College of St. Hyacinthe.....	300 0 0	
do College of L'Assomption.....	300 0 0	
do College of Chambly.....	300 0 0	
	3130 11 4	
<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 3130 11 4	141643 17 0

Appendix
(C)
1850.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

SERVICE.	Currency.	Currency.
<i>Brought forward</i>		£ 141643 17 0
<i>Educational Institutions in Lower Canada, (continued.)</i>		
<i>Brought forward</i>£	3130 11 4	
Aid to the Academy at Berthier.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Academy at Charlestown.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Shefford Academy.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Stanstead Seminary.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Sherbrooke Academy.....	111 2 2	
Do to the Granby Academy.....	50 0 0	
Do to the Bedford School.....	50 0 0	
Do to the School under the Royal Institution, at Three Rivers.....	45 0 0	
Do to the British North American School Society, Sherbrooke.....	50 0 0	
Do to the High School at Durham Village, Missisquoi.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Infant School at Quebec.....	55 11 1	
Do to the Female School at Indian Lorette near Quebec.....	50 0 0	
Do to the Indian School at Caughnawaga.....	50 0 0	
Do to the do at St. Regis.....	50 0 0	
Do to the do at St. Francis.....	50 0 0	
Do to the School at Ste. Thérèse.....	300 0 0	
Do to the College at Nicolet.....	200 0 0	
Do to the Bishops College at Lennoxville.....	250 0 0	
Do to the Joliette College.....	100 0 0	
Do to the Clarenceville Academy.....	50 0 0	
	£ 5092 4 7	
Of which it is proposed to charge against the Jesuits' Estate Fund....	2592 4 7	2500 0 0
		£ 144143 17 0
Total for which a supply is required.....		
Authority is required for raising a Loan by the issue of Debentures for the completion of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto as well as to cover the sum of £6000 defrayed in the Redemption of Debentures formerly issued to that amount.....	15000 0 0	
To provide for acquiring a site and for erecting a building for the Upper Canada Normal School—The amount to be raised by Debentures, to be charged on the Fund for erecting Public Buildings in Upper Canada.....	15000 0 0	

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 20th July, 1850.

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

GENERAL ESTIMATE

Of the probable Amount of the Public Expenditure and Net Revenue of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for the Year 1850.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount Currency.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amount Currency.
Appropriation for the Sinking Fund.....	£ 75000	Net Customs.....	£ 525000
Interest on Public Debt.....	200000	“ Excise.....	200000
Act 9 Vic. Cap. 11.—Amount of Civil List.....	73884 11 4	“ Territorial.....	7500
<i>Permanent charges provided for by Legislative Enactments, Lower Canada.</i>			
“ 55 Geo. 3, Cap. 10.—Militia Pensions.....	350	“ Light House Duties, Canada West.....	1100
“ 6 Geo. 4, Cap. 8.—Fees to Prothonotaries on Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.....	120	“ Bank Imposts.....	30
“ 1 Wm. 4, Cap. 16.—Ground Rent of the Property of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec..	1111 2 2	“ Fees on Commissions, &c.....	1250
“ 1 Wm. 4, Cap. 6, 3 Vic. Cap. 16.—Rewards for the destruction of Wolves.....	40	“ Fines, Forfeitures, &c.....	10000
“ 2 Vic. Cap. 2.—Expenses of Police Magistrates &c., in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec.....	1100	“ Casual Revenue.....	50000
“ 4 Vic. Cap. 17 and 8 Vic. Cap. 55.—Interest on Quebec Turnpike Trust.....	2032 18 4	“ from Public Works.....	3500
“ 10 and 11 Geo. 4th Cap. 23 and other Acts.—Interest on Montreal do.....	1500	“ Law Fee Fund.....	0
<i>Upper Canada.</i>			
“ 47 Geo. 3 and other Acts.—District Schools.....	2000		
“ 7 Wm. 4, Cap. 96.—Maintenance of Light Houses.....	5000		
“ 7 Wm. 4, Cap. 103 and 1 Vic. Cap. 44.—Militia Pensions.....	4000		
<i>Under Acts of the Province of Canada.</i>			
“ 8 Vic. Caps. 13 and 37 and 9 Vic. Cap. 7.—To make up deficiency of Fee Fund for Salaries of District Judges.....	1500		
“ 12 Vic. Caps. 50 and 83.—Grant for Common Schools.....	50000		
“ 4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 24.—Services of Officers of Criminal Courts on behalf of Prisoners in cases of Felony.....	220		
“ 4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 69.—Expenses of transporting Convicts to the Provincial Peni- tentiary at Kingston.....	350		
“ 6 Vic. Cap. 1.—Fees to Returning Officers.....	250		
“ 7 Vic. Cap. 16 and 12 Vic. Cap. 38.—Salaries of six Circuit Judges at £550 each and one at £50.....	3350		
“ 8 Vic. Cap. 13.—Pensions to retired District Judges in Upper Canada.....	280		
“ 8 Vic. Cap. 16.—Balance unexpended under this Act for Geological Survey.....	631 11 3		
“ 8 Vic. Cap. 53 and 9 Vic. Cap. 21.—Allowance to Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada.....	4000		
Carried over.....	£ 426740 3 1	Carried over.....	£ 629380 0 0

Appendix
(C)
1850.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

GENERAL ESTIMATE of the Probable Amount of the Public Expenditure, &c.—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Amount Currency.			HEADS OF REVENUE.		Amount Currency.	
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.
<i>Brought over</i>					<i>Brought over</i>			
Act 8 Vic. Cap. 54.—Allowance to Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada.....		426740	3	1			628380	0
" 9 Vic. Cap. 62.—Insurance, &c., appertaining to Quebec Fire Loan.....		4000	0	0			0	0
" 9 Vic. Cap. 58.—For Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice in Upper Canada.....		650	0	0				
" 10 and 11 Vic. Cap. 36.—Pension of the Widow of the late Chief Justice Valières de St. Réal.....		15000	0	0				
" 12 Vic. Cap. 33.—Indemnity to Members for the present Session.....		200	0	0				
" 12 Vic. Cap. 64.—Salaries of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellors and other Officers of that Court.....		10000	0	0				
" 12 Vic. Cap. 63.—Salaries of the Chief Justice, Judges and other Officers established by this Act.....		3275	0	0				
Amount in aid of Geological Survey as recommended by Act now before the Parliament.....		4285	0	9				
" 12 Vic. Cap. 121.—Expenses of Commission of Enquiry into the Registry Office at Montreal.....		2000	0	0				
Amount of Estimate for services to be provided for the year 1850.....		1100	0	0				
		144143	17	0				
		611394	0	10			628380	0
		Total Estimated Expenditure.....£					Total Estimated Revenue.....£	

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 20th July, 1850.

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

ESTIMATE of the Amounts for which an appropriation is required to complete the
Public Works of the Province, &c.

Appendix
(C)
1850.

SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Welland Canal, total amount of Engineers estimate.....	£134,066	0	0			
Of which this amount is not recommended.....	37,049	0	0			
St. Lawrence Canals.....*	97017	0	0			
St. Ours Canal.....	84364	17	0			
Chambly Canal.....	5120	0	0			
Amount required to pay claims for land and damages on Public Works.....	10640	0	0			
Chatham Bridge.....	10000	0	0			
Chambly and Granby Road.....	560	0	0			
Rondeau Road.....	704	0	0			
Survey of St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.....	1	10	6			
Expense attending, collecting Rail-Road Statistics.....	22	2	10			
London and Chatham Road.....	32	14	4			
Alterations and Additions to Public Buildings at Quebec.....	403	9	7			
	15000	0	0			
Total Currency....	£223865	14	3			

NOTE.—* In this amount is included the sum of £29,112 17 0, voted for the supplies during the last Session of the Legislature, but not included in the appropriation Act.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 20th July, 1850.

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE ACCOUNTS, from 31st December, 1848, to 31st May, 1849.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, 22nd May, 1850.

THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC, in Account with E. B. LINDSAY, Treasurer.

Cr.

Dr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
May 31, 1849	To paid Amount of the following Abstracts, viz.:									
	No. 1, Contingencies	126	17	6				818	4	8
	2, Harbour Office	69	2	4				19	2	8
	3, Buoys	95	8	10						
	4, Light Ship	102	17	6						
	5, Anchor Hoy	16	4	10						
	6, East end of Anticosti Light House	50	3	4						
	7, Portneuf Lights	54	3	10						
	8, St. Croix Light	1	3	4						
	9, Green Island Light House	32	12	4						
	10, Biquet Light House	27	10	0						
	11, Red Island Light House	104	7	3						
	12, Interest Account	67	12	1						
	13, Stores	2	6	6						
	14, Salaries and Pensions	1173	17	3						
	To Amount of Disbursements for enforcing Quarantine Regulations				1924	6	11			
	To Balance of Cul-de-Sac Account				0	11	10			
	To Treasurer's Commission on £2861 12s. currency, Amount of Monies by him received, from the 31st December, 1848, to the 31st March, 1849				0	17	3			
	To Balance in the Treasurer's hands				118	1	7			
					1133	16	4			
					£3177	19	11			
								814	8	5
								£3177	19	11
December 31, 1848.	By Balance, Account rendered this day									
	By Tonnage Duty, received on Coasting Vessels									
	By the following sums received from Naval Officer, viz.:									
	Duties collected during the quarter ended 5th January, 1849, under Act 45 Geo. III. Cap. 12	827	2	1						
	do do since the 5th January last, and up to the 31st May, 1849, when the Act 12 Vic. Cap. 114. came into operation	111	19	0						
	Duty of 1d. per Ton, collected under 4th and 5th Vict. during quarter ended 5th January, 1849	505	1	8						
	Do do collected under the same act after the 5th January, and up to the 31st May, 1849, when the Act 12 Vic. Cap. 114 came into operation	82	11	7						
	By Received from Provincial Government, on account of the Funds appropriated for the Improvement of the Navigation, by the Act 9 Vict. Cap. 60									

E. E.

(Signed,) E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined, the Balance in the
Treasurer's hands being
£1133 16s. 4d. currency.

(Signed,) H. LEMESURIER, Master.

Sworn before me, at Quebec,
this 31st January, 1850.

(Signed,) H. LEMESURIER,
J. P.

The above balance paid over
to the present Treasurer,
Mr. LEMOINE.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

ACCOUNT of CONTINGENT DISBURSEMENTS attending the TRINITY HOUSE,
between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.		
February	5, 1849	...	Paid A. Miller, for carting away snow from Trinity House premises, during the present winter	1	6	0	0
do	9, do	...	do F. Rodrigue's account for cleaning Hall, and other labour	2	0	17	10
do	9, do	...	do J. Aubé's account for waxed wicks	3	0	9	0
do	10, do	...	do J. M'Kenzie, one quarter's rent of Hall and Offices	4	38	15	0
do	12, do	...	do F. Rodrigue's account, Postage to 1st February instant.....	5	3	6	1
March	5, do	...	do Telegraphic dispatch to Mr. LeMesurier in Montreal, on business of the Corporation		0	12	8
do	12, do	...	do do do to Capt. Boxer, do do		0	5	8
do	20, do	...	do do do to Mr. LeMoine, on the subject of the Trinity House Bill		0	4	4
do	22, do	...	do G. W. Osborne's account for 8 cords Fire-wood.....	6	6	0	0
April	7, do	...	do F. Rodrigue's account for sawing do	7	0	16	0
do	13, do	...	do Jacques Delorbaez, Joiner's account, sundry works	8	5	5	4
do	27, do	...	do F. Rodrigue's account for cleaning Offices	9	0	16	1
May	1, do	...	do E. Trudeau, chimney sweeping, for twelve months to this day	10	1	11	6
do	2, do	...	do J. M'Kenzie, for one quarter's rent of Hall and offices.....	11	38	15	0
do	2, do	...	do F. Rodrigue's account for Postage to 1st instant	12	1	2	10
do	12, do	...	do S. Langlois' account for a Cupboard	13	0	5	0
do	23, do	...	do W. Lahay's account for labour in yard.....	14	0	4	0
do	26, do	...	do Her Majesty's Customs, Duty on Lamps received per "Douglas".....	15	1	11	8
do	28, do	...	do H. Jones' account for repairing Office Bells	16	0	2	6
do	30, do	...	do John Brereton's account for cleaning offices	17	1	8	7
do	30, do	...	do A. LeMoine's account, expenses while attending to the Trinity House Bill before the Legislature.....	18	18	0	11
do	30, do	...	do A. LeMoine's account, Notarial account for power of Attorney.....	19	0	7	6
				£126	17	6	

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 2.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the HARBOUR OFFICE, between the 31st December,
1848, and the 31st December, 1849.

			£	s.	d.		
January	5, 1849	...	Paid Wm. Campbell, Harbour Master's Clerk, three months' salary, to 31st December, last.....	1	12	10	0
April	9, do	...	do do do do do to do	2	12	10	0
do	24, do	...	do J. Foley's Account for fitting a Chart on Canvass.....	3	1	0	0
do	28, do	...	do B. S. Lafleur, on account of his Allowance for attending the office...	4	1	10	0
May	1, do	...	do Harbour Master's Crew, wages to this date	5	20	7	4
do	19, do	...	do B. S. Lafleur, on account of his Allowance for attending this office ...	6	1	5	0
do	do do	...	do do on do of his do for do the Streets and Lanes leading to the River during the present winter	7	20	0	0
				£69	2	4	

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the BUOYS, between the 31st December, 1848, and 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.	
March	26, 1849	... Paid Mr. Nowlan's account for cleaning snow from Buoy &c.	1	0	8	0
do	28, do	... do Thomas Drysdale's account for repairing Spy-glass used in laying down Buoy	2	0	17	6
April	13, do	... do Jacques Delorbaez, Joiner's account, for fitting up place in the yard for Buoy				
		do do do do				
		do do do do				
		do do do do				
do	21, do	... do John M'Manus' account for labour about Buoy	3	3	1	9
do	27, do	... do George Bisset's account for 11 Cast Iron Sinkers with Hooks for Buoy	4	1	0	0
			5	90	1	7
				£95	8	10

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

A true copy.

Examined.
H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT SHIP, between the 31st December, 1848, and 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.	
March	28, 1849	... Paid Thomas Drysdale's account for repairing a Spy-glass	1	0	7	0
April	16, do	... do John Richardson, on account of his Contract for Navigating this vessel during the season	2	50	0	0
do	21, do	... do do do balance of 1st Instalment for do	3	50	0	0
May	30, do	... do A. LeMoine, Notary's account, for agreements in 1848 and 1849 with Captain Richardson for navigating this vessel	4	2	10	0
				£102	17	0

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

A true copy.

Examined.
H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the ANCHOR HOY, between the 31st December, 1848, and 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.	
January	8, 1849	... Paid R. Fulleton, four months' salary, as Master of this Vessel	1	6	13	4
April	11, do	... do do three do as do of do	2	5	0	0
May	2, do	... do do and others' account for caulking do	3	4	7	6
do	10, do	... do R. Back's account for Biscuit	4	0	4	0
				£16	4	10

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

A true copy.

Examined.
H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix

(D.)

22d May.

ABSTRACT No. 6.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT HOUSE on HEATH POINT, EAST
END of ANTICOSTI, between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

				£	s.	d.
January,	8, 1849	...	Paid B. Bradley, late Keeper of this Tower, 3 months' allowance, to 31st December, last.....	1	21	10 0
do	15, do	...	do do per his Attorney, E. Lane, 4 months' allowance, as Keeper of the Tower, to 1st May, instant.....	2	28	13 4
				£50	3	4

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 7.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the PORTNEUF LIGHTS, between the
31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

				£	s.	d.
January	4, 1849	...	Paid Charles Marcotte, three months' salary as Keeper of these Lights...	1	9	0 0
do	do do	...	do do account Sundries	2	0	8 4
do	do do	...	do F. X. Germain, ground rent of Upper Light for 1848	3	1	7 6
do	17, do	...	do Joseph Polliquin, ground rent of Lower Light for 1848	4	0	15 0
April	5, do	...	do Charles Marcotte, three months' salary as Keeper.....	5	9	0 0
do	27, do	...	do Francis Rodrigue, in advance of his salary as Keeper, two months, to 30th July next	6	6	0 0
May	5, do	...	do Charles Marcotte, late Keeper, one month's salary to 30th ult.	7	3	0 0
do	do do	...	do Mrs. Widow Cholette, amount allowed her by the Board in consideration of her late husband's services as Keeper of these Lights	8	18	0 0
do	22, do	...	do Antoine Cazeau's account for a Wheelbarrow	9	0	16 6
do	do do	...	do Francis Rodrigue, Keeper, freight of his furniture and family to Portneuf, by order of the Board	10	2	14 0
do	30 do	...	do F. X. Hardie, for removing the frame of the old Light House near the new one	11	2	10 0
do	do do	...	do A. LeMoine, Notary's account, for Release by Joseph Polliquin in the Board's favour	12	0	12 6
				£54	3	10

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 8.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the SAINT CROIX LIGHT HOUSE, between
the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

				£	s.	d.
May	16, 1849	...	Paid Ls. Durocher, his wages as Keeper, from 24th April to 14th instant ...	1	1	3 4

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

ABSTRACT No. 9.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT HOUSE on GREEN ISLAND,
between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.
January 19, 1849	...	Paid J. Frazer, two quarters' assessment under the School Act, on this Light House, to 1st July last.....	1	5	0
do 23, do	...	do J. G. Seton, Lots et Ventes on the purchase of the land upon which stands this Light House, from Peter Frazer, by deed before Bélanger, Notary, dated 29th January, 1811	2	12	10
February 1, do	...	do B. N. Lindsay, Keeper, this amount him paid to J. G. Seton, one of the heirs Frazer, for this share of Fire-wood cut upon the Island, for the use of this Light House, to 27th April, 1847.....	3	4	3
May 12, do	...	do B. N. Lindsay, account for repairs to the floors of the dwelling house at this station	4	10	19
				£32	12
					4

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 10.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT HOUSE on BIQUET ISLAND,
between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.
January 3, 1849	.....	Paid J. E. Hammond, for 6 months' Board to the Gunner at this station, to 31st December last.....	1	12	10
do 4, do	.....	do do amount of James Mitchel's draft for six months' salary due him, as Gunner at this station, from 30th June to 31st December last	2	15	0
				£27	10
					0

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 11.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the RED ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE,
between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.
February 26, 1849	...	Paid J. Jolicœur's account for 24 Dripping Pans, for this Light.....	1	15	0
April 29, do	...	do Jacques Delorbaez, Joiner's account, opening and nailing up cases, containing Red Shades	2	0	6
do 17, do	...	do Wm. Smith, on account of the sum to be paid him for completing this Light House	3	50	0
May 11, do	...	do W. G. Lindsay's account, for assisting the Keeper of this Light in November last	4	7	10
do 26, do	...	do Wm. Smith, on account of the sum to be paid him for completing this Light House.....	5	30	0
do 30, do	...	do A. LeMoine, Notary's account, for protesting against Joseph Archer, the Builder	6	1	10
				£104	7
					3

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

ABSTRACT No. 12.

ACCOUNT of MONIES PAID for INTEREST, between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849, on SUMS BORROWED by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC.

			£	s.	d.
February 12, 1849 ...	Estate of Richard Burke, two years' interest on £200, to 25th December last	1	24	0	0
April 2, do ...	Quebec Board of Trade, on £500, from the 17th April, 1848, to 31st March, 1849.....	2	28	12	1
do 3, do ...	Estate of Stewart Scott, 6 months' interest on £500, to 31st March last ...	3	15	0	0
			£67	12	1

E. E.
 (Signed,) E. B LINDSAY,
 QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849. *Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.*
 A true copy.
 Examined. H. LEMESURIER.
 E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 13.

ACCOUNT of STORES, between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.
April 13, 1849	Paid Jacques Delorbaez, account for fitting up Store-room	1	2	6	6

E. E.
 (Signed,) E. B. LINDSAY,
 QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849. *Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.*
 A true copy.
 Examined. H. LEMESURIER.
 E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 14.

ACCOUNT of SALARIES and PENSIONS paid to the OFFICERS and PENSIONERS of the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.
To Henry LeMesurier, six months' salary as Master, to the 31st March, 1849			125	0	0
do E. B. Lindsay, do as Clerk and Registrar, to do			75	0	0
do Edward Boxer, do as Harbour Master, to do			88	17	9
do Robert Julyan, do as Assistant do to do			55	11	2
do Robert Young, do as Superintendent of Pilots, to do			83	6	8
do R. N. Lindsay, do as Keeper of Green Island Light House; and allowance to an assistant, and for fuel, to do			70	0	0
do Zoël Bedard, do as Keeper of the Light House on Point Desmonts, including allowance for one assistant, and for fuel and water, to do			60	0	0
do J. E. Hammond, do as Keeper of the Light House on Biquet Island, including allowance for one Assistant, and for fuel and water to do			70	0	0
do Edward Pope, do as Keeper of the Light House on the S. W. Point of Anticosti, including allowance for two Assistants, and provision money to do			100	0	0
<i>Carried forward.....</i>			£727	15	7

Appendix
(D.)

ABSTRACT No. 14.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(D.)

22d May.

22d May.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	727	15	7
To C. Julyan, six months' salary, as Keeper of the Pillar Light House, to do Thomas Roche, do as Keeper of the Light House on the East end of Anticosti, to do	50	0	0
do Aug. Dufour, on account of his salary and allowances as Keeper of the Red Island Light House.....	39	11	8
do B. S. Lafleur, six months' salary as Water Bailiff, to do	25	10	0
do Fran. Rodrigue, late Messenger, seven months' salary, to 30th April, 1849	12	10	0
do Jas. Bankier, three months' salary, to the 31st March last	24	10	0
do John Brereton, present Messenger, in advance to 30th July, 1849, (two months)	25	0	0
do The Honourable John Stewart, six months' pension, to 1st March, 1849	7	0	0
do John Lambly, do do to do	125	0	0
	187	10	0
	£1178	17	3

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

CUL-DE-SAC ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT of MONIES Paid and Received between the 31st December, 1848, and 31st May, 1849, on account of the CUL-DE-SAC.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
March 24, 1849	To paid A. Miller, for clearing snow from Cul-de-Sac Street, during present Winter	1	3	0
Cr.		£	s.	d.
January 16, 1849.....	By received from Robert Julyan, Superintendent, on account of the Cul-de-Sac dues	2	2	9
	Balance	£0	17	8

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

QUARANTINE ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS incurred by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, for enforcing the QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, between the 31st December, 1848, and the 31st May, 1849.

	£	s.	d.	
April 20, 1849 ...	Paid Telegraphic despatches to Montreal, respecting Pamphlets to Pilots.....	0	6	1
do 21, do ...	do do do do do	0	2	0
May 12, do ...	do Freight, per "John Munn," for 100 copies Emigrant Act for Pilots.....	0	1	3
do 12, do ...	do do do do 873 copies do	0	2	6
		£0	11	10

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1849.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

ACCOUNTS OF THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1849.
Dr. THE QUEBEC DECAYED PILOTS' FUND in Account with ALEX. LEMOINE, TREASURER of the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC. Cr.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		Cr.
For the following Sums and Pensions, paid since the 1st June, 1849:				
To arrears of Pensions, up to 1st June, 1849, as per list	149 11 9			78 15 5
do Amount of Pension list, for quarter ending 31st July, 1849	499 12 2			
do do do 31st October, 1849	486 11 0			
do do granted as relief	16 0 0			
For the following Sums Paid and Invested since the 1st June, 1849:			1151 14 11	
To paid for 20 Government Debentures of £10 each, dated 20th April, 1848, and payable on the 20th April, 1860	160 0 0			
do Paid for 1 do No. 89, of £150, dated 23rd March, 1848, and payable 1st January, 1863	123 0 0			
do Lent to Ignace Adam and others, per their obligation of this day, before E. B. Lindsay, Notary	20 0 0			
do Paid Widow Z. Chassé three months' pension, in advance	6 0 0			
For the following account, paid since the 1st June, 1849:				
To T. Cary, for a Cash Book, and for printing Pilots' and Widows' certificates		309 0 0		
do Balance in the Treasurer's hands			802 3 8	
				£2266 16 1
By received from E. B. Lindsay, late Treasurer, balance of moneys in his hands belonging to this fund, as per his account current, dated 31st May, 1849				30 0 0
Capital and interest received from the following, viz.: From O. L. Richardson, twelve months' interest on £500, to 16th June, 1849		18 0 0		
do Jos. Cary, 12 months' do on £300, to 20th May, 1849	102 14 8			
do Heirs Lionnais, balance of capital				511 5 0
do Balance of Interest, to 2nd August, 1849				6 10 0
do Chambly Canal, amount of Debenture B. No. 6, payable 1st May, 1849				19 10 0
do Interest on do to 15th September, 1849				30 0 0
do Heirs de la Gorgendière, balance of interest on £275, to 14th January, 1849				96 11 0
do J. S. McCord, twelve months' interest on £325, to 4th August, 1849				15 0 0
do Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, twelve months' do on £500, to 18th November, 1849				3 0 0
do Estate of A. G. Couillard, amount of interest due on £300, to 26th Dec., 1849				2 0 0
do And this amount on account of the interest to accrue				834 10 8
do Josephite Baby, twelve months' interest on £250, to 16th May, 1849				6 10 0
do Joseph Thivierge, on account of his obligation of the 10th November, 1848				4 0 0
do Joseph St. Laurent, on account of his obligation of the same date				1948 0 0
Fines and Costs received from the following Pilots, viz.: From L. Laroche, on account				£2266 16 1
do B. Blouin, do				
Amount received between the 1st June and the 31st Dec, 1849				
Poundage.				

<p>Examined, Balance in hand being £802 3s. 8d., currency. (Signed,) H. LEMESURIER, Master.</p>	<p>Sworn to as being correct and true, at Quebec, this 19th January, 1850, Before me, (Signed,) H. LEMESURIER, J. P.</p>
---	--

E. E.	(Signed,) A. LEMOINE,	Treasurer, 17j. H. Q.
	QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.	A true copy.
	(Signed,) A. LEMOINE,	Treasurer, 17j. H. Q.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

THE TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, in Account with ALEX. LEMOINE, TREASURER.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To paid James Bankier six months' salary and rations, to 30th ult.				33	19	0			
do do Captain Morin, for hire of his schooner, for exploring the North Channel				28	15	0			
do do Amount of the following abstracts, viz:									
No. 1, Coastingencies	316	4	3						
2, Harbour Office	417	15	1						
3, Buoys	366	18	1						
4, Light Ship	367	10	1						
5, Anchor Hoy	61	7	9						
6, Pillar Light House	30	6	6						
7, Red Island do	9	18	5						
8, Green Island do	82	18	8						
9, Biquet do	16	14	2						
10, Point des Monts do	27	13	4						
11, South-West Point Anticosti Light House	510	15	7						
12, East End Anticosti Light House	34	11	9						
13, Portneuf do	79	16	10						
14, St. Croix do	0	2	0						
15, Beacons do	20	0	0						
16, Oil Account	1412	1	6						
17, Stores	6	19	3						
18, Steamer St. George	1504	6	11						
19, Interest	266	7	11						
20, Salaries, Trinity Officers	789	19	8						
21, Salaries, Light House Keepers	570	12	6						
22, Pensions	304	17	2						
							7187	17	5
To paid on account of the importation of Lamps and Reflectors for the Tower on Heath Point, East end of Anticosti							858	6	8
do do for furnishing the Light House on Red Island							161	0	0
do do Amount of expenses incurred for enforcing the Quarantine Regulations							3	12	0
do do paid on account of the Cul-de-Sac, as per account of this date							16	19	7
do do do Provision Depots, per do							88	14	5
do do do Balance							2913	10	9
							11287	14	10

Examined, the Balance in the Treasurer's hands being £2913 10s. 9d.
(Signed,) H. LEMESURIER, Master.

Sworn to, as being correct and true, at Quebec, this 31st January, 1850,
Before me,
(Signed,) H. LEMESURIER, J. P.

E. E. (Signed,) A. LEMOINE, Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849. A true copy.
A. LEMOINE, Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

By received from E. B. Lindsay, late Treasurer, balance of monies in his hands belonging to this fund
do do from Capt. Douglass, one half of the fine awarded against him on the 1st June, 1849.
do do J. & H. Gibsons, net proceeds of sale of old stores.
do do from Capt. Wood, of the Bark *Heba*, his proportion of the expenses incurred for repairing the damage made by his vessel to the light-ship, during the summer
do do from Wm. Hall, Tonnage Duty collected by him at Montreal, from the 2nd June to the 31st December, 1849, under 12 Vict. Cap. 114
do do from P. Gauvreau, do do at Father Point, during the same period
do do from Geo. Barnston, do do at Tadousac, during the same period
do do amount of do do collected at Quebec, by the Treasurer, during the same period
do do do received from coasting vessels, during the same period, and under same act.
do do received earnings of the Anchor *Key*, and net proceeds of chains and anchors picked up by this vessel, and sold this season.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

ACCOUNT of CONTINGENT DISBURSEMENTS attending the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, from the 1st day of June, to the 31st day of December, 1849: viz:

			£	s.	d.
June	20, 1849	Paid James Adamson, for a manuscript copy of the Trinity Bill.....	1	5	0
do	22, do	do Ignace Dorval, Mason, for repairs to Trinity Hall.....	2	1	11
do	28, do	do John Breton, for whitewashing Trinity House premises	3	0	16
July	2, do	do Joseph Paquet, for firewood	4	11	8
do	4, do	do Wm. Hartigan, for painting offices	5	0	14
do	5, do	do F. Lafleur, for making chairs for the Hall	6	6	10
do	5, do	do John Breton, for Postage	7	1	18
do	6, do	do Joseph Paquet, for fire-wood.....	8	8	0
do	10, do	do P. Lafond, for sawing and splitting fire-wood.....	9	0	18
do	17, do	do do for do do	10	0	14
August	3, do	do John Breton, his salary as messenger for the month of July.....	11	3	10
do	3, do	do J. M'Kenzie, for one quarter's rent of Hall and Premises.....	12	38	15
do	15, do	do City Corporation assessment on rental of Trinity Hall, &c., for 1849...	13	3	5
do	17, do	do Jacques Delorbaez, Joiner, for repairs to Trinity offices	14	4	17
do	24, do	do C. Poston & Son, for coals.....	15	3	0
September	1, do	do Pelletier & Frechette, for a suit clothes to Water Bailiff and Messenger, for attending Trinity Board's meetings	16	11	0
do	1, do	do E. L. Lafleur, for a toise	17	0	10
do	1, do	do John Breton, his salary for the month of August	18	3	10
do	1, do	do do for postage and other disbursements.....	19	3	17
do	4, do	do John Smith, his expenses while exploring the North Channel	20	2	9
do	19, do	do B. S. Lafleur, his expenses to Lake Beauport.....	21	0	6
October	3, do	do John Breton, his salary for the month of September	22	3	10
do	13, do	do F. Defoy, for stoves	23	6	15
do	31, do	do John Breton's account for cleaning offices	24	0	14
November	2, 1849	do J. M'Kenzie, for one quarter's rent of Trinity Hall and premises	25	38	15
do	2, do	do John Breton, his salary for the month of October.....	26	3	10
do	3, do	do P. Lafleur, for a dish and table for Treasurer's office.....	27	6	7
do	6, do	do E. Pardey, for altering bells in Trinity offices.....	28	0	18
do	12, do	do A. Coté & Co., account for Printing 100 copies Trinity Bill, Binding the same, advertisement to date, subscription to the "Journal de Québec," &c.	29	15	3
do	28, do	do The Hon. F. W. Primrose, on account, for law opinions	30	5	0
December	1, do	do John Breton, his salary for the month of November	31	3	10
do	1, do	do do his account for postage and other disbursements.....	32	3	1
do	7, do	do Vital Chabot, Blacksmith's account.....	33	6	10
do	10, do	do T. Cary's account for Stationery and Printing.....	34	21	18
do	13, do	do C. St. Michel, account for advertisements in the "Chronicle".....	35	1	8
do	14, do	do Brousseau & Gingras, account for Printing Pilots' Lists	36	2	10
do	19, do	do J. Haram's account for cartage.....	37	0	14
do	20, do	do C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account for sundries.....	38	6	8
do	20, do	do Hon. F. W. Primrose, balance of his account for law opinions.....	39	2	0
do	20, do	do E. Frechette's account for advertisements in the "Canadien".....	40	2	19
do	20, do	do do subscription to the "Canadien" to the 6th November last.....	41	1	0
do	24, do	do Méthot, Clinic & Co., account for sundries.....	42	0	15
do	29, do	do H. LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co., account for foolscap paper.....	43	5	8
do	29, do	do Neilson & Middleton's account, for one year's subscription to "Quebec Gazette," and advertisements.....	44	2	10
do	29, do	do L. & C. Tétu's account, carpet for offices.....	45	6	18
do	31, do	do J. Kane's account for a Lantern	46	0	2
do	31, do	do E. B. Lindsay, his yearly allowance for copying and making index to Journal.....	47	55	0
			£316	4	3

E. E.

(Signed,) A. LEMOINE,

QUEBEC, 31 December, 1849.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Examined.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix

(D.)

22d May.

Appendix

(D.)

22d May.

ABSTRACT No. 2.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the HARBOUR OFFICE, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
June 4, 1849	...	Paid Harbour Master's Crew, their wages for the month of May.....	1	47	0 0
do 28, do	...	do J. Ferguson, for repairing Boats	2	2	19 0
July 2, do	...	do Harbour Master's Crew, their wages for the month of June	3	47	0 0
do 4, do	...	do Wm. Campbell, three months' salary, as Clerk to Harbour Master, to 30th June last	4	12	10 0
August 1, do	...	do Harbour Master's Crew, their wages for the month of July.....	5	47	0 0
September 1, do	...	do do do do for the do of August.....	6	47	0 0
October 2, do	...	do do do do for the do of September.....	7	47	10 6
do 2, do	...	do Wm. Campbell, three months' salary, as Clerk to Harbour Master, to 30th ultimo	8	12	10 0
do 31, do	...	do B. S. Lafleur, balance of his allowance for attending Harbour Office &c., during the season.....	9	22	5 0
November 2, do	...	do Harbour Master's Crew, their wages for the month of October	10	47	0 0
do 6, do	...	do J. Ferguson, for repairs to one of the Harbour Master's Boats	11	2	18 6
do 24, do	...	do C. St. Michel, for Printing Blanks	12	2	10 0
December 1, do	...	do Harbour Master's Crew, their wages for the month of November	13	47	0 0
do 10, do	...	do T. Cary's account for Stationery	14	3	16 4
do 14, do	...	do Brousseau & Gingras' account, for blank Ship Reports.....	15	3	15 0
do 20, do	...	do Brocklesby & Co.'s account for Sundries.....	16	0	13 10
do 20, do	...	do S. & J. Brown's do for do	17	4	17 1
do 20, do	...	do Wm. Hunt, Sailmaker's account	18	1	0 6
do 21, do	...	do C. & W. Wurtele's account for a Chain	19	1	4 0
do 24, do	...	do Méthot, Clinic & Co.'s account for a Lock	20	0	1 0
do 26, do	...	do Jno. Armstrong's account for repairs to Boats	21	1	7 8
do 29, do	...	do Hon. F. W. Primrose, for Professional services	22	5	16 8
			£407	15	1

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the BUOYS, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
June 15, 1849	...	Paid Wm. Stevenson, hire of the "St. George," for moving Buoys in the Traverse	1	69	15 0
July 2, do	...	do John Lee's account, Sundries	2	1	15 0
do 4, do	...	do J. Reily, for Painting several Buoys.....	3	16	10 0
do 17, do	...	do N. Larivie, for freight of a Buoy &c., to Lark Reef	4	4	0 0
August 14, do	...	do Geo. Bisset, for casting Moorings for Buoys	5	36	1 7
September 7, do	...	do Wm. Stevenson, for laying the Buoy on the East end of White Island Reef	6	10	0 0
December 19, do	...	do J. Haram's account, cartage.....	7	5	9 6
do 20, do	...	do F. Grenier's account, for new Buoys and Cooperage.....	8	158	1 8
do 21, do	...	do C. & W. Wurtele's account, chains	9	23	6 1
do 23, do	...	do McQuilkin & Henry's account, iron work to Buoys.....	10	48	5 3
			£366	18	1

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 4.

EXPENSES attending the LIGHT SHIP, from the 1st June to the 31st December,
1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
July 4, 1849	...	Paid J. Reily's account for painting Buoys.....	1	0	7 6
August 13, do	...	do J. Richardson 2nd instalment, for navigating this vessel as per contract	2	80	0 0
September 19, do	...	do Jos. Lacombe, for freight of two barrels of oil.....	3	2	0 0
December 1, do	...	do John Richardson, balance of his contract for navigating this vessel during the season	4	145	0 0
do 19, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage.....	5	0	12 4
do 20, do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship Chandlers' account for sundries	6	15	12 10
do 20, do	...	do Wm. Hunt, Sailmaker's account	7	28	8 11
do 20, do	...	do F. Grenier, Cooper's account.....	8	3	8 0
do 21, do	...	do Geo. Taylor, Ship Builder's account.....	9	78	10 0
do 21, do	...	do M'Quilkin & Henry's account of repairs	10	8	18 1
do 24, do	...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries	11	4	12 5
			£367	10	1

E. E.

(Signed,) A. LEMOINE.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the ANCHOR HOY, from the 1st June
to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
July 4, 1849	...	Paid R. Fulton, three months' salary, as Master, to 30th ultimo	1	5	0 0
August 2, do	...	do A. Hutchinson, for labour on board of this vessel	2	2	13 4
September 5, do	...	do R. Fulton, for do do	3	0	10 6
October 5, do	...	do R. Fulton, three months' salary, to 30th ultimo.....	4	5	0 0
December 1, do	...	do R. Fulton, for labour	5	0	15 0
do 13, do	...	do S. & J. Brown, Ship Chandler's Account	6	21	6 4
do 13, do	...	do J. & Wm. Dining, Victualler's account	7	11	19 5
do 19, do	...	do Jno. Haram's account, cartage.....	8	0	0 8
do 20, do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account, Sundries.....	9	5	10 11
do 20, do	...	do Wm. Hunt, Sailmaker's account	10	2	14 10
do 22, do	...	do M'Quilken & Henry, Blacksmith's account	11	4	0 9
do 26, do	...	do Baldwin & Greig, Blockmaker's account	12	1	16 0
			£61	7	9

E. E.

(Signed,) A. LEMOINE,

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 6.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the PILLAR LIGHT HOUSE, from the
1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
June 12, 1849	... Paid C. Julyan's account of expenses for sundries	1	3	3	0
September 27, do	... do J. H. Clint's account for boards.....	2	3	1	6
October 13, do	... do F. Defoy's do for a stove	3	2	10	0
November 24, do	... do C. Julyan's do of disbursements for repairs to this light	4	6	2	0
December 7, do	... do Vital Chabot's account, stove pipes	5	0	8	4
do 19, do	... do John Haram's account, cartage.....	6	0	1	4
do 20, do	... do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship Chandlers' account, sundries	7	1	15	0
do 24, do	... do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries.....	8	2	12	10
do 31, do	... do J. Kane's account, for oil tank, copper funnel, &c.....	9	10	12	6
			£30	6	6

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

(Signed,) A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 7.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the LIGHT HOUSE on RED ISLAND,
from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
July 31, 1849	... Paid John Smith, travelling expenses to Red Island	1	4	12	6
October 17, do	... do P. Laprise's account, for freight of two barrels of oil	2	2	0	0
November 12, do	... do A. Côté & Co.'s account for notice in the "Journal de Quebec," respecting this Light	3	0	5	0
December 19, do	... do Jno. Haram's account, cartage	4	0	1	2
do 24, do	... do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship Chandlers' account	5	0	18	3
do 24, do	... do Méthot, Chinic & Co., Hardware account	6	0	11	0
do 26, do	... do Pelletier & Frechette's account, Towelling.....	7	0	6	0
do 31, do	... do J. Kane's account, Sundries	8	1	4	6
			£ 9	18	5

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

(Signed,) A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 8.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the LIGHT HOUSE on GREEN
ISLAND, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
July 19, 1849	... Paid Wm. Stevenson's account, for coals.....	1	3	15	0
August 28, do	... do R. N. Lindsay's do for cutting down a new growth of wood in the beacon land on the island.....	2	2	4	0
October 3, do	... do O. Maclure's account for 100 gallons porpoise oil	3	20	0	0
November 12, do	... do A. Côté & Co.'s do for advertisement	4	1	2	0
December 7, do	... do V. Chabot, Blacksmith's account, sundries	5	0	17	6
do 10, do	... do T. Cary's account, advertisement in the "Mercury".....	6	1	3	0
do 19, do	... do John Haram's account, cartage.....	7	0	1	0
do 19, do	... do C. E. Levey's account for bricks	8	0	10	0
			£29	12	6

Carried over.....

Appendix
(D.)

22d May.

ABSTRACT No. 8.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(D.)

22d May.

			£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>			29	12	6
December 20, 1849	...	Paid C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandlers' account	9	2	10
do 20, do	...	do Wm. Hunt, sail-maker's account	10	0	17
do 20, do	...	do E. Frechette's account, advertisement in the "Canadien".....	11	0	15
do 24, do	...	do Wm. Smith, on account of expenses for making a landing place	12	44	9
do 24, do	...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co., hardware account	13	3	1
do 29, do	...	do Neilson & Middleton, notice in the "Quebec Gazette" respecting this light	14	1	5
do 31, do	...	do J. Kane's account for an oil jack	15	0	7
			£82	18	8

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 9.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the LIGHT HOUSE on BIQUET ISLAND, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
September 1, 1849	...	Paid Pelletier & Frechette's account, flannel for cartridges	1	2	12
October 13, do	...	do F. Defoy's account for Stove	2	2	0
do 26, do	...	do J. Ferguson's account for a rudder	3	0	12
December 7, do	...	do V. Chabot, blacksmith's account	4	0	10
do 19, do	...	do Jno. Haram's account, cartage.....	5	0	12
do 20, do	...	do C. Brocklesby, & Co., ship-chandlers' account	6	3	18
do 20, do	...	do Wm. Hunt, sail-maker's account	7	0	4
do 24, do	...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co., hardware account	8	0	4
do 26, do	...	do Pelletier & Frechette's account, flannel for cartridges	9	3	4
do 31, do	...	do J. Kane, blacksmith's account, sundries	10	2	14
			£16	14	2

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 10.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the LIGHT HOUSE on POINT DES MONTS, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz. :

			£	s.	d.
September 29, 1849	...	Paid Joseph Rheamue's account for hay	1	3	3
December 19, do	...	do J. Haram's account, cartage.....	2	0	4
do 20, do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship-chandlers' account	3	6	14
do 20, do	...	do Wm. Hunt, sail-maker's account.....	4	8	19
do 22, do	...	do A. Morison's account, for pressing hay	5	3	0
do 24, do	...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co., hardware account	6	5	10
			£27	13	4

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 11.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the LIGHT HOUSE on the SOUTH-WEST POINT of ANTICOSTI, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz:

			£	s.	d.	
June	18, 1849	... Paid Wm. Smith, on account of the repairs to be made to the foundation of the tower	1	50	0	0
July	19, do	... do Wm. Stevenson's account, for coals.....	2	0	15	0
August	20, do	... do P. Dery's do for a pair of hames	3	0	3	0
September	22, do	... do A Noël's do for a boat.....	4	26	12	0
do	29, do	... do Jas. Reaume's do for hay	5	4	5	0
October	3, do	... do A. Theberge's do for oats	6	4	6	4
do	24, do	... do Wm. Smith, on account of repairs to the foundation of the tower.....	7	150	0	0
do	26, do	... do J. Ferguson's account, for repairing a dingy	8	2	17	6
do	30, do	... do Wm. Smith, on account of repairs to the foundation of the tower.....	9	150	0	0
November	13, do	... do do balance of his account for do	10	109	0	0
December	7, do	... do Vital Chabot, blacksmith's account	11	5	11	6
do	19, do	... do John Haram's account, cartage.....	12	0	4	0
do	20, do	... do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandlers' account ..	13	0	1	3
do	22, do	... do A. Morison's account for pressing hay.....	14	4	0	0
do	31, do	... do J. Kane's account for an oil tank	15	3	0	0
			£510	15	7	

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 12.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT HOUSE on the EAST END of ANTICOSTI, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz:

			£	s.	d.	
September	22, 1849	... Paid C. Drolet's account for a Horse for this Light House	1	13	0	0
do	29, do	... do J. Reaume's do for Hay for do	2	4	5	0
October	3, do	... do A. Theberge's do for Oats.....	3	5	9	4
do	5, do	... do P. Dery's do for Harness, complete	4	2	17	0
December	7, do	... do V. Chabot, Blacksmith account	5	1	17	6
do	19, do	... do J. Haram's account for Cartage	6	0	4	0
do	20, do	... do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship chandlers' account	7	1	14	11
do	22, do	... do A. Morison's account, for Pressing Hay	8	4	0	0
do	24, do	... do Méthot, Chinic & Co., Hardware account	9	1	4	0
			£34	11	9	

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 13.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the PORTNEUF LIGHTS, from the 1st
June to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
September 6, 1849 ...	Paid E. Dubeau's account for six hundred bricks	1	0	6	0
October 23, do ...	do J. Polliquin's account for repairs to this light house.....	2	26	4	1
November 30, do ...	do A. Richards' account for do do	3	1	7	6
December 7, do ...	do V. Chabot, blacksmith's account	4	0	6	9
do 19, do ...	do Jno. Haram's account, cartage.....	5	0	5	6
do 20, do ...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandlers' account	6	0	12	3
do 24, do ...	do Wm. Smith's account, for finishing the tower, light and dwelling house	7	45	6	2
do 24, do ...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co., hardware account	8	4	1	1
do 31, do ...	do J. Kane's account, top for lantern	9	1	7	6
			£79	16	10

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 14.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the ST. CROIX LIGHT, from the 1st June
to the 31st December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
December 17, 1849 ...	Paid Jos. Thurber's account, for Freight of two casks of Oil, from Quebec to St. Croix		0	2	0

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 15.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending BEACONS, from the 1st June to the 31st
December, 1849, viz :

			£	s.	d.
July 4, 1849	Paid Wm. Corbett, on account of his agreement for erecting Beacons on the Island of Anticosti		20	0	0

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

ABSTRACT No. 16.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the OIL DEPARTMENT, from the 1st
June to the 31st December, 1849:

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

			£	s.	d.
July 4, 1849	...	Paid Wm. Lyman & Co.'s account for 996 gallons Sperm Oil, at 8s. 10½d...	1	441	19 6
do 7, do	...	do D. Chouinard's do for 55 do Porpoise do at 3s	2	8	5 0
do 25, do	...	do W. B. Meyer's do for 80 do and cartage, at 5s	3	20	0 7
September 7, do	...	do Gibb, Lane & Co.'s do 1636 do Seal Oil, at 2s. 2d.....	4	177	4 8
October 3, do	...	do L. Harvey's do do 25 do Porpoise Oil, at 5s.	5	6	5 0
do do	...	do Gibb, Lane & Co.'s do 434 do Seal do at 2s. 4d.	6	50	12 8
do 5, do	...	do C. A. Holt, on account of 969 do Sperm do at 9s. 2d	7	414	2 6
do 9, do	...	do J. Bowles' account for assaying samples of oil.....	8	3	10 0
November 12, do	...	do A. Coté & Co.'s do Notice in "Journal de Quebec," calling in tenders	9	0	10 0
December 4, do	...	do V. Tétu's account for 1004½ gallons Porpoise Oil, at 5s.	10	251	2 6
do 19, do	...	do Jno. Haram's account for Cartage.....	11	5	12 8
do 20, do	...	do F. Grenier's account for Cooperage	12	31	3 9
do do	...	do E. Frechette's account, notice in the "Canadien," calling in tenders...	13	0	10 6
do do	...	do Neilson & Middleton's account, "Quebec Gazette," do.	14	0	9 4
do 31, do	...	do J. Kane's account for oil jars.....	15	0	12 10
				£1412	1 6

E. E.
(Signed,)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 17.

ACCOUNT of STORES, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz:

			£	s.	d.
September 1, 1849	...	Paid Pelletier & Frechette's account, for towelling	1	3	0 5
December 26, do	...	do do do do	2	3	18 2
do 19, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage.....	3	0	0 8
				£6	19 3

E. E.
(Signed,)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 18.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the hire of the STEAMER "ST.
GEORGE," from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz:

			£	s.	d.
November 12, 1849	...	Paid A. Coté & Co.'s account, notice in the "Journal de Quebec," calling in tenders	1	1	7 6
December 10, do	...	do T. Cary's account, in the "Mercury," for do	2	1	1 9
do 20, do	...	do E. Frechette's account, "Canadien" for do	3	1	1 0
do 31, do	...	do Nelson & Middleton's account, "Quebec Gazette," for do	4	0	16 8
do 31, do	...	do Wm. Stevenson, amount of his contract for hire of the "St. George," during the season.....	5	1500	0 0
				£1504	6 11

E. E.
(Signed,)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 19.

ACCOUNT of MONIES paid for INTEREST, from 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, on sums borrowed by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC.

		£	s.	d.
October 2, 1849	Estate Stewart Scott, six months interest on £500, to 30th September last	1	15	0
December 21, do	George Taylor, five years interest on £638, to 1st October last	2	191	7
do 31, do	Josephite Guerout, twelve months interest on £500, to 31st Oct. last		£30	0
do do do	do do do do on £500, to 15th Dec. last		30	0
			60	0
			£266	7
				11

E. E.

(Signed,)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 20.

ACCOUNT of SALARIES paid to the OFFICERS of the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Henry LeMesurier, six months' salary as Master, to 30th September, 1849				125	0	0
do Edward Boxer, his salary as Harbour Master, from 1st April to 30th May, 1849, at £177 15s. 6d. per annum	29	2	8			
do do from 31st May to 30th June, at £500 per annum	43	0	9			
do do three months do to 30th September, last	125	0	0	197	3	5
do Robert Julyan, six months salary as Assistant Harbour Master, to do				55	11	1
do F. Gourdeau, his salary as Superintendent of Pilots, from 31st May to do				58	16	4
do John Smith, do do do from 1st June to do				58	6	8
do Alexander LeMoine, his salary as Treasurer, from 31st May to do				117	12	9
do E. B. Lindsay, his salary as Clerk, from 1st April to 30th May, at £150 per annum	12	1	8			
do do from 31st May to 30th June, at £300 per annum	25	16	8			
do do from 1st July to 30th September	75	0	0	112	18	4
do B. S. LaFleur, his salary as Water Bailiff, from 1st April to 30th May, at £25 per annum	4	1	11			
do do from 31st May to 30th June, at £100 per annum	8	12	2			
do do from 1st July to 3d September, at do	25	0	0	37	14	1
do Robert Young, his salary as late Superintendent of Pilots, from 1st April to 28th May last				26	17	0
				£789	19	8

E. E.

(Signed,)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 21.

ACCOUNT of SALARIES and ALLOWANCES paid to the LIGHT HOUSE
KEEPERS, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Charles Julyan, Keeper of the Pillar House, six months salary to 30th September last	50	0	0			
do do balance for his yearly allowance for fuel and water to do	13	6	8			
do do two-thirds of his allowance for fuel and water, in advance for next year	26	13	4			
				90	0	0
do R. N. Lindsay, do on Green Island, six months salary and allowances, to 30th September, 1849				70	0	0
do J. E. Hammond, do on Biquet Island, six months do to do	70	0	0			
do do do nine months allowances for boarding gunner, to do	18	15	0			
				88	15	0
do Zoël Bedard, do on Point des Monts, six months salary and allowances, to 30th September, 1849				60	0	0
do Edward Pope, do on the South West Point of Anticosti, six months salary and allowances, to do				100	0	0
do Thos. Roche, do on the East end of Anticosti, 6 months do to do	79	3	4			
do do three months in advance, to 1st January, 1850	39	11	8			
				118	15	0
do James Mitchell, gunner, at Biquet Light House, 6 months salary, to 30th June				15	0	0
do François Rodrigue, keeper of the Portneuf Lights, three months salary, to 30th September, 1849	9	0	0			
do do in advance of the three months, to become due on 1st January, 1850	6	0	0			
				15	0	0
do James Thurber, his salary as keeper of the St. Croix Light, from the 24th April last, to the 11th December, instant, at 35s. per month				13	2	6
				£570	12	6

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 22.

ACCOUNT of MONIES paid to PENSIONED OFFICERS of the TRINITY HOUSE
of QUEBEC, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz:

	£	s.	d.
To the Honorable John Stewart, six months pension as late Master, to 30th October, 1849	125	0	0
do John Lambly, six months do as late Harbour do to do	137	10	0
do Robert Young, four months and three days do to 30th October, 1849, as late Superintendent of Pilots	42	7	2
	£304	17	2

E. E.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE incurred by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, towards the Improvement of the Navigation of the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE below QUEBEC, under the authority of the Act, 9 Vict., cap. 60, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849:

		EXPENSES attending the importation of lamps and reflectors for the tower on Heath Point, East end of Anticosti:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
June	9, 1849 ..	Paid Messrs. LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co., for a bill of exchange for £400 sterling, to remit Mr. Marklan, on account of the price of the said lamps and reflectors, at 9½ per cent, premium.....	1	486	13	4			
do	23, do ...	do do do for £300 sterling, on account of do at 10 per cent, premium	2	366	13	4	853	6	8
		EXPENSES attending the crection of the Light House on Red Island:							
do	16, do ...	Paid William Smith, viz: balance due him for furnishing this Light House	3	145	0	0	161	0	0
		do do for putting up the Lantern on do		7	10	0			
		do do for building a brick oven at do.....		8	10	0			
						£1014	6	8	

E. E.
(Signed,) A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.
A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.
H. LEMESURIER.

QUARANTINE ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS incurred by the TRINITY HOUSE for enforcing the QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1849, viz.:

		EXPENSES	£	s.	d.
July	4, 1849 ...	Paid Jno. Reily, for painting Buoys.....	1	10	0
December	10, do ...	do T. Cary, for printing Instructions to Pilots, &c.....	2	2	0
			£3	12	0

E. E.
(Signed,) A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

A true copy.
A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Examined.
H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

PROVISION DEPOTS' ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of MONIES RECEIVED and PAID, on account of the PROVISION DEPOTS, between the 1st June and the 31st December, 1849.

		Dr.	£	s.	d.
July 10, 1849	...	Paid A. C. Dupuis, for going from Mille Vaches to Escoumins for three barrels flour and one barrel pork, for shipwrecked mariners, on Mille Vaches Shoals	0	16	0
October 10, do	...	do Jas. Gibb's account, for flour and pork for the depôts	107	8	1
December 19, do	...	do Jno. Haram's account for Cartage	0	6	8
do 26, do	...	do Gibb & Ross' account for 24 barrels Pease	12	0	0
do 31, do	...	do John Stewart's do for Cartage of do	0	2	0
			£120	12	9
		Cr.	£	s.	d.
December 4, 1849	...	Received from Wm. Stevenson, for 1 barrel Pork	3	0	0
do 24, do	...	do do Wm. Smith, for two barrels Pork and three barrels Pease, by him had from the depôt on South-West Point Anticosti	5	0	0
do 26, do	...	do do J. & H. Gibson, net proceeds of sale of old Provision	23	18	4
			88	14	5
			£120	12	9

E. E.

(Signed)

A. LEMOINE,

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

CUL-DE-SAC ACCOUNT.

		Dr.	£	s.	d.
July 31, 1849	...	Paid Paul Julien's account for Repairing Fence	4	18	7
August 9, do	...	do do do do	0	9	4
do 15, do	...	do City Corporation Assessment, for 1849	28	2	6
			£33	10	5
		Cr.	£	s.	d.
August 16, 1849	...	By dues received from Captain Julian, Superintendent	15	18	11
October 5, do	...	do do do do	0	11	11
			16	19	7
			£33	10	5

E. E.

(Signed)

A. LEMOINE,

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1849.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

A true copy.

A. LEMOINE,

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(D.)Appendix
(D.)

TREASURER of the TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL, in Account Current with

Dr.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	3, 1849	To paid	Rivet & Lachapelle, wages as Light Keeper,	1	11	13	4
do	9, do	do	G. DeLanandiere, rent of LaValtrie Island	2	7	10	0
do	27, do	do	John Ryan, freight per "Charlevoix"	3	8	11	5
do	30, do	do	Noad & Co., Sperm Oil	4	75	0	9
February	3, do	do	J. K. Bronsden, taking down and putting Light Houses up ...	5	8	0	0
do	6, do	do	John Molson, quarter's rent of Trinity House	6	20	0	0
do	15, do	do	P. Manuel, wages as Light Keeper	7	11	7	6
do	22, do	do	Louis Marcotte, Lighting at Lotbinière, &c.	8	54	2	10
March	12, do	do	Treasurer, sundry disbursements	9	24	17	7
April	21, do	do	Judds, Sons & Co., for supply of Sperm Oil	£93 11 9			
			2½ Premium on draft	2 6 10			
				10	95	18	7
May	4, do	do	John Molson, quarter's rent of Trinity House	11	20	0	0
do	12, do	do	Harbor Master, sundry disbursements.....	12	7	15	7
do	do	do	Jas. Clarke, for two Pumps	13	4	8	4
do	14, do	do	Treasurer, sundry disbursements	14	16	14	6
do	24, do	do	J. C. Pierce & Son, freight and duty on oil	15	14	16	3
do	30, do	do	P. Belaire, blacksmith work	16	4	18	9
June	5, do	do	John Palmer, for an anchor, &c.	17	4	2	0
do	8, do	do	D. & J. McCarthy, repairs to Light Vessels	18	23	9	9
do	9, do	do	Harbor Master, sundry disbursements.....	19	5	14	10
do	18, do	do	Harbor Commissioners, for a chain cable.....	20	14	9	9
do	23, do	do	Harbor Master, for repairing Buoys.....	21	4	17	4
do	25, do	do	Bernard, Harkin & Co., for seal oil	22	38	4	8
July	2, do	do	R. Blackstone, sail making	23	3	9	10
do	5, do	do	John Long, wages as Light Keeper	24	27	0	3
do	14, do	do	Noad & Co., for sperm oil.....	25	46	15	0
do	23, do	do	Harbor Master, sundry disbursements.....	26	4	16	10
do	24, do	do	Francis Marcotte, three months wages as Light Keeper	27	15	0	9
do	26, do	do	Fugeres & Marchaud, wages as Light Keepers	28	9	0	0
do	27, do	do	A. St. Louis, placing light vessels in Lake St. Peter.....	29	9	0	0
do	do	do	C. Tate, freight &c., per Lady Elgin	30	2	3	9
do	do	do	A. Lamoureux, wages as Light Keeper.....	31	8	17	3
do	30, do	do	William Dunn, do do	32	25	12	6
August	1, do	do	Amable Caron, do do	33	7	10	0
do	3, do	do	W. Morrison, do do	34	15	7	6
do	do	do	John Molson, quarter's rent of Trinity House	35	20	0	0
do	do	do	Louis Marcotte, wages as Light Keeper, &c., to 1st August ...	36	10	10	0
do	4, do	do	Rivet & Lachapelle, do do to do	37	7	10	0
do	8, do	do	P. Manuel, do do to do	38	7	10	0
do	18, do	do	Treasurer, sundry disbursements	39	33	17	9
do	27, do	do	D. Bouillie, wages as Light Keeper, to 1st August	40	20	0	0
do	do	do	Harbor Master, sundry disbursements	41	5	1	9
do	31, do	do	Judds, Sons & Co., for sperm oil	42	105	12	4
September	11, do	do	Harbour Master, sundry disbursements	43	6	3	10
do	20, do	do	do do	44	11	17	9
do	22, do	do	John Molson, assessment on Trinity House	45	4	17	6
do	do	do	J. P. Belaire, knees and bolts for Light Houses....	46	2	15	10
do	do	do	J. Marcotte, addition to Light House, Port St. Francis	47	10	7	9
October	5, do	do	Lovell & Gibson, printing By Laws, &c.....	48	5	3	0
November	1, do	do	John Molson, quarter's rent of Trinity House	49	20	0	0
do	10, do	do	Treasurer, sundry disbursements	50	33	7	10
do	19, do	do	Harbor Master, do	51	3	4	6
do	20, do	do	F. Baby, Lighting at St. Pierre	52	14	19	10
do	28, do	do	Fugeres & Marchaud, wages as Light Keeper	53	14	8	4
December	3, do	do	John Long, do do	54	45	12	0
do	do	do	D. Bouillie, do do	55	49	0	0
do	do	do	Frs. Marcotte, do do	56	24	3	4
do	do	do	Rivet & Lachapelle, do do	57	11	8	4
do	6, do	do	A. St. Louis, freight account and towage of Light Vessels.....	58	25	11	3
do	8, do	do	W. Morrison, wages as Light Keeper	59	30	4	2
do	14, do	do	D. & J. McCarthy, repairs to boats, &c	60	18	13	10
do	17, do	do	A. Caron, wages as Light Keeper	61	11	1	8
do	20, do	do	A. Lamoureux, do do	62	11	14	10
do	21, do	do	J. E. Lanouette, do do	63	12	16	8
do	do	do	Smith Leith, do do	64	17	4	10
do	26, do	do	Treasurer, sundry disbursements.....	65	12	3	7
do	28, do	do	Heirs Lanandiere, rent of Island of La Valtrie.....	66	7	10	0
do	31, do	do	A. Levy, wicks, &c., for lamps.....	67	5	13	0
do	do	do	Treasurer, sundry disbursements	68	13	6	5
do	do	do	To balance in Treasurer's hands		1517	1	7
					£2802	0	11

MONTREAL, 15th January, 1850.

We hereby certify, that we have carefully examined the above Account, and find the same to be correct; and that the Balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 31st December last, was One Thousand Five Hundred and Seventeen Pounds, One Shilling and Sevenpence.

W. BRISTOW,
Deputy Master, Trinity House.
ANDREW SHAW, Warden.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,—GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS ACCOUNT.

Cr.

Appendix
(D.)
22d May.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	1, 1849	By balance this day in Treasurer's hands, as per account rendered						220	17	4
do	25, do	do received from Naval Officer, tonnage.....			25	9	0			
		Steamers and barges			110	0	0			
March	29, do	do do Warrant from Receiver General						135	9	0
May	3, do	do do six months' interest on Water Works Debentures, £900 at 6 per cent						250	0	0
do	9, do	do do received from Naval Officer, on account of collec- tions on steamers and barges for 1848.....						27	0	0
do	30, do	do balance received from Naval Officer of collections on steamers and barges, to date						122	3	2
		Less—Treasurer's Commission of 2½ per cent.....						612	3	5
								15	6	1
June	30, do	do fine, Harbour Master vs. Hurteau			5	0	0			
		Costs			0	12	6			
do	do do	do do do vs. George McBean			2	10	0	5	12	6
		Costs			0	12	6			
do	do do	do do do vs. John Bernard.....			2	10	0	3	2	6
		Costs			0	12	6			
do	28, do	do received from Collector of Customs, light dues on vessels ...								
July	9, do	do do do Hubert Lemai, fee for certificate for branch.....						11	17	6
August	11, do	do do do Collector of Customs, light dues on vessels ...						90	0	0
do	15, do	do do do Collector of Customs, per statement balance of dues to 5th July, tonnage						0	7	6
		Old dues						112	10	0
September	11, do	do fine and costs, Hamelin vs. Cochrane.....								
do	do do	do do do vs. J. Bellecour			5	0	0	0	11	0
		Costs			0	9	0			
do	19, do	do fine, Harbour Master vs. H. R. Cushing			5	0	0	5	9	0
		Costs			0	6	3			
do	22, do	do do do vs. T. O. Cushing.....			10	0	0	5	6	3
		Costs			1	1	3			
do	24, do	do do do vs. M. M. Vaughan			1	5	0	11	1	3
		Costs			0	9	0			
October	5, do	do do do vs James Cahill.....			1	5	0	1	14	0
		Costs			0	6	0			
do	do do	Costs of replacing Light Vessels, and expenses of Harbour Mas- ter and Water Bailiff			26	10	3			
do	do do	do fine, Harbour Master vs. J. Duncan			1	5	0	28	1	3
		Costs			0	9	6			
do	do do	do received from Mr. Hudon, deficiency in measurement of seal oil, 3 gallons at 2s. 7d.								
do	20, do	do received from Collector of Customs, light dues on vessels ...						53	17	3
do	22, do	do do do for 10 gallons seal oil, at 2s. 7d						0	7	9
do	do do	do do do for 5 do do sediment, at 1s.....						57	10	0
do	23, do	do do do from Collector of Customs, balance of tonnage dues, to 10th October						1	10	10
November	26, do	do fine, H. Jones vs. Etienne Laliberté						26	2	3
		Costs						0	2	6
December	12, do	do Received from Collector of Customs, balance of final quarter of year						0	10	0
do	31, do	do do H. G. Thompson, his collections of light dues for season of 1849						103	8	3
do	do, do	do do Mr. Brown, his collections of light dues for season of 1849						275	13	9
								1226	13	8
								£2802	0	11

December 31, 1849.—By Balance this day in Treasurer's hands, deposited in Bank of Montreal £1517 1 7

Errors Excepted.

JAMES HOLMES,

Treasurer.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1849.

MONTREAL DECAYED PILOTS' FUND in Account with

Dr.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	4, 1849	To paid Widow Lacoursiere, three months' pension to 1st instant	1	0	12	6
do	15, do	do for Water Works Bond, No 147		100	0	0
		Less—Discount, 22½ per cent.		22	15	0
				77	5	0
do	30, do	To paid Joseph Pleau, twelve months' pension to 1st February	2	5	0	0
February	1, do	do A. Belisle, three months' do to do	3	3	0	0
do	1, do	do Widow Denis, do do to do	4	2	5	0
do	5, do	do Widow Raymond, do do to do	5	3	0	0
do	6, do	do Widow SansSouci, do do to do	6	1	10	0
do	6, do	do J. Morin, do do to do	7	3	0	0
do	6, do	do J. B. Gauthier, do do to do				
do	14, do	do Widow Belcourt, do do to do	8	2	10	0
do	21, do	do Pierre Page, six months' do to do	9	4	10	0
March	10, do	do L. Duvernay, printing	10	0	15	4
April	4, do	do O. Abelle, relief	11	5	0	0
do	2, do	do Advertising, statement of Pilots' Fund	11½	0	18	0
do	28, do	do Widow Hamelin, six months' pension, to 1st May	12	4	10	0
May	1, do	do Widow Denis, three months' do to do	13	2	5	0
do	2, do	do Widow SansSouci, do do to do	14	1	10	0
do	2, do	do A. Belisle, do do to do	15	3	0	0
do	4, do	do Widow Belcourt, do do to do	16	3	0	0
do	4, do	do Widow Boudreau, six months' do to do	17	2	10	0
do	17, do	do Widow Raymond, three months' do to do	18	3	0	0
do	10, do	do J. Morin, do do to do	19	3	0	0
do	10, do	do J. B. Gauthier, do do to do				
do	24, do	do Widow Merchand, six months' do to do	20	4	10	0
June	13, do	do Widow Pampalon, do do to do	21	3	0	0
do	13, do	do Widow Dussault, do do to do	22	3	0	0
August	1, do	do Widow Raymond, three months' do to 1st August	23	3	0	0
do	1, do	do Widow Denis, do do to do	24	2	5	0
do	1, do	do A. Belisle, do do to do	25	3	0	0
do	3, do	do Widow SansSouci, do do to do	26	1	10	0
do	3, do	do Widow Belcourt, do do to do	27	3	0	0
do	7, do	do J. Morin, do do to do	28	3	0	0
do	7, do	do J. B. Gauthier, do do to do				
September	6, do	do Pierre Page, six months' do to do	29	4	10	0
November,	2, do	do Widow Denis, three months' do to 1st November	30	2	5	0
do	3, do	do A. Belisle, do do to do	31	3	0	0
do	3, do	do Widow SansSouci, do do to do	32	1	10	0
do	3, do	do Widow Raymond, do do to do	33	3	0	0
do	7, do	do Widow Belcourt, do do to do	34	3	0	0
do	9, do	do Widow Merchand, six months' do to do	35	4	10	0
do	10, do	do Joseph Morin, three months' do to do	36	3	0	0
do	10, do	do J. B. Gauthier, do do to do				
do	15, do	do Widow Pampalon, six months' do do do	37	3	0	0
do	15, do	do Widow Dussault, do do to do				
do	15, do	do Widow Hamelin, do do to do	38	4	10	0
December	8, do	do Widow Boudreau, do do to do	39	2	10	0
do	31, do	To Balance in Treasurer's hands		109	7	7
				£315	18	5

MONTREAL, 15th January, 1850.

We hereby certify, that we have carefully examined the above Statement, and find the same to be correct; and that the Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st December last, was One Hundred and Nine Pounds, Seven Shillings and Sevenpence, in cash; and Eighteen Hundred Pounds invested in Bonds and Mortgages as stated herein.

W. BRISTOW,
Deputy Master, Trinity House.

ANDREW SHAW,
Warden.

the TREASURER of the TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Cr.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1, 1849	...	By balance in Treasurer's hands this day, as per account rendered...				113	1	7
do 25, do	...	do received from Naval officer	19	13	9			
do 25, do	...	do do six months' interest on £300, Harbor Debentures	7	10	0			
May 26, do	...	do do one year's interest on mortgage on real estate, in Great St. James street, £600	36	0	0			
			63	3	9			
		Less—Treasurer's Commission, 2½ per cent	1	11	7			
June 28, do	...	By received from Collector of Customs				61	12	2
July 23, do	...	do do six months' interest on Harbor Debentures, £300, 5 per cent				17	10	0
August 15, do	...	do do from Collector of Customs, balance of poundage to 10th July, as per statement				7	10	0
October 23, do	...	do do from Collector of Customs, poundage for quarter ending 10th October				2	11	10
November 30, do	...	do do half year's interest on Water Works' Bonds, £900, at 6 per cent				41	7	8
do 30, do	...	do do from Branch Pilots, poundage on pilotage of Steamers, &c., &c., for season of 1849				27	0	0
December 12, do	...	do do from Naval officer, poundage to 1st June last.....				5	16	9
do 13, do	...	do do from Collector of Customs, being final quarter for 1849.....				17	17	1
						21	11	4
						£315	18	5

December 31, 1849.—By Balance in Treasurer's hands, on deposit in Bank of Montreal..... £109 7 7

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Works' Bonds	900	0	0			
Montreal Harbor Bonds	300	0	0			
Mortgage on Real Estate.....	600	0	0			
Balance in Treasurer's hands, as above.....	109	7	7	1909	7	7

Errors Excepted.

JAMES HOLMES,

Treasurer, Trinity House of Montreal.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1849.

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

**ACCOUNTS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MONTREAL
TURNPIKE ROADS,**

From 1st December, 1848, to 31st December, 1849.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUSTEES,
from the 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849, accompanied by Vouchers and
Balance Sheet, transmitted to the Provincial Secretary.

JAMES HOLMES,
Secretary of the Turnpike Trustees.

November 16, 1849.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st December,
1848, to 30th June, 1849:

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
January	6, 1849	To paid H. Brodie, for 600 loads of gravel.....	1	7	10	0
do	6, do	do for oil, for toll house.....	2	0	7	6
do	6, do	do return of labor, to 30th November.....	Part of 3	2	2	4
do	6, do	do do do to 8th December.....	do 6	6	1	10
do	6, do	do do do to 14th do.....	12	0	16	3
do	6, do	do P. Gougeon, for a snow plough.....	15	1	0	0
do	6, do	do return of labor, to 28th December.....	Part of 19	1	4	2
do	19, do	do G. Wait, repairing snow ploughs.....	27	1	13	6
do	19, do	do return of labor, to 11th January.....	Part of 28	1	16	9
February	12, do	do do do to 25th do.....	do 31	2	12	3
do	12, do	do do do to 9th February.....	43	5	16	0
do	12, do	do do do to 8th do.....	44	4	12	4
March	6, do	do do do to 22nd do.....	Part of 52	3	3	11
do	6, do	do for two gallons of oil for gate.....	61	0	7	6
do	20, do	do return of labor, to 8th March.....	Part of 72	2	10	7
do	20, do	do G. Macdonald, on account of drawing stone.....	73	3	0	0
April	11, do	do return of labor, to 22nd March.....	Part of 79	2	4	1
do	11, do	do for breaking stone, and two days' labor.....	80	3	7	6
do	11, do	do return of labor, to 5th April.....	Part of 91	3	4	2
do	11, do	do do do to 5th do.....	92	1	5	6
do	24, do	do H. Brodie, for 126 loads of gravel.....	99	1	11	6
do	24, do	do return of labor, to 19th April.....	109	1	13	0
do	24, do	do do of stone-breaking and carting.....	111	7	5	9
May	10, do	do for two gallons of oil for gate.....	124	0	7	6
do	10, do	do return of stone-breaking and carting.....	125	6	6	8
do	10, do	do G. Macdonald, one day's labor on road.....	105	0	2	6
do	22, do	do return of labor, to 3rd May.....	138	3	3	6
do	22, do	do do do to 17th April.....	Part of 141	1	13	9
June	5, do	do do do to 17th May.....	149	3	3	6
do	7, do	do do do to 31st do.....	162	2	6	0
do	19, do	do G. Macdonald, on account of drawing stone.....	166	2	5	0
do	19, do	do return of labor, to 14th June.....	173	1	16	0
do	21, do	do do do to 21st do.....	174	4	14	8
do	21, do	do G. Macdonald, labor on road.....	{ 132 }	12	0	0
			{ 158 }			
			{ 70 }			
do	26, do	do for maintaining in good order the winter, road, for four miles... { 128 }	{ 103½ }	37	10	0
do	30, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account.....		232	9	2
				£373	4	8

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st December,
1848, to 30th June, 1849:

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
January	6, 1849	To paid return of labor, to 30th November.....	Part of 3	0	6	0
do	do do	do do do to 8th December.....	do 6	1	1	1
do	do do	do do do to 25th November.....	10	0	9	0
do	do do	do for oil and paper for Toll-gate.....	13	0	9	0
do	do do	do return of labor, to 28th December.....	Part of 19	1	2	11
do	19, do	do do do to 11th January.....	do 28	1	16	9
<i>Carried forward.....</i>				£5	4	10

Appendix
(E.)

Appendix
(E.)

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD.—(Continued.)

22d May.

22d May.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>				5	4	10
January	19, 1849	To measurement of stone on line of road between Pavilion Tavern and Knox's Mills—491 loads at 2s. 3d. per load.....	See Ruth-erford and Kerr's ac-count. } 55	55	4	9
February	12, do	To paid return of labor, to 25th January.....	Part of 31	1	7	6
do	12, do	do J. Johnson, on account of winter road	32	1	5	0
do	12, do	do do for breaking two toise of stone	33	1	10	0
do	12, do	do do carting twenty-seven loads of stone to road	34	1	4	9
do	12, do	do do H. Munro, cartage of mile-stones to road.....	41	0	17	6
March	6, do	do do return of labor, to 22nd February	Part of 52	2	12	6
do	6, do	do do R. Vernor, breaking five toise of stone	53	3	0	0
do	20, do	do do return of labor, to 8th March	Part of 72	1	13	0
April	11, do	do do do to 22nd March	do 79	1	17	6
do	11, do	do do do to 5th April	do 91	3	10	0
do	11, do	do do do to do	93	1	6	6
do	24, do	do do for breaking three toise of stone	98	2	5	0
do	24, do	do do return of labor, to 7th April	103	1	19	0
do	24, do	do do do to 19th do	110	2	8	0
May	10, do	do do do to 25th do	116	0	17	6
do	10, do	do do do to 3d May	126	1	16	0
do	22, do	do do for 209 yards French drains.....	139	7	16	9
do	22, do	do do return of labor, to 17th May	140	1	16	0
do	22, do	do do do to do	Part of 141	0	17	6
June	5, do	do do for oil, &c., for Toll-gate.....	147	1	0	5
do	5, do	do do return of labor, to 31st May	155	1	16	0
do	5, do	do do C. McCarthy, balance due him for seven toise of broken stone	164	1	10	0
do	19, do	do do return of labor, to 14th June	172	1	16	0
do	26, do	do do maintenance of Winter Road in good order.....	{ 84 } 88 104 106	8	13	2
do	30, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries &c., as per Expense Account.....		348	13	9
				£463	18	10

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROADS, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
April	24, 1849	To paid return of labor to 12th April	Part of 102	1	15	0
May	10, do	do do do to 26th do	do 130	0	17	5
do	22, do	do do do to 12th May	do 143	0	12	0
June	5, do	do do annual rent of Toll-house Lot	146	6	0	0
do	do do	do do for ten plank to repair Toll-house	160	0	12	6
do	do do	do do return of labor to 25th May	Part of 161	5	12	0
do	26, do	do do J. Curndoff, for maintaining in good order portion of Winter Road	do 118	6	5	0
do	do do	do do F. Lawler, for do do do	159	32	0	0
do	30, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		141	2	8
				£194	16	7

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
January	6, 1849	To paid return of labor to 7th December	9	2	3	4
March	6, do	do do do to 1st February	57	3	9	5
do	do do	do do do to 18th January	58	1	10	0
do	do do	do do do to 15th February	59	3	2	6
do	do do	do do do to 21st December	60	0	18	0
do	20, do	do do R. Boa, for 29½ toise of stone	75	21	7	6
April	11, do	do do return of labor to 1st March	82	5	10	6
do	do do	do do do to 15th do	83	7	3	6
May	10, do	do do do to 12th April	112	6	10	0
do	do do	do do do to 29th March	113	4	17	0
<i>Carried over</i>				£56	11	9

Appendix
(E.)

Appendix
(E.)

22d May.

22d May.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD.—(Continued.)			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>						
June	5, 1849	To paid N. Laurin, for 21 toise of stone	151	56	11	9
do	19, do	do repairing a snow plough.....	165	17	14	4
do	do do	do return of labor to 26th April	168	0	15	6
do	do do	do do do to 10th May	169	5	9	6
do	do do	do do do to 25th do	170	3	12	0
do	25, do	do do do to 7th June	177	3	3	0
do	do do	do do do to 21st do	178	2	5	0
do	do do	do J. Curndoff, for maintaining portion of Winter Road	55 118 142 119 120 122½	18	15	0
do	do do	do N. Laurin, for maintaining do do		26	0	0
do	do do	do F. Crevier, for do do do		25	0	0
do	30, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		265	13	4
				£429	12	9

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, from 31st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849 :

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, from 31st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849 :			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
January	6, 1840	To paid return of labor, to 8th December ..	Part of 7	2	8	8
do	6, do	do do do to 21st do	do 16	3	0	0
do	6, do	do cartage of 11½ toise stone to depot.....	8	7	3	9
do	6, do	do return of labor, to 4th January	Part of 26	1	1	9
February	12, do	do do do to 18th do	do 29	1	12	8
do	12, do	do do do to 30th do	do 37	7	4	9
March	6, do	do do do to 1st March	do 64	5	2	4
do	6, do	do do do to 15th February	do 65	9	19	1
April	12, do	do do do to 29th March	do 8	3	7	6
March	20, do	do do do to 15th do	do 76	2	12	6
April	24, do	do do do to 12th April	do 102	3	10	6
May	10, do	do do do to 26th do	do 130	5	11	0
do	22, do	do do do to 12th May	do 143	11	7	6
June	5, do	do do do to 25th do	do 161	7	6	0
do	19, do	do do do to 8th June.....	do 167	3	14	2
do	25, do	do do do to 21st do	do 176	1	14	10
do	25, do	do for five toise whin stone, for top-dressing road.....	do 17½	3	2	6
do	30, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		149	8	9
do	26, do	To paid J. Lamer, for maintaining Winter Road in good order.....	do 108	8	0	0
				£237	8	3

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 31st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849 :

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 31st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849 :			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
January	6, 1849	To paid return of labor, to 8th December	Part of 7	5	4	5
do	6, do	do do do to 21st do	do 16	1	16	0
do	6, do	do T. Slaney, rent of stone depôt.....	17	4	0	0
do	6, do	do N. Thimmins, for eleven toise of stone	18	6	12	0
do	19, do	do return of labor, to 4th January.....	Part of 26	6	14	3
February	12, do	do do do to 18th do	do 29	8	2	2
do	12, do	do do do to 30th do	do 37	6	2	6
March	6, do	do do do to 1st March	do 64	14	19	7
do	6, do	do do do to 15th February	do 65	11	18	3
do	20, do	do do do to 15th March.....	do 76	14	15	7
April	11, do	do do do to 29th do	do 85	17	10	1
do	24, do	do do do to 12th April	do 102	22	8	8
May	10, do	do do do to 26th do	do 130	21	19	6
do	10, do	do do do to 12th May.....	do 143	6	7	0
June	5, do	do do do to 25th do	do 161	7	12	0
do	19, do	do do do to 8th June	do 167	10	0	10
do	25, do	do do do to 21st do	do 176	8	2	6
do	25, do	To 157½ toise whin stone, delivered on the road, at 25s per toise.....	22 23 36 46 54 77 81	196	11	3
do	25, do	To 16½ do do do do do at 25s per toise.....	81 67 137	20	12	6
do	26, do	To paid W. Muir, for maintaining portion of this road in good order, the past winter.....		36	0	0
do	30, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		232	9	2
				£661	18	3

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on VICTORIA ROAD, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849 :

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
January	6, 1849	To paid return of labor to 8th December	Part of 7	8	15 10
do	do do	do do do to 21st do	do 16	12	17 0
do	19, do	do do do to 4th January	do 26	0	10 0
February	12, do	do do do to 18th do	do 29	1	2 6
do	do do	do do do to 30th do	do 37	0	11 3
March	6, do	do do do to 15th February	do 65	0	18 9
do	20, do	do do do to 15th March	do 76	0	13 9
April	24, do	do do do to 12th April	do 102	2	3 9
May	10, do	do repairs to Toll Gate.....	115	0	10 6
do	do do	do return of labor to 26th April.....	Part of 130	1	10 0
do	22, do	do do do to 12th May	do 143	0	12 9
June	5, do	do School Tax on Toll-house lot	152	0	2 1
do	do do	do return of labor to 25th May	Part of 161	0	19 0
do	19, do	do do do to 8th June.....	do 167	2	8 1
do	do do	do for plank, deals, &c., for shed in rear of Toll-house	171	2	6 7
do	25, do	do for erection of a shed in rear of Toll-house	175	2	14 6
do	do do	do return of labor to 21st June	Part of 176	14	19 3
do	do do	do for five toise whin stone, for top-dressing road	do 17½	3	2 6
do	30, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		41	10 3
				£98	8 4

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on QUEBEC MACADAMIZED ROAD, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849 :

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
December	1, 1848	To W. Kerr, balance of contract for keeping winter road, as per voucher No. 50, transmitted with accounts to 1st instant, to Provincial Secretary, (see W. Kerr's account).....		30	0 0
do	do do	do W. Kerr, balance of macadamizing and blinding 7 miles of road, &c., (see W. Kerr's account)		148	2 6
January	6, 1849	do paid W. Kerr, for 226 loads broken stone, at 2s. 4½d., (see his account)		26	16 9
do	do do	do W. Kerr, 907 do do do at 2s. 3d., (see his account)		102	0 9
do	do do	do return of labor, to 28th December.....	20	3	10 0
March	6, do	do P. Casey, for repairs and improvements to Long Point Toll-house and lot	48	4	0 0
do	do do	do A. Lupien and Louis Comte, compensation for land, as per award	62	9	0 0
April	24, do	do return of labor to 12th April	101	3	15 5
May	10, do	do do do to 26th do	114	3	13 9
do	22, do	do do do to 11th May	136	4	9 8
do	do do	do Leon Laporte, for 441 loads of broken stone, at 2s. 3d. per load	144	49	12 3
June	5, do	do H. G. Thompson, for measuring stone	145	1	0 0
do	do do	do return of labor, to 25th May	148	4	6 7
do	do do	do repairs to Long Point Toll-house	153	0	16 6
do	7, do	do return of labor to 25th May.....	Part of 161	3	1 0
do	19, do	do do do to 8th June	do 167	7	1 0
do	25, do	do E. Quinn, share of cost of a ditch	£1 5 0	4	
		do return of labor to 8th December	1 4 4	6½	
		To amounts transferred from Plank Road account ...		2	9 4
			30		
			40		
			42		
			50		
			63		
			66		
			68		
			69		
			87		
			94		
			95		
			107		
			121		
			122		
do	28, do	do return of labor to 8th June.....	179	4	16 3
do	do do	do do do to 22nd do	180	5	3 6
do	do do	To 2805½ loads of broken stone, furnished by W. Kerr, vide his acc't.		315	12 4
do	30, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c. as per Expense Account		415	2 6
				£1218	11 1
CR.			£	s.	d.
December	1, 1848	By one penny-halfpenny on 3879 loads of broken stone, credited W. Kerr, formerly in account debited this account, now reversed.....	24	4	11
June	30, 1849	By received for old plank sold	13	14	2
				37	19 1
				£1180	12 0

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

DISBURSEMENTS, &c., for HOUSE and LOTS near MILE END, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

		£	s.	d.
December 1, 1848	To Balance as per Balance Sheet, rendered to Government to date.....	290	8	10
Cr.				
June 30, 1849	By Rent of House, from 1st December, 1848, to date	5	15	0
		£284	13	10

PETTY ACCOUNTS, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
January 6, 1849	To paid for four snow ploughs	11	4	0	0
do 6, do	do J. Simmons, costs of suit, V. Evans	14	0	17	6
do 6, do	do for a horse, for overseer of roads	16½	7	10	0
February 12, do	do T. Doucet, N.P., copy of Lease of Tolls	38	0	10	0
do 12, do	do Messrs. Meredith, Bethune & Dunkin, Advocates, professional services.....	45	14	17	10
March 20, do	do J. C. Griffin, N.P., for copies of Notarial Acts, required for Legislative Assembly	74	8	6	3
April 24, do	do H. Laparre, N.P., for copy of Notarial Deed.....	96	0	17	6
do 24, do	do J. Keller, for nails, scythe, &c.....	100	1	5	0
May 10, do	do Advertising Sale of Tolls in "Herald"	117	2	18	9
do 10, do	do do of do "Courier"	127	2	14	2
do 22, do	do do of do "Minerve"	133	2	1	5
do 22, do	do do of do "Transcript"	134	2	15	0
do 22, do	do do of do "Pilot"	135	2	9	6
do 22, do	do postage of a letter.....		0	0	9
June 5, do	do Advertising Sale of Tolls in "Gazette"	156	2	14	0
			£53	17	8
Cr.					
June 5, 1849	By received for 2500 Lower Lachine Toll-tickets	£0 6 3			
do 19, do	do do for Toll-tickets, sold	0 6 3			
			0	12	6
			£53	5	2

WILLIAM KERR'S ACCOUNT, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
December 1, 1848	To Quebec Road, amount over credited him on broken stone		24	4	11
January 19, 1849	To paid him on account of contract	25	127	8	2
March 20, do	do do of do	71	140	12	6
June 5, do	do do of do	157	140	12	6
do 30, do	To balance due him on do		1062	10	4
			£1495	8	5
Cr.					
November 30, 1848	By balance, as per balance sheet rendered to date.....		£	s.	d.
December 1, do	By Quebec Road, due him for keeping said Road in good order last winter, from City limits to Long Point Toll-gate, charged him instead of Plank Road, per accounts rendered to 30th November, Voucher 50		872	16	1
			30	0	0
			£902	16	1
<i>Carried forward</i>					

Appendix
(E.)

22d May.

WILLIAM KERR'S ACCOUNT, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(E.)

22d May.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
		<i>Brought forward</i>						902	16	1
December	1, 1848	By Quebec Road, balance due him for macadamizing, blinding, &c., seven miles of Road; for particulars see at foot*	148	2	6					
January	6, 1849	By Quebec Road, due him for 226 loads of broken stone, at 2s. 4½d. per load.....	26	16	9					
do	6, do	By Quebec Road, due him for 907 loads of broken stone, at 2s. 3d. per load	102	0	9					
do	28, do	By Quebec Road, due him for 2805½ loads of broken stone, at 2s. 3d. per load.....	315	12	4	1495	8	5		
June	30, 1849.	By Balance due W. Kerr.	£1062	10	4					

* MEMORANDUM.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
		For taking up and removing old planks and sleepers on Plank Road, and forming and macadamizing the same, 2186 Rods, at 5s. 9d.....						628	9	6
		For blinding with sand, 2186 rods, at 3s. 6d....						382	11	0
		For French drains on said Road, 442 yards, at 1s. 4d.....						29	9	4
		Less— Amount debited Plank Road, per accounts to 30th June, 1847, accompanied by Vouchers						142	19	6
		Amount debited Plank Road, per accounts to 1st March, 1848, accompanied by Vouchers						749	7	10
		Total						£1040	9	10
		Total						892	7	4
		Total						£148	2	6

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June	30, 1849	To Secretary's salary, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June	181			145	16	8
do	30, do	To Overseer's do from 1st December to 30th June.....	47			67	10	0
do	30, do	To services of Clerk, &c., to date.....	129					
do	30, do	To Cab account, paid for Vehicles to inspect roads, for Secretary, and Measurer of Stone, and Overseer	86			11	5	0
do	30, do	To interest paid on Road Bonds, as per interest receipts, numbered from one to twenty, see interest account	183			8	12	0
do	30, do	To amount of Petty accounts, as per account for vouchers, see account				1540	0	9
						53	5	2
			£			1826	9	7
		CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June	30, 1849	By Upper Lachine Road, proportion of interest on Road Bonds, of Salaries, Petty Expenditures, per account paid from 1st December to date, according to length of road.....7 miles	232	9	2			
do	30, do	By Lower Lachine Road, including Pavilion, do do do 10½ do	348	13	9			
do	30, do	By St. Antoine and St. Luc Roads do do do 4½ do	141	2	8			
do	30, do	By Abord à Plouffe Road do do do 8 do	265	13	4			
do	30, do	By St. Catherine's do do do 4½ do	149	8	9			
do	30, do	By St. Laurent do do do 7 do	232	9	2			
do	30, do	By Victoria do do do 1½ do	41	10	3			
do	30, do	By Quebec do do do 12½ do	415	2	6	£1826	9	7

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT,—RECEIPTS, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

		£	s.	d.	
June	30, 1849	By received from Lessee of Tolls of Victoria Toll-gate, from 1st December to date	126	8	7
do	30, do	do do do do of Quebec Toll-gate, do do	518	9	7
do	30, do	do do do do of Long Point do do	88	11	3
do	30, do	do do do do of Upper Lachine do do	740	18	9
do	30, do	do do do do of St. Laurent do do	762	6	3
do	30, do	do do do do of Lower Lachine do do	158	17	2
do	30, do	do do do do of St. Antoine do do	215	5	6
do	30, do	do do do do of Côte-des-Neiges, do do	455	13	0
			£		
			3066	10	1

Appendix

(E.)

22d May.

Appendix

(E.)

22d May.

THE TOLLS of the several TURNPIKE ROADS were offered by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1849, for One Year, from 1st June succeeding, and the following were sold, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
St. Laurent Tolls.....	1440	0	0
St. Antoine do	320	0	0
Côte-des-Neiges Tolls	951	0	0
Victoria do	309	0	0
Long Point do	301	0	0
Quebec do	1025	0	0
Lower Lachine do	252	0	0
Upper Lachine do	1000	0	0
Total disposed of.....	£ 5598	0	0

TURNPIKE ROADS' ACCOUNT, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

	£	s.	d.
December 1, 1848 ... To amount of this account, as per account rendered to 1st instant, being Cost of Roads and Repairs	55615	17	10
June 30, 1849 ... To disbursements on Upper Lachine Road, as per account transmitted herewith, from 1st December, 1848, to date	373	4	8
do do do ... do on Lower Lachine Road, to do do	463	18	10
do do do ... do on St. Antoine and St. Luc Roads, to do do	194	16	7
do do do ... do on Abord à Plouffe Road, to do do	429	12	9
do do do ... do on St. Catherine's Road, to do do	237	8	3
do do do ... do on St. Laurent Road, to do do	661	18	3
do do do ... do on Victoria Road, to do do	98	8	4
do do do ... do on Quebec Road, to do do	1180	12	0
	£ 59255	17	6
Cr.			
June 30, 1849 ... By General Toll Account, amount transferred.	3066	10	1
	£ 56189	7	5

INTEREST ACCOUNT, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

	£	s.	d.
June 30, 1849 ... To paid interest on Road Bonds, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June instant, as per interest, Vouchers Nos. 1 to 20.	1525	10	0
do do do ... do Montreal Bank, interest on loan from said Bank.....	14	2	2
do do do ... do discount of promissory note of lessees of Long Point Toll-gate	0	8	7
	£ 1540	0	9

RUTHERFORD & KERR'S ACCOUNT, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849:

	Voucher.	£	s.	d.
February 12, 1849 ... To 1 load of broken stone overcredited them, see disbursements Lower Lachine Road		0	2	3
March 6, do ... To paid them on account of contract	49	15	8	6
June 30, do ... To balance due them, carried down		100	0	0
		£115	10	9
Cr.				
		£	s.	d.
November 30, 1848 ... By balance due them as per balance sheet to date, transmitted to Provincial Secretary		60	8	9
January 19, 1849 ... By measurement of 492 loads of broken stone, at 2s. 3d. per load		55	7	0
		115	10	9
June 30, 1849.—By Balance due them.....		£100	10	9

BALANCE SHEET of the BOOKS of the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE
ROADS, from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849 :

		DR.			£	s.	d.
Turnpike Roads.....	Cost of Roads and repairs				56189	7	5
Cash	On hand.....				330	5	0
Board of Works.....	For this sum paid for plans of Bridges and survey of river at Bout d'Iisle.				165	4	8
House and Lots, near Mile End	Cost and repairs				284	13	10
Promissory Note.....	On account of Toll				33	7	6
				£	57002	18	5
		CR.			£	s.	d.
Road Debentures	Issued for monies borrowed	50750	0	0			
Receiver General	Advance to pay interest on Road Debentures	4959	7	11			
					55709	7	11
Thomas Heaven.....	Balance of contract				6	1	7
P. Rutherford.....	do of do				0	3	9
Bank of Montreal	do of loan				124	14	10
Rutherford & Kerr.....	do of contract				100	0	0
William Kerr	do of do				1062	10	4
				£	57002	18	5

DETAILED STATEMENTS OF SUNDRY TOLLS :

ST. LAURENT AND VICTORIA TOLLS.

		£	s.	d.
June 30, 1849 ...	By gross amount received from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849, from Lessee of St. Laurent Tolls	842	6	3
do 30, do ...	By gross amount received from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849, from Lessee of Victoria Tolls	166	8	7
Gross Amount		£1008	14	10
do 30, do ...	To amounts paid J. Dods, Esquire, President of St. Michel Road Company, in compensation of said Road, per Vouchers 78, 131, 150	120	0	0
Net amount transferred to General Toll Account.....		£888	14	10

LONG-POINT TOLLS.

		£	s.	d.
June 30, 1849 ...	By gross amount received from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849, from Lessee	89	8	9
do do do ...	To amount paid, as per Voucher 51	0	17	6
Net amount transferred to General Toll Account		£88	11	3

UPPER AND LOWER LACHINE TOLLS.

		£	s.	d.
June 30, 1849 ...	By gross amount received from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849, from Lessee of Upper Lachine Tolls	813	8	9
do do do ...	By gross amount received from 1st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849, from Lessee of Lower Lachine Tolls	162	2	2
Gross Amount		£975	10	11
do do do ...	To amount paid Toll-gate Keepers, Quinn, Simmons and Cleary, for collecting Tolls on two Roads, per Vouchers 5, 24, 35, 39, 56, 89, 90, 97, 123, 154, and 163.....	£81	5	0
Less—Amount at credit of Hugh Cleary, per Balance Sheet, to 30th November, 1848.....		5	10	0
Net amount transferred to General Toll Account.....		£899	15	11

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS OF THE MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1849; Originals transmitted, accompanied by Vouchers, by Order of the Trustees, to the Provincial Secretary.

JAMES HOLMES,
Secretary of the Turnpike Trustees.

April 6, 1850.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849:

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
July	11, 1849	To paid return of labor to 28th June.....	1	1	16	0
do	24, do	do do do to 12th July.....	99	1	16	0
August	1, do	do do do to 26th do.....	12	3	1	0
do	do do	do do do to 27th do.....	Part of 14	8	19	6
do	7, do	do do do to 26th do.....	do 20	0	6	0
do	31, do	do do do to 9th August.....	23	1	0	6
do	do do	do for two days' labor to 23rd do.....	28	0	6	0
September	17, do	do return of labor to 1st September.....	Part of 31	1	11	10
do	do do	do for making a culvert.....	32	2	10	0
do	do do	do return of labor to 30th August.....	Part of 34	0	3	6
do	do do	do return of labor, making a culvert.....	44	3	8	4
do	27, do	do School Tax on Toll-house.....	52	0	9	4
October	18, do	do return of labor to 4th October.....	59	0	15	0
do	28, do	do cartage of stone to road.....	Part of 64	3	10	6
do	do do	do return of labor to 18th October.....	66	2	6	0
November	10, do	do do do to 1st November.....	67	3	11	0
do	23, do	do do do to 15th do.....	81	1	14	6
do	do do	do do do to 16th do.....	Part of 83	3	10	7
December	1, do	do do do to 29th do.....	92	1	16	0
do	8, do	do do do to 30th do.....	Part of 96	5	3	4
do	26, do	do do do to 8th December.....	do 102	1	5	0
do	do do	do do do to 13th do.....	103	0	6	0
do	do do	do for 104 loads of broken stone.....	105	4	6	8
do	31, do	do G. McDonald, for labor on road, the past summer.....	{ 19 50 69 85 }	28	0	0
do	do do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account.....		227	13	6
				£309	6	1

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849:

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
July	11, 1849	To paid return of labor to 28th June.....	2	1	16	0
do	24, do	do do do to 12th July.....	100	1	16	0
August	1, do	do do do to 26th do.....	13	1	16	0
do	do do	do do do to 27th do.....	Part of 14	1	16	8
do	7, do	do for oil and paint for Toll-House.....	21	0	8	3
do	31, do	do return of labor to 9th August.....	24	2	1	0
do	do do	do do do to 23rd do.....	27	1	16	0
September	17, do	do do do to 1st September.....	Part of 31	2	5	10
do	do do	do do do to 30th August.....	do 34	0	15	6
do	do do	do do do to 6th September.....	43	1	16	0
do	27, do	do do do to 20th do.....	49	1	16	0
October	28, do	do cartage of stone to Road.....	Part of 64	2	16	10
do	do do	do return of labor to 18th October.....	67	1	16	0
November	10 do	do do do to 1st November.....	75	1	16	0
do	do do	do do do to 2nd do.....	78	2	5	10
do	23, do	do do do to 15th do.....	82	1	16	0
do	do do	do do do to 16th do.....	Part of 83	0	6	0
do	do do	do repairs to Toll-gate.....	84	1	10	0
December	1, do	do return of labor to 29th November.....	93	1	16	0
do	8, do	do do do to 30th do.....	Part of 96	1	19	8
November	23, do	do do do to 4th October.....	60	1	16	0
December	26, do	do do do to 1st December.....	104	0	6	0
do	do do	do cartage of stone to Road.....	108	3	2	6
do	31, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account.....		341	9	8
				£380	19	9

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROADS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
August 7, 1849	To paid return of labor to 26th July	Part of 20	0	7	0
September 17, do	do do do to 30th August	do 34	0	3	0
do do do	do do do to 13th September	do 46	0	9	0
October 28, do	do do do to 4th October	61	3	12	0
do do do	do do do to 13th do	68	1	19	0
November 10, do	do do do to 25th do	Part of 70	2	17	0
do do do	do do do to 25th do	do 72	2	10	3
do do do	do do do to 9th November	do 80	1	10	0
December 1, do	do do do to 22nd do	do 86	0	3	0
do 31, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		198	4	7
			£151	14	10

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
August 1, 1849	To paid return of labor to 5th July	9	9	0	4
do do do	do do do to 19th do	10	6	4	6
do do do	do Boudria & Valiquet, on account of 25 toise of stone, delivered on road	11	9	0	0
do 31, do	do return of labor to 2nd August	26	2	14	0
September 17, do	do do do to 30th do	Part of 34	0	3	9
do do do	do do do to 16th do	41	10	16	10
do do do	do do do to 30th do	42	7	1	0
October 3, do	do do do to 13th September	56	5	16	3
do do do	do do do to 27th do	57	3	16	6
November 10, do	do do do to 11th October	71	2	3	6
do do do	do do do to 25th do	72	2	6	6
December 1, do	do do do to 8th November	87	2	19	0
do do do	do do do to 22nd do	88	3	16	6
do 31, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		260	4	0
			£326	2	8

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
July 11, 1849	To paid return of labor to 5th July	Part of 4	13	11	9
August 1, do	do do do to 19th do	do 7	3	0	9
do 7, do	do do do to 4th August	do 22	2	16	2
do 31, do	do do do to 16th do	do 29	4	12	4
September 17, do	do do do to 31st do	do 45	4	2	9
October 3, do	do do do to 27th September	do 54	7	1	6
do 28, do	do do do to 11th October	do 65	7	13	1
November 10, do	do do do to 25th do	do 70	6	7	4
do 23, do	do do do to 9th November	do 80	3	0	4
December 1, do	do do do to 22nd do	do 86	7	10	1
do 26, do	do do do to 8th December	do 102	8	5	6
do 31, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries &c., as per Expense Account		146	7	3
			£214	8	10

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
July 11, 1849	To paid return of labor to 5th July	Part of 4	2	16	3
August 1, do	do do do to 19th do	do 7	21	2	9
do 7, do	do do do to 4th August	do 22	37	11	7
do 31, do	do do do to 16th do	do 29	36	14	8
September 17, do	do J. Bellaire, for building retaining wall	37	0	18	9
do do do	do return of labor to 31st August	Part of 45	6	10	6
do do do	do do do to 13th September	do 46	3	12	0
do do do	do School Tax on Toll-house	47	0	16	8
			£110	3	2

Appendix

(E.)

22d May.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on ST. LAURENT ROAD, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix

(E.)

22d May.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought over</i>	110	3	2
October	3, 1849	To paid return of labor to 27th September	Part of 54	12	6	0
do	28, do	do do do to 11th October	do 65	8	17	1
November	10, do	do do do to 25th do	do 70	8	14	0
do	23, do	do do do to 9th November.....	do 80	6	6	7
December	1, do	do do do to 22nd do	do 86	8	11	3
do	8, do	do Henry Mangan, rent of two Stone Depots	94	0	15	0
do	do do	do S. Bagg, for 461 loads of sand	101	9	12	1
do	26, do	do return of labour to 8th December	Part of 102	14	5	7
do	31, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		227	13	6
				£407	4	3

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on VICTORIA ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
July	11, 1849	To paid return of labor to 5th July	Part of 4	6	18	9
August	1, do	do for making a well at Toll-house.....	5	10	4	0
do	do do	do return of labor to 19th July.....	Part of 7	6	14	9
do	7, do	do do do to 4th August.....	do 22	2	15	7
do	31, do	do do do to 16th do	do 29	5	13	4
September	17, do	do do do to 31st do	do 45	15	17	9
do	do do	do do do to 13th September.....	do 46	14	10	6
October	3, do	do do do to 27th do	do 54	11	14	10
do	28, do	do do do to 11th October.....	do 65	3	14	11
November	10, do	do do do to 25th do	do 70	4	11	2
do	23, do	do do do to 9th November.....	do 80	10	12	11
December	1, do	do do do to 22nd do	do 86	7	13	1
do	26, do	do do do to 8th December.....	do 102	4	1	9
do	31, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		40	13	2
				£145	16	6

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on QUEBEC ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
July	11, 1849	To paid return of labor to 5th July	Part of 4	3	4	0
August	1, do	do do do to 19th do	do 7	1	10	0
do	do do	do do do to 6th do	15	4	5	0
do	do do	do do do to 19th do	16	6	4	7
do	31, do	do do do to 16th August	Part of 29	1	10	0
September	17, do	do do do to 3rd do	38	4	5	9
do	do do	do do do to 16th do	39	4	4	0
do	do do	do do do to 31st do	40	5	6	0
do	do do	do do do to do do	Part of 45	0	16	0
do	do do	do do do to 14th September.....	48	5	0	3
October	3, do	do do do to 27th do	Part of 54	0	16	0
do	28, do	do do do to 28th do	62	4	7	4
do	do do	do do do to 11th October	Part of 65	2	18	0
do	do do	do E. Guy, N. P., professional services.....	68	0	15	0
November	10, do	do return of labor to 11th October	73	4	5	6
do	do do	do do do to 26th do	74	6	5	6
do	23, do	do do do to 9th November	Part of 80	0	16	0
December	1, do	do do do to 22nd do	do 86	1	12	0
do	do do	do do do to 9th do	90	6	7	9
do	do do	do do do to 23rd do	91	4	11	6
do	8, do	do H. G. Thompson, measuring piles of stone	97	0	15	0
do	26, do	do return of labor to 8th December.....	Part of 102	1	12	0
do	do do	do J. Walsh, on account of supply of stone	106	25	0	0
do	do do	do return of labor to 7th December.....	107	2	19	9
do	31, do	To William Kerr, for broken stone supplied, per his account		760	10	4
do	do do	do William Kerr, for forming and macadamizing 461½ rods of Road		132	12	8
do	do do	do William Kerr, for blinding road, and for French drains.....		125	13	0
do	do do	do proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per Expense Account		406	10	3
				£1524	13	2
Ca.						
December	31, 1849	By received for old plank sold		24	18	5
				£1499	14	9

Appendix

(E.)

22d May.

Appendix

(E.)

22d May.

DISBURSEMENTS, &c., for HOUSE and LOTS near MILE END, from 30th June to
31st December, 1849 :

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
June 30, 1849 ...	To balance, as per Balance Sheet rendered to Government, to date.....	.....	284	13	10
August 7, do ...	To paid costs on ratification of title	18	7	13	0
			£292	6	10
Cr.					
December 31, 1849 ...	By rent of House, from 30th June to date .....	.....	6	0	0
			£286	6	10

PETTY ACCOUNTS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
August 31, 1849 ...	To paid Armour & Ramsay, for stationery, &c.....	25	2	5	6
September 17, do ...	do policy of Insurance on Toll-houses.....	36	11	0	0
October 3, do ...	do J. Somerville, for sundry services.....	55	4	0	0
do do do ...	do Lovell & Gibson, for Toll-tickets.....	58	4	0	0
December 1, do ...	do C. Bryson, for a Journal.....	89	0	18	9
do 18, do ...	do T. Doucet, N. P., drawing Leases of Tolls	98	6	17	6
			£29	1	9

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.						
December 31, 1849 ...	To Secretary's salary, from 30th June to date	112	162	10	0						
do do do ...	do Overseer's do from 30th do to do	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>53</td></tr> <tr><td>76</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td></tr> </table>	3	17	33	53	76	110	67	10	0
3											
17											
33											
53											
76											
110											
do do do ...	do services of a Clerk, from do do to do	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>79</td></tr> <tr><td>111</td></tr> </table>	24	35	79	111	7	10	0		
24											
35											
79											
111											
do do do ...	do amount of Petty Account, as per account (for Vouchers see account)	29	1	9						
do do do ...	do Interest paid on Road Bonds, as per Interest Receipts num- bered from 1 to 18, (see Interest Account)	1518	12	4						
do do do ...	do Cab Account, paid for vehicles to inspect the Roads	118	3	11	10						
			£ 1788	15	11						

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT,—RECEIPTS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

											£	s.	d.	
December 31, 1849	...	By received from Lessee of Tolls of Long-Point Toll Gate, from the 30th June to date.....									190	3	7	
do do do	...	do do do do of Quebec do do do									393	3	4	
do do do	...	do do do do of St. Antoine do do do									140	8	7	
do do do	...	do do do do of Cote des Neiges do do do									393	10	6	
do do do	...	do do do do of Victoria do do do									131	10	5	
do do do	...	do do do do of St. Laurent do do do									637	7	4	
do do do	...	do do do do of Lower Lachine do do do									147	16	6	
do do do	...	do do do do of Upper Lachine do do do									246	3	7	
											£	2220	3	10

TURNPIKE ROADS' ACCOUNTS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

											£	s.	d.	
June 30, 1849	...	To amount of this account, as per account rendered to 30th instant, being cost of Roads and Repairs									56189	7	5	
December 31, do	...	To disbursements on Upper Lachine Road, as per account transmitted herewith, from 30th June to date									309	6	1	
do do do	...	do on Lower Lachine Road, to do do									380	19	9	
do do do	...	do on St. Antoine and St. Luc Roads, from do to do									151	14	10	
do do do	...	do on Abord à Plouffe Road, from do to do									326	2	8	
do do do	...	do on St. Catherine's Road, from do to do									214	8	10	
do do do	...	do on St. Laurent Road, from do to do									407	4	3	
do do do	...	do on Victoria Road, from do to do									145	16	6	
do do do	...	do on Quebec Road, from do to do									1499	14	9	
											£	59624	15	1
Cr.														
December 31, 1849	...	By General Toll Account, amount transferred									2220	3	10	
											£	57404	11	3

INTEREST ACCOUNT, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

											£	s.	d.	
December 31, 1849	...	To paid interest on Road Bonds, from 30th June to date, as per Interest Vouchers, Nos. 1 to 18									1519	10	0	
Cr.														
December 31, 1849	...	By received from J. McDonald, interest on arrears of tolls									0	17	8	
											£	1518	12	4

WILLIAM KERR'S ACCOUNT, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

											Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
August 1, 1849	...	To paid him on account of Contract.									6	70	15	0
do do do	...	do do do do									8	50	0	0
do 7, do	...	do do do do									17½	50	0	0
do 31, do	...	do do do do									26½	25	0	0
September 17, do	...	do do do do									37½	70	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i>											£	265	15	0

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

Appendix
(E.)
22d May.

WILLIAM KERR'S ACCOUNT, &c.—(Continued.)

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>			
September 17, 1849	To paid him on account of Contract.....	40½	265	15	0
do 29, do	do do do do	53½	50	0	0
October 28, do	do do do do	65½	42	19	8
do do do	do do do do	69½	53	0	0
December 8, do	do do do do	95	58	17	7
do do do	do H. G. Thompson, sleigh-hire to the Cross.	95½	50	0	0
do 26, do	do him on account of Contract.....	109	0	5	0
do 31, do	To balance of his account to date, carried down.....		25	0	0
do do do	To amount carried down, being amount of a promissory note received from him		1477	1	0
			71	4	1
			£2089	3	1
		<i>CR.</i>			
June 30, 1849	By Balance due him to date, as per Balance Sheet transmitted with accounts to Provincial Secretary.	1062	10	4	
December 31, do	By measurement of broken stone delivered on road since 30th June last, 6793½ loads, at 2s. 3d.	760	10	4	
do do do	By 461½ rods of road formed and macadamized the past summer, at 5s. 9d.....	192	12	8	
do do do	By 461½ rods of road blinded with sand the past summer, at 3s. 6d.	80	14	8	
do do do	By 163½ rods of French drains made on sides of roads the past summer, at 5s. 6d.....	44	18	4	
do do do	By received from him for old plank, &c., sold.....	7	17	7	
			2089	3	11
December 31, 1849	By Balance brought down, being balance of accounts to date		1477	1	9
do do do	do Amount brought down, being amount of a Promissory Note received from him		71	4	11
			£1548	6	8

BALANCE SHEET of the BOOKS of the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1849 :

		<i>Dn.</i>			£	s.	d.
Turnpike Roads	Cost of Roads and Repairs			57404	11	3	
Cash	On hand			120	9	9	
Board of Works	For this sum paid for plans of Bridges, and Survey of River at Bout de l'Isle			165	4	8	
House and Lots near Mile End	Cost and Repairs			286	6	10	
Long-Point Tolls.....	A Promissory Note for Tolls, protested for non-payment.....			34	0	5	
Promissory Note	On account of Tolls			33	7	6	
				£58044	0	5	
		<i>CR.</i>			£	s.	d.
Road Debentures	Issued for Monies borrowed	50709	0	0			
Receiver General	Advance to pay Interest on Road Debentures	4959	7	11			
				55750	7	11	
Thomas Heaven	Balance of Contract			6	1	7	
P. Rutherford	do do			0	3	9	
Bank of Montreal	do of Loan			680	0	6	
Rutherford & Kerr	do of Contract			100	0	0	
William Kerr	do do			1548	6	8	
				£58044	0	5	

Examined and found correct.

JOHN M. TOBIN,
Trustee.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the TOLLS of the ST. LAURENT and VICTORIA
TOLL-BARS:

		£	s.	d.			
December 31, 1849 ...	By gross amount received from 30th June to date, from Lessee of St. Laurent Tolls	717	7	4			
do do do ...	do gross amount received from 30th June to date, from Lessee of Victoria Tolls...	171	10	5			
		£888	17	9			
Ca.							
December 31, 1849 ...	To amount paid John Dods, Esquire, President of St. Michel's Road Company, in compensation of Tolls of said Road, as per Voucher 30	£68	0	0			
	And Voucher 51	52	0	0			
		120	0	0			
	Being as under, see General Toll Account	£768	17	9			
					£	s.	d.
Gross amount of St. Laurent Tolls		717	7	4			
Proportion of above two Vouchers... ..		80	0	0			
Net amount carried to General Toll Account.....					637	7	4
Gross amount of Victoria Tolls		171	10	5			
Proportion of above two Vouchers		40	0	0			
Net amount carried to General Toll Account					131	10	5

SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY.

LIST of SHAREHOLDERS, and STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the CORPORATION of the SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY.

SHAREHOLDERS.	SHAREHOLDERS.	SHAREHOLDERS.
The B. A. Land Company. A. T. Galt. E. Hale. L. C. Ball, (Estate). A. P. Ball. D. Thompson. J. Moore. W. Brooks. L. Goodall. J. Leeming. R. D. Morkill. Jos. Pennoyer. S. L. Terrill. W. Walker. H. Beckett. J. Bailey. J. S. Walton.	W. Belknapp, (Estate). T. Griffith. J. Griffith. W. Browne. G. W. Brooks. J. H. Terrill. C. B. Cleaveland. A. G. Woodward. A. Stinson. J. Wadleigh. G. R. Robertson. F. Bureau. G. F. Bowen. J. C. Reynolds. E. Cheney. F. Loomis. O. Cameron.	J. G. Robertson & Co. J. W. Stockwell. H. Moe. J. Low. B. Pomroy. T. Gordon. A. Osgood. E. Cotter (Estate). P. McDougall. T. Tait. R. Campbell. W. Footner. A. Savage. James Ferrier, Jr. James Dixon. W. L. Felton.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Stock paid up	4043	7	4
Amount due on Instalments in arrears	406	12	8
Debts due to the Corporation	33	6	8
Cost of the Charter	20	0	0
Unliquidated claims against the Corporation	111	16	7

Edward Hale, President of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, deposes and saith, that the above List of Shareholders, and Statement of Affairs, are true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) EDWARD HALE,
President, Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Norfolk, Dt., May 13, 1850.

Subscribed and Sworn to, before me,
(Signed,) FRANCIS HILLIARD,
Justice of the Peace.

Certified to be a true Copy,
EDWARD HALE,
President, Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.

ROAD RETURNS.

- No. 1.—Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad and Appurtenances; together with the Amount of Tonnage and of Passengers conveyed along the Road, during the year 1849, as required by the 49th section of the Act 2nd William 4th, chapter, 58.
- No. 2.—Receipts and Disbursements of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, for the year ending 31st December, 1848.
- No. 3.—Receipts and Disbursements of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, for the year ending 31st December, 1849.
- No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of Construction of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad and Appurtenances; also, the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the number of Passengers and amount of Tonnage conveyed over the said Road, between the 15th day of April and the 31st day of December, 1849.
- No. 5.—Statement of the Affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, Pursuant to the Act 10th Victoria, chapter, 109.
- No. 6.—Statement of the Affairs of the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, as required by Act of Incorporation, 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 91, made up to 5th April, 1850, from Books of the Company.
- No. 7.—Statement of the Affairs of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, up to 1st January, 1850.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD and Appurtenances, together with the Amount of TONNAGE, and of PASSENGERS, conveyed along the Road during the year 1849, as required by the 49th Section of the Act, 2nd William 4th, Chap. 58.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			TONNAGE.	PASSENGERS.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
21,060	2	4	23,785	14	1	29,919	46,995½

MONTREAL, May, 1850.

W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.

I, W. A. Merry, do make oath, that the above Statement is correct and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. MERRY.

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
this 22nd day of May, 1850.

Secretary.

ALEXIS LAFRAMBOISE, J. P.

Appendix
(G.)
27th May.

Appendix
(G.)
27th May.

No. 2.—RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD, for the year ending December 31, 1848.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Railroad Passengers	8676	15	5	Motive Power.....	869	17	5
Railroad Freight	8086	18	2	Car Repairs	289	14	6
Ferry Passengers and Freight.....	3970	6	9	Railway Repairs	456	8	4
Mail Contract	210	0	0	Buildings Repairs.....	178	10	7
				Steamer "Iron Duke"	898	14	9
				Steamer "Prince Albert"	1500	12	0
				Freight Disbursements.....	1481	16	9
				Incidental Disbursements.....	783	6	10
				Fuel	2589	4	10
				Interest	1947	8	8
				Salaries	2375	4	2
				New Locomotive	2000	0	0
				New Cars	1993	10	3
				Iron for Rails, Clamps, Spikes, Chairs, Timber for superstructure, Labour laying Railway, &c.	13562	14	0
				Buildings, Wood Yard, Wood Shed, &c.	229	9	6
				Shed, Montreal Wharf	221	9	7
				Additions and Improvements to Wharves	529	14	11
				New Bridges	306	10	0
				Dredging at Laprairie	84	19	0
				Iron Duke, Balance for Lengthening, &c.....	996	10	0
	£20844	0	4		£92529	18	8

I certify the above to be true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. MERRY,

Secretary.

Appendix
(G.)
31st May.

Appendix
(G.)
31st May.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the COST of CONSTRUCTION of the MONTREAL and LACHINE RAILROAD and APPURTENANCES; also, the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE upon the same; together with the Number of PASSENGERS and Amount of TONNAGE conveyed over the said ROAD, between the Fifteenth day of April, and the Thirty-first day of December, 1849.

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.	AMOUNT OF TONNAGE.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From 15th April to the 31st December, 1849	94,972	3,299 Tons.	5361	4	10	2845	7	8

I, John Farrow, do hereby declare and make oath, that the above Statement is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN FARROW,
Treasurer and Clerk.

Sworn before me,
this 24th day of May, 1850.

J. BELLE, *J. P.*

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the PETERBOROUGH and PORT HOPE RAILWAY COMPANY, pursuant to the Act 10 Vict., Chap. 109.

The Directors of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, in compliance with the requirements of the Act, 10th Victoria, Chapter 109, beg leave most respectfully to Report.

			£	s.	d.
Stock Disposed of to Sundry Persons.....	1,852 Shares.	£10 each.	18520	0	0
Stock unsold	8,148 do	do	81480	0	0
	10,000 Shares.	do	£100000	0	0
Cash—Balance in hand, 10th January, 1850			£13	11	7

DAVID SMART,
President.

WILLIAM MILLARD,
Secretary.

Sworn before me,
this 12th day of June, 1850.

JOHN MIGHT, *J. P.*

Appendix
(G.)
5th June.

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the GUELPH and ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY, as required by Act of Incorporation, 10th and 11th Vict., Chap. 91, made up to 5th April, 1850, from Books of the Company.

ASSETS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Total Amount of Assessment made to the above date, being 50 per cent. on Shares, £3205	1090 10 1	Total Amount expended on the Road, including £750 paid to account of Contract which remains unfinished, and all expenses	1965 8 2
Less—Not yet recovered of the above	511 19 11		
Amount received for one Share additional sold.....	5 0 0		
Amount of various Balances due to Individuals, &c.....	227 3 10		
Amount due the Treasurer	42 14 3		
	£1365 8 2		£1365 8 2

The only Liabilities, are the above sums of £227 3s. 10d. and £42 14s. 3d., together with the Balance which may be due to the Contractor after the completion of the Road Contract, as stated in Return made in 1849. The means of paying which, the Directors have the remaining 50 per cent. to be assessed, and the amount not yet recovered as above, £511 19s. 11d., making together £2,114 9s. 11d.

I, Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, President of the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

AL. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

Declared to and Signed, before me, at Fergus, this 28th day of May, 1850.

JOHN WATT, J. P., County of Waterloo.

No. 7.—STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the STREETSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY, up to 1st January, 1850.

Dr.		Cr.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January 1, 1850	2013 0 0	By Cash, constructing about Six Miles Plank Road	2278 5 2
To Stock 366 Shares, at £5 each.....	£1830 0 0	By Stock remaining unpaid	£49 11 1½
To Dividend payable on Stock.....	183 0 0	By Debts due	89 8 6
To Debts remaining unpaid.....	156 10 2½		
To Balance Toll Account, including Rent of Toll Gate No. 1, to 1st October, 1851.....	165 11 11½		
To Statute Labour Account	32 2 7½		
	£2367 4 9½		£2367 4 9½

Road under Contract, this year, about 6 miles

Stock Subscribed on account of the same..... £1900 0s. 0d.

Country of York, } Personally appeared before me, James Paterson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the said County, William Henry Paterson, to wit: } President of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, who maketh oath, that the above is a just and true Statement of the Affairs of the said Company.

W. H. PATERSON,

President.

Sworn before me, at Streetsville, 22d June, 1850.
JAMES PATERSON, J. P.

Appendix
(G.)
3rd June.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AFFAIRS OF THE SEVERAL

CHARTERED BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS,

AND

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DURING THE THIRD
SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT.

BANKS.

- No. 1.—Return of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of “La Banque du Peuple,” during the period from 1st March, 1850, (date of last Statement published) to 8th June, 1850.
- No. 2.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 29th day of July, 1850; furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.
- No. 3.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, exhibiting the Liabilities and Assets of the Institution, on 27th July, 1850, in compliance with the requisition of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.
- No. 4.—Return of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Montreal, from 1st March to 29th July, 1850.
- No. 5.—Return of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Quebec Bank, during the period from the 1st March to the 31st July, 1850; published in conformity with the Act 4th and 5th Vict., cap. 94.
- No. 6.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Gore Bank, Hamilton, on Wednesday, 31st July, 1850; furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.
- No. 7.—Abstract from the Books of the City Bank; exhibiting a General Statement of the Affairs of that Institution, on Thursday, 1st day of August, 1850, pursuant to the Act.
- No. 8.—Account shewing the whole amount of the Debts and Assets of the Canadian Branches of the Bank of British North America, on the 31st July, 1850; with the amount of Notes in circulation and Specie on hand; furnished in accordance with the Order of the House of Assembly.
-

Appendix
(H.)
12th June.

Appendix
(H.)
12th June.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of "LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE," during the period from 1st March, 1850, (date of last Statement published,) to 8th June, 1850.

	31st March, 1850.			30th April, 1850.			31st May, 1850.			8th June, 1850.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES.												
Promissory Notes in Circulation, not bearing Interest	44216	0	0	45656	0	0	49728	0	0	49898	0	0
Bills of Exchange in Circulation, not bearing Interest												
Bills and Notes in Circulation, bearing Interest												
Balance Due to other Banks and Bankers	7942	10	7	14465	16	10	19396	0	4	4071	2	10
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest	32381	8	11	30747	8	10	33224	12	4	31906	14	7
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest	32069	16	6	33532	3	1	31944	0	11	63988	3	2
Total average Liabilities.....	£116559	16	0	124401	3	9	134227	13	7	149924	0	7
ASSETS.												
Coin and Bullion.....	13601	2	2	16631	4	0	20427	2	11	20322	1	3
Landed or other Property of the Bank.....	13570	19	2	13570	19	2	13570	19	2	13570	19	2
Government Securities												
Promissory Notes, or Bills of other Banks	3406	16	8	4565	7	11	2859	16	3	3455	14	8
Balance due from other Banks and Bankers	877	4	2	2032	3	4	5963	3	3	19709	2	5
Notes and Bills Discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	284747	19	10	287701	2	11	292117	8	2	298478	17	7
Total average Assets	£316204	2	0	324500	17	4	334998	9	9	350586	15	1

B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
Montreal, 8th June, 1850.

Appendix
(H.)
3rd August.

Appendix
(H.)
3rd August.

No. 2.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK of UPPER CANADA, on the Twenty-ninth day of July, 1850; furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Stock paid in	380877	10	0			
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest, of the value of \$5 and upwards..... £129206 5 0						
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest, under \$5	194216	10	0			
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest	None.	0	11			
Balances due to the other Banks.....	6119	0	11			
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the Bank, not bearing Interest; its Bills in circulation, and Balances due to other Banks excepted	268722	13	0			
Cash deposited, bearing Interest.....	161270	7	1			
	£1011206	1	0			
				49706	9	5
				31204	4	1
				20216	13	10
				217787	18	11
				692290	14	9
	£1011206	1	0			

MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rate and Amount of the last Dividend, being for the six months ending the 30th June, 1850; Rate, two and one-half per cent.				9521	10	9
Amount of Reserved Profits, after declaring the last Dividend				8235	10	0
Amount of Debts due to the Bank, not paid, and considered Doubtful				10000	0	0

We, the undersigned, make oath and swear, that the foregoing Statements are correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. G. CHEWETT,
Vice-President.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Sworn before me, at Toronto,
this 2nd day of August, 1850.

S. G. LYNN, J. P.

Appendix
(H.)
5th August.

Appendix
(H.)
5th August.

No. 3.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the COMMERCIAL BANK of the MIDLAND DISTRICT, exhibiting the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the INSTITUTION, on the 27th July, 1850; in compliance with the requisition of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.			AMOUNT.			ASSETS.			AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stock paid up										46922	9	2
Bank Notes in Circulation, not bearing Interest—				409200	0	0				15838	6	10
\$5, and over.....	120805	0	0							82631	11	8
Under \$5	67183	10	0							28429	5	10
Balances due to other Banks and Foreign Agents							187988	10	0			
Contingent Fund.....							49040	18	10			
Deposits, not bearing Interest	68897	1	4				25000	0	0			
Deposits, bearing Interest	87798	3	2									
				156635	4	6						
				£821864	13	4				£821864	13	4

JNO. HAMILTON,
President.

F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK, MIDLAND DISTRICT,
Kingston, 3rd August, 1850.

No. 4.—RETURN of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK of MONTREAL, from 1st March to 29th July, 1850.

	31st March, 1850.			30th April, 1850.			31st May, 1850.			30th June, 1850.			29th July, 1850.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES.															
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest	439472	0	0	429227	5	0	439359	0	0	441943	15	0	*	*	*
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest	51604	6	10	36988	19	7	32105	13	3	20273	4	3	9016	15	10
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest	209244	8	9	229099	16	4	249777	2	1	253682	18	3	281919	1	3
Balances due to other Banks	106684	11	4	100199	19	1	110177	11	2	168654	10	10	168360	19	6
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest															
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest															
Total average Liabilities.....	£807015	6	11	795456	0	0	825419	6	6	884754	8	4			
ASSETS.															
Coin and Bullion	149487	13	4	129207	10	0	119868	11	8	120998	17	11	147844	11	5
Landed and other Property of the Bank.....	49250	12	9	49644	15	1	43525	18	0	43525	18	0	43810	18	6
Government Securities	24250	0	0	24250	0	0	24250	0	0	4750	0	0	4800	0	0
Promissory Notes and Bills of other Banks	18697	1	4	14968	13	0	21511	1	5	16376	7	4	27372	0	5
Balances due from other Banks.....	110881	3	3	97049	8	3	81782	7	2	116221	18	4	161421	7	4
Notes and Bills Discounted or other Debts due to the Bank, not included under these heads.....	1251565	8	2	1261152	9	3	1324471	17	1	1367965	14	4	1306914	7	6
Total average Assets	£1592811	18	10	1570272	15	7	1609409	15	4	1669239	15	11	1691663	5	2

* The Circulation for this Month cannot be ascertained until receipt of Returns from the various Offices of the Bank.

A. SIMPSON,
Cashier.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Montreal, 29th July, 1850.

No. 5.—RETURN of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the QUEBEC BANK, during the period from the 1st March, to the 31st July, 1850; published in conformity with the Act 4th and 5th Vict. Chap. 94.

	MONTH ENDING														
	31st March, 1850.			30th April, 1850.			31st May, 1850.			30th June, 1850.			31st July, 1850.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES.															
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest	46686	15	0	51682	15	0	51943	0	0	49430	10	0	56922	10	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest															
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest	1266	0	10	2905	19	4	9811	1	3	4724	6	11	850	2	10
Balances due to other Banks	39087	19	6	41122	13	7	41370	15	8	46730	11	5	58385	10	11
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest	21200	0	0	21300	0	0	22650	0	0	18520	0	0	18730	0	0
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest															
Total average Liabilities	£108190	15	4	117011	7	11	123274	16	11	119405	8	4	134888	3	9
ASSETS.															
Coin and Bullion	22674	4	11	32743	10	8	24388	19	5	17900	3	5	21700	18	7
Landed or other Property of the Bank	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0
Government Securities	12000	0	0	12000	0	0	12000	0	0	12000	0	0	12000	0	0
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	1467	5	0	770	15	0	1147	0	0	804	10	0	2023	15	0
Balances due from other Banks	3045	6	7	1536	2	9	3885	0	4	5703	0	10	4014	6	6
Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads	170469	9	3	171716	2	4	185391	3	4	170716	18	8	192854	15	8
Total average Assets	£216156	5	9	225266	10	9	233252	3	1	222624	12	11	239093	15	9

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.

QUEBEC BANK, 31st July, 1850.

Appendix
(H.)
5th August.

No. 6.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the GORE BANK, HAMILTON, on Wednesday, 31st July, 1850; furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Stock.....				80000	0	0			
Bank Notes in circulation, viz:—									
Over \$5.....	26684	10	0				9340	8	9
Under \$5.....	80993	15	0				5490	17	1
Cash deposited, not bearing Interest	27107	9	7	107678	5	0			
Cash deposited, bearing Interest.....	11164	6	5						
Unclaimed Dividends				39271	16	0			
Net Profits, accrued at this date				241	8	0			
				7768	16	7			
				£233960	5	7			
Gold, Silver, and other Coined Metals									
Notes and Checks of other Banks									
Balances due from other Banks and Foreign Agents									
Real Estate and Bank Furniture.....									
Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks.....									
							35325	19	10
							5000	0	0
							103634	5	9
							£233960	5	7

We, the undersigned, Colin C. Ferrie, President, and Andrew Steven, Cashier, of the Gore Bank, declare that we have the means of knowing that the foregoing Statement is correct, and that it is so, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

COLIN C. FERRIE.
A. STEVEN.

Declared and Signed, before me,
this 7th day of August, 1850.

DANIEL MACNAB, J. P.

Appendix
(H.)
6th August.

Appendix
(H.)
10th August.

No. 8.—BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(H.)
10th August.

ACCOUNT shewing the whole Amount of the DEBTS and ASSETS of the BANK of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA at the close of the year 1849; and shewing, also, the Amount of its Notes payable on demand, which had been in circulation during every month of that year; together with the Amount of Specie and other Assets, distinguishing each kind immediately available in every such month for the discharge of such Notes. Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DEBTS.	Sterling.			ASSETS.	Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Circulation	211181	1	9	Specie	193017	11	2
Other Liabilities	697286	13	2	Other Assets.....	1773809	14	6
	£908467	14	11		£1966827	5	8

1849.	NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			SPECIE.			NOTES OF OTHER BANKS.		
	Halifax Currency.			Halifax Currency.			Halifax Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	307395	0	0	182570	5	4	41747	8	1
February	303687	10	0	182730	1	2	45531	0	10
March.....	291908	10	0	177772	2	7	43722	8	4
April	296274	0	0	174569	5	0	30758	19	6
May	282563	0	0	159286	6	6	35457	2	11
June	268094	10	0	154036	19	7	34895	11	3
July	278697	0	0	164225	6	1	47127	13	2
August	272345	5	0	142696	3	5	39868	15	3
September	281106	5	0	154851	18	3	40788	7	11
October	297611	0	0	155731	18	3	39719	2	5
November	295985	5	0	159646	1	5	37052	17	0
December ..	284102	15	0	156558	15	3	44392	8	11

By Order of the Court of Directors.

(Signed,) G. DEB. ATTWOOD,
Secretary.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
London, 21st May, 1850.

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 1.—Statement of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, to the 31st December, 1849.

No. 2.—Return, by the Trustees of the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, to the Three Branches of the Provincial Legislature, under the Provisions of 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 32, Sec. 13, for the year ending the first day of March, 1850; being the day fixed upon by the Regulations for the Annual Statement.

No. 3.—Statement of the Affairs of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank, on Saturday the 29th June, 1850; furnished for the information of the Legislative Assembly.

Appendix
(H.)
12th June.

Appendix
(H.)
12th June.

No. 2.—RETURN, by the TRUSTEES, of the QUEBEC PROVIDENT and SAVINGS BANK, to the Three Branches of the Provincial Legislature, under the provisions of the 4th and 5th Victoria, Chap. 32, Sec. 13, for the year ending the 1st day of March, 1850, being the day fixed upon by the Regulations for the Annual Statement.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Invested in Bank Stock, viz. :—						
Montreal Bank	3000	0	0			
Quebec Bank.....	3575	0	0			
City Bank	3018	15	0			
Banque du Peuple.....	1900	0	0			
Commercial Bank.....	1000	0	0			
				12493	15	0
Deposited, at Interest, in Quebec Bank.....				3387	16	10
Secured by Bank Stock, viz. :—						
City Bank, and Banque du Peuple	1200	0	0			
British Bank, and Public Debentures	3000	0	0			
				4200	0	0
Vested in, or Loaned on, Public Security, viz. :—						
Montreal Corporation Water Works Debentures.....	3400	0	0			
Quebec Turnpike Trust Debentures	3400	0	0			
Quebec Fire Debentures	6360	0	0			
Provincial Debentures	1555	0	0			
Quebec Corporation Debentures.....	2250	0	0			
				16965	0	0
Number of Depositors	868					
Total of Deposits				41945	1	9
Accrued Interest for the year				1286	10	0
Expenses of the Bank for the year				467	1	3

We, the undersigned, do make oath and say, that the above Return is just and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

RICHARD ELLIS,
Cashier.

JEFFERY HALE,
A. LAURIE,
M. CONNOLLY,
F. X. PARADIS,
DAVID DOUSTERS YOUNG,
JOS. MORRIN,
THOS. H. OLIVER,
LS. MASSUE,
ANGUS M'DONALD,
CHRISTIAN WURTELE,
Trustee.

Sworn before me,
this 4th day of June, 1850.

JULIEN CHOUINARD, J. P.

Appendix
(H.)
26th July.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the HAMILTON and GORE DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, on Saturday the 29th June, 1850; furnished for the information of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.		ASSETS.	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Deposits									
Interest on Investments, &c.....	284	7 8	7577	9 0	Bank of Upper Canada Stock.....	762	10 0		
Less—Expenses for current year	43	18 0	240	9 8	Commercial Bank Stock	275	0 0		
					Gore Bank Stock	1160	0 0		
					Amount Loaned upon personal security.....			2197	10 0
					Debentures			26	0 0
					Cash on hand.....			4069	15 5
								1324	8 0
								£7817	13 5

Balance of Deposits, 30th December, 1848.....£5745 18 3
 Total Amount Deposited during 1849..... £7447 12 5
 Total Amount Deposited during 1850..... 4104 4 6

 11551 16 11
 Total Amount Withdrawn during 1849 £17297 15 2
 Total Amount Withdrawn during 1850 6509 12 2

 5210 19 3

 9720 11 5

 £7577 9 9
 Expenses of Management for the year 1849, £97. Total Amount of Interest paid to Depositors for the year 1849, being at the rate of 4 per cent. premium per annum, £227 17s. 7d.
 Total Number of Depositors, in December, 1849, 189; New Accounts opened in 1850, 69.—Total 258.

We, the undersigned, Directors in the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank, hereby make oath, and say, that the foregoing Statement is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

- E. CARTWRIGHT THOMAS.
- WM. P. McLAREN.
- JOHN YOUNG.
- DANIEL MACNAB,
- W. L. DISTIN.
- CHARLES O. COUNSELL.

I, Richard Porter Street, Actuary of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank, hereby make oath and say, that the foregoing Statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD P. STREET.

Sworn before me, in the City of Hamilton,
 in the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton,
 this 23rd day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1850.

HUGH C. BAKER, Alderman and J. P.

Appendix
(H.)
26th July.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

- No. 1.—Return to Parliament by the “Saint Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company,” for the year 1849.
- No. 2.—Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the “Canada Life Assurance Company,” from 1st June, 1848, to 30th April, 1849.
- No. 3.—Return of the “British America Fire and Life Assurance Company,” to 30th June (inclusive), 1850, in compliance with 33 Will. 4th, cap. 18, sec. 25, and 6 Vic., cap. 26, sec. 2.

No. 1.—RETURN to Parliament, by the ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, for the year 1849.

The Amount of the CAPITAL STOCK Subscribed is, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS Currency, of which Fifteen per cent. or FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS have been paid in.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Funds and Property of the Company consist of the following, viz. :—						
480 shares Stock in the Gore Bank, amounting at the original par value to	6000	0	0			
200 do do Commercial Bank, amounting at par value to.....	5000	0	0			
80 do do City Bank of Montreal, amounting at the original par value to	2000	0	0			
88 do do Bank of Upper Canada, amounting at par value to	1100	0	0			
18 do do Montreal Bank do do	900	0	0	15000	0	0
Bills Receivable	5923	3	1			
Deduct Amount of Bills payable	1377	3	9	4545	19	4
Estimated value of this Institution's Boats, &c., made use of in recovering damaged property				549	14	10
5 shares Stock in the Magnetic Telegraph Company.....				50	0	0
Estimated value of unsold Property at close of 1849				22	10	0
				£20168	4	2
The Property Insured, during the year, amounted to.....				421323	3	2
The Premium charged on the above Property amounted to				4265	4	7
The amount of Losses paid during the year was				2258	2	10
Additional Losses in 1849, not yet settled but estimated at				448	8	6

Justus S. Merwin, President, and Alpheus Jones, Secretary and Treasurer, of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, severally make oath, that the above Return is just and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

J. S. MERWIN,
President.

A. JONES,
Secretary.

Sworn before me, at Prescott,
in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, C. W.,
this eighth day of June, 1850.

THOS. GAINFORD, J. P.

Appendix
(H.)
1st July.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, from 1st June, 1848, to 30th April, 1849.

EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Expense Account	1277	15	1	Second Instalment, of £1 per cent., called in	500	0	6
Re. Assurance	14	0	3	Premiums on 178 New Policies issued, and Renewals	3304	11	3
Deposit paid	100	0	0	Entrance Fees on Half Credit system	41	17	6
Interest on	0	18	5	Interest on Investments	325	17	1
Premiums on Policies discontinued and written off	44	15	7	Received for accumulation	400	0	0
	£1437	10	4	Policy Fees, Fines, Deposits, &c.	62	6	3
Balance on hand on 30th April, 1849.....	4969	17	1	Balance on hand, 1st June, 1848	1772	15	4
	£6407	7	5		£6407	7	5

Number of Policies Issued to 30th April, 1849..... 346.
 Amount covered by 303 Policies in force, to 30th April, 1849 £125,025 0s. 0d.
 Yearly Amount of Annuities payable by the Company, to 30th April, 1849..... Nil.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Estimated LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, on the 30th April, 1849.

LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.			ASSETS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To 2½ per cent. paid upon Capital Stock of	50000	0	0	By Cash at Bankers	126	16	9
To present value of Capital Sums Assured under 303 Policies, being	125025	0	0	By Cash in Agent's hands	420	17	9
				By Bank Stock, at par value	547	14	6
Balance, being Surplus				By Mortgages on Real Estate, at par.....	410	0	0
				By Provincial Debentures, at par.....	1032	5	1
				By Road Company Debentures, at par	442	10	0
				By Municipal District Debentures, at par.....	129	0	0
				By Premiums secured upon Policies	1302	10	0
				By Interest, to 30th April, 1849, upon preceding Policies.....	1484	1	0
				By Office Furniture	61	10	0
				By present value of Annual Income from Premiums, amounting to	56	4	5
					43005	3	3
					£48470	18	3

HUGH C. BAKER,
President.
 THOS. M. SIMONS,
Secretary.

HAMILTON, 28th June, 1850.

Appendix
(H.)
1st July.

LIST of the STOCKHOLDERS in the BRITISH AMERICA FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1st July, 1850.

NAME.	Number of Shares.	NAME.	Number of Shares.	NAME.	Number of Shares.
		<i>Brought up</i>	1173	<i>Brought up</i>	4152
William Allan	132	Margaret Robson	5	Andrew Steven	92
John S. Baldwin	20	Thomas J. Preston	2	Archibald Geikie	80
Thomas Kirby	8	Thomas Bright	10	Robert Alger	17
George P. Ridout	20	Charlotte Dunn	80	Charles N. Cosens	118
Robert G. Anderson	20	John Henry Dunn	650	William C. Cosens	13
William Maxwell	2	Alexander Wood	10	William Leeming	20
Francis Ermatinger	21	Louisa B. Macaulay	20	Thomas S. Birchall	2
William Proudfoot	20	John Harris	10	Henry S. Rowsell	3
Ann Stow	10	Joseph Becket	120	Alexander M'Nabb	25
Joseph Henderson	9	John S. Macaulay	85	James Hamilton	2
Thomas Kirkpatrick	11	Zaccheus Burnham	24	Fetherstone L. Osler	47
Alexander Burnside	44	Thomas D. Harris	65	Henry Cawthra	103
Andrew Mercer	10	George S. Jarvis	40	Frederick Stow	11
William Musson	20	John Paul	1	Church Society	100
John Armstrong	10	Samuel Gardiner	1	Mary Ann H. Street	3
Thomas Moore	4	Daniel M'Nabb	1	Jane Porter	17
Thomas Clark	80	George T. Denison	20	John Armstrong, Jun.	31
Samuel Street	80	Lawrence Heydon	2	John Clough Moulton	21
Alexander Rennie	2	D. B. Stevenson	1	William Wakefield, and }	26
Alexander Bethune	10	Catharine Purcell	8	Henry Rowsell	26
Daniel Morrison	1	J. A. Woodruff, and } Trustees.	20	Robert Bethune	46
Thomas Ewart	20	H. Sullivan	1	Ann Stow	77
George M'Kay	2	John S. Cartwright	10	Robert R. Loring	711
Thomas W. Birchall	20	Robert D. Cartwright	40	W. B. Hamilton	8
Edward Robson	2	Thomas Ridout	2	Anna Hill	12
Corry Coulson	12	John Rothwell	8	Archibald Ward	46
John Wilson	8	Ellen Murray	20	Alexander Gaviller	24
William Leslie	2	Ann Logie	20	James Gordon	260
John Stinson	8	John Millar	68	Edward M'Mahon	40
John Peter Carey	1	Angus Bethune	20	Manly Dixon	290
Thomas Platt	4	Frederick Huddleston	133	Jane Musson	12
Duncan Macdonell	2	John Murray	80	Levius P. Sherwood	339
Thomas Helliwell	20	Thomas Talbot	40	Finlay M'Callum	4
John Leys	2	Jacob E. Irving	137	Dinah George	11
George Dunnington	2	Isabella Cooper	31	William Morrison	21
George Mickie	2	John Wilson	8	Thomas Brunskill	41
Christopher Widmer	120	Alexander M'Donell	18	Frederick W. Coate	9
Joseph Bloor	5	Ann Scott	40	Charles B. Turner	30
Richard Northcote	1	William Hepburn	249	Robert Stewart	8
William M'Cracken	1	Jesse Ketchum	73	Joanna Carfrae	9
Peter Diehl	72	James Richardson	2	William Workman	20
William Woodruff	20	W. H. Boulton	15	John Bell	11
Richard Woodruff	50	John Gilmour	98	Francis Hall	64
Henry Ruttan	20	Domk. E. Blake	17	William H. Ripley	30
Jonathan Dunn	10	Robert Sparke	257	George W. Allan	20
Jonathan Scott	10	Alexander V. Stuart	14	J. R. Macgeorge (in trust)	6
Joseph Rodgers	10	Emily Atkinson	50	McLean, Ridout, and } Trustees.	22
Robert Cathcart	1	Mary Moore	10	Howard	22
Peter Milne	40	Robert D. Cartwright	27	Jane Catherine M'Pherson	4
John Macaulay	16	J. S. Cartwright	13	J. J. S. Mountain	77
John Counter	4	Anson Green	12	David Paterson	20
William Wilson	4	Charles Matthews	102	Edward Hooper	56
Henry Gilderslieve	4	George Willgreas	9	Lewis G. Gordon	115
Peter Grant	3	Hugh C. Baker	4	John L. Mortimer, } Trustees.	228
James Weir	8	John D. Birchall	1	Wm. Henry Millar }	228
George S. Tiffany	8	E. Q. Sewell	9	and T. G. Ridout }	228
Henry J. Boulton	10	Judith Falls	12	George E. Blankins, } Trustees.	347
Thomas Bell	2	Christopher Elliott	16	T. G. Ridout, and }	347
James Lesslie	20	Samuel S. Junkin	20	Wm. Henry Millar... }	347
J. L. Perrin	27	D. E. & W. H. Blake	10	John G. Bowes	28
Paul F. Whitney	2	Jane Sewell	12	Edward Chads Hancock	44
Robert Hawke	8	John R. Dunn	80	Peter Paterson	27
Catherine Hawke	24	Burns & Mowatt	4		
George Duggan, Jun.	32	Benjamin Slight	13		
<i>Carried up</i>	1173	<i>Carried up</i>	4152	Total No. of Shares.....	8000

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS, 1849.

UPPER CANADA.

- No. 1.—DISTRICT OF HURON.
 2.—TOWNSHIP OF HARPURHEY (HURON).
 3.—COUNTY OF KENT.
 4.—DISTRICT OF LONDON.
 5.—LONDON ROAD.
 6.—DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
 7.—TOWNSHIP OF NICHOL (WELLINGTON).
 8.—TOWNSHIP OF ERAMOSA “
 9.—TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH “
 10.—TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH “
 11.—TOWNSHIP OF GRIMSBY (NIAGARA).
 12.—TOWNSHIP OF CLINTON “
 13.—COUNTY OF SIMCOE.
 14.—TOWNSHIP OF WEST GWILLIMSBURY (YORK).
 15.—COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.
 16.—TOWNSHIP OF SOPHIASBURGH (PRINCE EDWARD).
 17.—TOWNSHIP OF ATHOL “ “
 18.—TOWNSHIP OF AMELIASBURGH “ “
 19.—TOWNSHIP OF HILLIER “ “
 20.—TOWNSHIP OF MARYBOROUGH “ “
 21.—DISTRICT OF BATHURST.
 22.—TOWNSHIP OF PERTH (BATHURST).
 23.—COUNTY OF RUSSELL.
 24.—COUNTY OF CARLETON.
 25.—COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.
 26.—DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.
 27.—TOWNSHIP OF CLARENCE (OTTAWA).

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
11	0 0	0	17 2½
46	0 0	0	10 0
103	2 7	10	0 0
		2	0 0
		5	0 0
		0	13 1
		5	12 6
		3	0 0
		5	5 0
		75	5 0
		3	1 11
		20	9 6
		1	6 2
		0	5 0
		10	0 0
		6	0 0
		11	2 3
£160	2 7	£160	2 7

No. 2.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the HARPURHEY BRANCH of the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
4	4 4	3	5 0
0	1 0	0	4 10½
17	15 0	0	5 0
2	8 3	0	3 4½
39	16 0	0	1 3
		1	15 0
		1	3 10
		2	8 0
		0	3 9
		6	0 0
		42	5 0
£64	4 7	£64	4 7

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 3.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of KENT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
27	17 6	15	19 9
53	10 10	82	12 6
£81	8 4	82	16 1
		£81	8 4

No. 4.—STATEMENT, Shewing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LONDON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
136	9 8½	53	15 0
58	18 9	2	12 7½
22	0 0	20	0 0
20	0 0	5	0 0
24	0 0	5	5 0
2	9 0	5	0 0
0	10 0	109	15 0
250	0 0	7	16 2½
		0	17 1
		1	5 0
		6	10 0
		1	0 0
		0	8 9
		0	10 0
		2	11 9½
		312	1 0
£514	7 5½	£514	7 5½

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 5.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LONDON ROAD BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	16 6	0	5 7½
30	5 5	0	17 6
13	10 0	0	5 0
7	15 0	2	10 0
0	15 7½	2	10 0
0	5 0	1	10 0
		0	18 2
		1	6 5
		44	4 10
£54	7 6½	£54	7 6½

No. 6.—JOHN HARLAND, TREASURER, in Account with the WELLINGTON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dr.		Cr.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
5	2 9	92	0 0
54	10 0	6	0 0
24	0 0	111	17 5
20	5 0	49	5 3
20	0 0	41	11 3½
5	0 0	41	1 0½
0	10 0	0	15 0
3	0 0	1	7 8
250	0 0	5	14 3
14	17 0	4	11 2
£897	4 9	0	15 0
		0	2 6
		2	3 9
		2	10 0
		7	7 11
		30	0 0
		0	2 6
		£897	4 9

Share of the Canada Company's Donation
 Share of the Government Public Chest
 Subscription money
 Cash received for the Society's Bull
 Cash received for Extra Tickets
 Cash received for Wheat

October 23, 1849 ... By Cash paid, Premiums, at District Show
 do 25, do ... do do Ploughing
 January 23, 1850 ... By Debentures to the Township of Guelph
 do do Framosa
 do do Puslinch
 do do Nichol
 By Cash to E. Worsfold
 do T. Sandilands ..
 do J. Smith
 do G. Pirie.....
 do Constables and other attendants
 do Paddle, for Bill-sticking, &c.....
 do for Postage.....
 do for expenses of Journey to Toronto
 do to J. Thorpe, for fencing Show Yard, entertaining Judges, &c.
 By Salary as Secretary and Treasurer
 By Cash to Jackson and Davidson.....

Appendix (I.)
27th May.

No. 7.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of NICHOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
41	1 0½	4	9 8½
2	0 0	23	0 0
0	10 0	2	0 0
		0	2 0
		0	18 9
		1	10 0
		1	5 10
		0	7 6
		1	5 5
		0	2 6
		0	3 9
		5	5 10½
		2	19 8½
£43	11 0½	£43	11 0½

No. 8.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of ERAMOSA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
2	12 5½	39	17 6
49	5 3	2	10 0
		1	7 6
		1	0 9
		1	10 3
		5	11 8½
£51	17 8½	£51	17 8½

No. 9.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of GUELPH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
0	16 0½	42	2 6
2	0 0	12	0 0
111	17 5	5	0 0
		23	2 6
		0	13 9
		0	2 6
		0	15 4
£114	13 5½	£89	16 7

Appendix (I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of GUELPH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, &c.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>		114	13	5½	<i>Brought over</i>		83	16	7
					By Cash paid Jackson & Davidson		0	13	2
					do do John Smith		3	3	2
					do do Discount on Debentures.....		3	8	10
					do do John Thorpe		4	11	1½
					do do Alexander Blythe		1	0	0
					do do John Tipton.....		1	2	6
					do do William Hood		15	17	0½
By Balance in hand		£114	13	5½	By Balance in hand		£114	13	5½

No. 10.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of PUSLINCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
To Debentures from the Parent Society.....		41	11	3½	By old Account for balance overpaid		1	19	9½
					By Cash paid Premiums		28	12	6
					do do Discount on Debentures		1	5	6
					do do John Smith,		1	10	0
					do do F. W. Stone		0	18	5½
					do do James M'Meehin.....		2	10	4½
					By Subscriptions credited in the Account with the Parent Society, over the amount received		1	10	0
					By Expenses incurred at M'Meehin's.....		0	6	0
By Balance in hand		£41	11	3½	By Balance in hand		2	18	8

No. 11.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of GRIMSBY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand since 1848		2	0	0	To paid for Agricultural paper, "Farmer and Mechanic's"		7	0	0
By received from Members of Grimsby Agricultural Society.....		17	0	0	do Printing, Postage, Stationery, &c.		3	10	0
do Government Proportion		18	5	0	do in Premiums		22	16	3
do for Entrance at Cattle Show		1	10	7½	do Secretary and Treasurer.....		2	10	0
					To Balance in hand		2	19	4½
By Balance in hand		£38	15	7½	By Balance in hand		£38	15	7½

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 12.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of CLINTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Balance in hand	3 14 8	To Amount paid for Premiums	27 6 3
By Amount of Subscriptions	23 17 6	To Postage Account	0 4 6
By Amount due Treasurer	0 3 7	To Contingent Expenses	0 5 0
	£27 15 9		£27 15 9

No. 13.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of SIMCOE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Balance in hand	53 2 1	To Contingent Expenses	5 11 3
By Amount received by Subscription	50 17 6	To Postages	0 14 2½
By Interest on £17 6s. 0d.	1 0 0	To Amount Funded for Buildings	15 16 6
do do 17 0s. 0d.	1 0 0	do do Stock, Seed, &c.	26 7 6
do do 26 4s. 9d.	1 11 6	To Subscription to the "Cultivator."	6 5 0
By Amount received as Government Allowance	250 0 0	To Premiums, &c.	78 11 3
By Cash received from Tecumseth Society	0 0 7	To Township Societies:—	
do do Orillia do	0 0 7	Gwillimsbury	73 9 7
do do Gwillimsbury do	0 0 7	Tecumseth	43 13 1
do do Vespra do	0 0 7	Orillia	72 0 6
	£357 14 2	Vespra	33 19 5
			£375 14 2

No. 14.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the WEST GWILLIMSBURY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Balance from last year	48 5 0	To Premiums	59 10 0
Government Grant	48 4 7	Advertising	1 18 8
Subscriptions	25 5 0	Postages, Stationery, &c.	4 15 2
	£121 14 7	Balance in hand	55 10 9
			£121 14 7

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 15.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year ending the 31st December, 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
23	15 0	18	17 6
16	10 0	2	16 1½
18	15 0	0	10 6
12	10 0	0	2 3
15	0 0	6	12 8
11	5 0	51	4 4
13	15 0	38	16 9
250	0 0	58	5 1
		46	12 1
		34	19 0
		42	14 4
		50	0 0
		6	5 0
		3	14 4½
£361	10 0	£361	10 0

D. B. STEVENSON,
Treasurer.

PICTON, December 31st, 1849.

No. 16.—THE SOPHIASBURGH BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in Account Current with JOHN HOWELL, SECRETARY and TREASURER, for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

Dr.		Cr.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
0	0 7½	41	18 7
0	0 4½	2	19 9
0	0 7 6	15	0 0
0	0 7 7	13	7 6
0	12 6		
1	0 0		
0	0 4½		
£2	2 6½	£73	0 10

Carried forward.....

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

THE SOPHIASBURGH BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in Account Current with JOHN HOWELL, SECRETARY and TREASURER, &c.—(Continued.)

	Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				<i>Brought forward</i>	73	0	10
20 October 9, 1849 ...	To Cash paid to David B. Stevenson, on account of Subscriptions, for the current year	2	2	6½				
do 18, do ...	To Cash paid for Paper used at the Annual Show	15	0	0				
October and November.	To Cash paid, amount of Premiums awarded at the Annual Exhibition, by the Judges	0	1	6				
December 31, 1849 ...	To paid Secretary and Treasurer's Salary, 60s.; and Postage to George Drewry, Esquire, 1s. 2d.	32	5	0				
do do ...	By Balance on hand this day, to be expended in the purchase of 2 yearling Bulls, to improve the Breed of Cattle.....	3	1	2				
		20	10	8				
		£73	0	10½		£73	0	10

No. 17.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of ATHOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
	By Amount received from Government.....	34	15	4	To Amount paid for Plaster.....	10	14	7
	By received from Subscribers	16	10	0	To Amount paid in Premiums.....	40	10	9
		£51	5	4		£51	5	4

No. 18.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of AMELIASBURGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
	By Amount received by Subscriptions	18	15	0	To paid for Premiums	48	18	1½
	By Amount received from Government.....	28	19	4	To expenses for Printing, &c.	2	0	0
	By Balance due Treasurer	3	8	9½		£45	18	1½
		£45	18	1½				

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 19.—ACCOUNT CURRENT of the HILLIER TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
15	6 7	1	0 0
48	9 7	28	13 1½
18	15 0	18	15 0
		32	4 0
		1	7 9
		0	11 3½
£82	11 2	£82	11 2

No. 20.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSHIP of MARYBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
11	5 0	11	5 0
22	10 0	3	5 0
£33	15 0	19	5 0
£33	15 0	£33	15 0

No. 21.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the BATHURST DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
47	12 5½	33	0 0
118	10 0	8	0 0
32	15 0	144	4 4
250	0 0	55	5 0
		3	12 6
		2	9 7
		2	8 0
		94	3 0½
		25	11 6½
		2	16 2½
		72	7 3½
£443	17 5½	£443	17 5½

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 22.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the PERTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
85	16 9	The Society has expended, in defraying its necessary Expenses, in maintaining Stock of a superior kind, which it has imported for the use of its members, and in according premiums, the sum of	
94	3 0½	167	17 1½
		12	2 7½
£179	19 9¼	£179	19 9¼
		Balance in hand.....	

No. 23.—ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of RUSSELL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
12	15 10½	To paid for transporting Bulls of the Society	
48	5 3	0	10 0
26	13 0	74	5 0
£87	14 1½	12	3 9
£0	0 7½	0	14 9
		0	0 7½
		£87	14 1½

No. 24.—ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of CARLETON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
50	0 0	By Balance, per account, 13th February, 1849.	
25	0 0	55	9 3
20	0 0	4	0 0
20	0 0	41	10 2
242	10 0	50	9 9
37	17 1	42	4 4
£375	7 1	40	15 5
		7	2 4
		7	17 6
		11	11 0
		114	2 6
		£375	7 1

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

LOWER CANADA.

- No. 1.—LOWER CANADA.
2.—COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.
3.—COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE, (DIVISION No. 1).
4.— “ “ “ No. 2).
5.—COUNTY OF ROUVILLE, No. 1.
6.— “ “ No. 2.
7.—COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.
8.—COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.
9.—COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.
10.—COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.
11.—COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.
12.—COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.
13.—COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS, No. 1.
14.— “ “ No. 2.
15.—COUNTY OF CHAMBLY, No. 2.
16.—COUNTY OF DORCHESTER, No. 1.
17.— “ “ No. 2.
18.—COUNTY OF RICHELIEU, No. 1.
19.— “ “ No. 2.
20.—COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.
21.—COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.
22.—COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.
23.—COUNTY OF BERTHIER.
24.—COUNTY OF LEINSTER.
25.—COUNTY OF VERCHERES.
-

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dr.		Ct.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance from former Statement submitted to the Legislature, March, 1849	28 12 0½	By paid H. L. Langevin, Esquire, on account, for publishing French Agricultural Journal in 1848, and for his Salary	121 0 0
To Amount received from Subscribers for the English Agricultural Journal, from 21st March, 1849.....	70 18 8	By paid Lovell & Gibson, for Printing English and French Journal	337 4 5½
To Amount received from Subscribers for the French Agricultural Journal, since 21st March.....	132 18 2	By paid Bibaud, for Translating English Journal	45 0 0
To Amount of Subscriptions received from Life Members, and Donations to the Society, from 21st March, 1849.....	21 5 0	By paid William Evans, Secretary of the Society, and Editor of Journals.....	278 3 6
To Amount of Subscriptions received from Annual Members, from 21st March, 1849	6 5 0	By paid Postage, Freight, Commission to Agents, &c.....	22 18 0
To Amount of Government Grant to the Society £600 0 0	592 10 0	By paid Paper, Ink, Wrapping Paper, for Journals, &c.....	5 2 8½
Less—Discount on Debentures..... 7 10 0		By paid distributing Journals, Advertising, &c.	6 9 0
		By paid John Simpson, of Niagara, for Agricultural Readers, for distribution	25 0 0
		By paid for Office Furniture	3 15 0
		By paid Books, Binding, &c.	0 17 4
		By paid Mr. Shepherd, for Seeds, for distribution	1 5 0
		By paid Commission on Collections, &c.	3 2 9
		By paid Post Office box	0 7 6
		By Balance in hands of Secretary	2 3 7½
	£852 8 10½		£852 8 10½

JOHN YULE, JR.,
President.

WM. EVANS,
Secretary, Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

MONTREAL, 17th May, 1850.

Appendix

(I.)

27th May.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—

The Society have now been in existence for a period of three years, and, although they may not have effected all the good they were desirous to produce, it is satisfactory to them to know they have been instrumental in exciting a very considerable interest, amongst the rural population and others, for the improvement of Agriculture.

If there was no other proof of this, the greatly increased demand, this spring, for agricultural seeds of every description, from all parts of Lower Canada to the seedsman of the Society, would clearly demonstrate that this interest has been created, and produced practical effects, that will soon be manifest, and have a very beneficial influence upon the Agriculture of this section of the Province.

The Society, instead of making a display by cattle shows and exhibitions, have endeavoured to awaken a spirit of inquiry and desire to improve, amongst agriculturists in Lower Canada to its remotest bounds, and they have reason to suppose, with considerable success. The primary objects of the Society was to effect the improvement of Agriculture where it was most required, and this, they were convinced, could not be effectually accomplished in the commencement by cattle shows and exhibitions, the benefits of which are generally participated in only by our best farmers—men of capital—and parties having their farms in good order, while those who really required instruction and encouragement to improve their system of husbandry, and stock of cattle and sheep, would feel themselves virtually excluded, at least, from any share in the premiums distributed.

The efforts of the Society, therefore, have been directed to instruct and encourage those who would be so excluded in their present circumstances, and enable them to come forward as competitors at cattle shows and exhibitions on equal terms with those who are now in advance of them in agricultural skill and other advantages, and who would consequently be able to take the premiums to themselves at these exhibitions.

Under these circumstances, the Society have the satisfaction to believe that the funds that were at their disposal have been employed as judiciously and advantageously for the improvement of Agriculture, where most requiring it, as they could be in any other way for the attainment of that object. Their action has had a general effect, and was not confined to one locality, nor was the distribution of their funds made to parties who were good farmers, or men of capital, requiring no rewards or encouragement for doing or having, what they know to be for their own advantage.

The Society have published an Agricultural Journal, containing information and instruction in the science and and practice of improved husbandry, and have circulated this Journal to the extent of about 3000 copies, (2000 in French and 1000 in English,) throughout every part of Lower Canada, where improved systems of husbandry were little known or practised; and the Society confidently hope, that the "seed" they have thus sown, and are sowing, will succeed and flourish, yielding an abundant produce of good to the rural population and to the country generally.

The Chartered Societies of the British Isles publish each a Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, which they denominate "Transactions," containing the most useful information on agricultural subjects, together with recording the "Transactions" of the societies, which latter, however, only forms a small portion comparatively of the Journals. These "Transactions" are published at a considerable expense to the Societies, and distributed to the members. The Report of one of these Societies last year, gave the cost of publishing as being over £1500 annually, and there was only receipts for copies sold to the extent of about £150, but the Report stated that the publication was highly estimated, and the principal means of obtaining members of the Society and connecting the Society together.

The Lower Canada Agricultural Society, while they exist, will have to publish a Journal to make their existence and usefulness known throughout the country. A monthly publication is better suited to a scattered population, over an immense extent of country, and to the circumstances of the farmers, than a quarterly or annual journal would be.

An annual cattle show and agricultural exhibition would be very desirable; but would not supersede the necessity of publishing an agricultural journal of some description under the sanction of the society. The Society's usefulness will altogether depend upon the amount of improvement they may be instrumental in producing in the Agriculture of Canada. If only one Canadian farmer in a parish adopts an improved system of husbandry, and obtains favourable results from it, there is no doubt others will follow the example.

This Society possesses the advantage of having the confidence of those whom they are desirous to benefit, and, therefore, their recommendations, or those sanctioned by them, have, they are rejoiced to say, that degree of influence that confidence is always sure to confer. This confidence is more generally inspired from the Society having hitherto applied all their disposable means to instruct farmers and encourage them to adopt a better system of husbandry, where manifestly requiring it.

From a considerable portion of the Roman Catholic clergy the Society have received the most useful support, particularly from His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. Their influence in the Country will have the very best effect in promoting the object the Society are so anxious to accomplish—the improvement of Canadian husbandry.

In the month of December last, the Society passed a Resolution to hold a cattle show and agricultural exhibition at Quebec next September: first, from a desire to satisfy parties who wish to have such exhibitions; and, secondly, to show the people of Lower Canada that this Society do not confine their attention to one part or section of the country, but extend it to all parts of it.

They regret, however, that the want of adequate funds and the difficulty of collecting the subscriptions due to them, will prevent their holding the proposed exhibition this year, unless the Legislative grant the means of doing so.

The Society are rejoiced to find a greatly increased number of visitors to their rooms at Montreal from the most remote sections of Lower Canada; most of them coming to make inquiries on agricultural subjects, and to purchase seeds from the Society's seedsman, who has already disposed of nearly all the foreign agricultural seeds imported last fall and this spring.

There is another evidence of the progress of agricultural improvement in the greatly increased demand for agricultural implements, of the most approved construction, this spring, and many of them purchased by Canadian farmers.

The Society continue to augment their Library, and have now some of the best works on Agriculture, both in English and French. They also receive several valuable periodicals from the British Isles, including the "Transactions," of the Highland, and Royal Irish Agricultural Improvement Societies, the "Transactions" of the New York State Agricultural Society, and the Canadian Agriculturist, from Upper Canada.

The Society submit a statement of their Funds for the past year.

JOHN YULE, JR.
President, L. C. A. S.

WM. EVANS,
Secretary, L. C. A. S.

Montreal, 17th May, 1850.

Appendix

(I.)

27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 2.—ANNUAL REPORT of the COUNTY of TERREBONNE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Received from the Public Chest	150 0 0	Postage	2 17 6
Subscriptions	50 15 0	Stationery	2 9 4½
		Printing	14 17 6
		Contingencies.....	4 14 6
		Premiums	129 1 0
		Balance in hand.....	40 0 1½
	£200 15 0		£200 15 0

N. B.—The large Balance remaining in hand, is owing to the late period at which the Government issued warrants for the payment of the Amount from the Public Chest, the principal Exhibition having taken place prior to the issue, and the Premiums having in consequence thereof been curtailed.

J. O. ALFRED TURGEON,
President.

No. 3.—REPORT of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, for the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the COUNTY of SHERBROOKE, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount of Government Grant	75 0 0	Amount of Premiums paid	83 10 0
do Subscriptions.....	26 15 0	do Expenses and Incidentals.....	18 5 0
	£101 15 0		£101 15 0

B. POMROY,
President.

No. 4.—REPORT of the COUNTY of SHERBROOKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, for the year 1849.

Amount of Subscriptions received.....	£	s.	d.
Balance received from late Treasurer.....	10	19	0
	81	5	11½
Total Amount in Treasury.....	£51	4	11½

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 5.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of ROUVILLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Received from the President of the County of Two Mountains Society—Surplus of last year	11 0 0	To Amount paid at Fall Show	369 10 0
By Government Grant	500 0 0	Expense of Printing, Postages, and other Incidental Expenses for Fall Show	25 13 0½
		To Amount paid for Winter Show	85 15 0
		Expenses of Printing, Postages, and other Incidental Expenses for Winter Show	13 9 11
		Paid Discount on Debentures	4 0 0
		Total Amount of Premiums and Expenses of Fall and Winter Shows	£498 7 11½
		Balance in hand	12 12 0½
£511	0 0	£511	0 0

Also, on the 29th day of September, 1849, it being the day appointed for the County Exhibition, the Officers and Committee met at Clarenceville, Judges being appointed by the President, and duly sworn, did award Premiums which have been duly paid to the successful Competitors.

Total Amount of Premiums paid	£93 17 11
Expense of Judges on Green Crops, Printing, Postages, and other Incidental Expenses	16 14 7
By Surplus of last year	3 10 0
By Subscriptions paid in	32 2 6
By Government Grant	75 0 0

E. E. By Order, G. JOHNSON, Secretary.

No. 6.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of ROUVILLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Amount received by Subscriptions	30 2 6	To paid for Premiums	124 13 3
By Allowance from Government	75 0 0		
Balance due Treasurer	19 10 9		
£124	13 3	£124	13 3

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 7.—ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
0	1 5	107	18 9½
40	18 4½	5	11 3
7	7 6	5	0 0
0	5 0	2	5 0
122	0 0	10	10 5
		5	11 0
		4	0 0
		10	15 10
		18	15 0
£170	7 8½	£170	7 8½

MATHEW TIGGENS,
Treasurer.

LEEDS, 30th July, 1850.

No. 8.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of MISSISQUOI AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
78	6 8	203	13 0
150	0 0	18	2 7
5	16 11	2	6 3
		5	1 4
£229	3 2	£229	3 2

H. S. THROOP,
Secretary.
JOHN S. HOLT,
Treasurer.

ST. ARMAND, WEST PARISH, MAY, 1850.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 9.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of DRUMMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		25	0 0
		58	19 10½
		30	9 6
		£114	9 4½
Townships of—		Contingent Fund	
Grantham		Fund for the Purchase of Animals, Implements, Grain, Seeds, &c.	
Kingsey		Premium Fund	
Durham			
Wickham and Wendover			
Government Grant in Debentures			
28	12 4½		
85	17 0		
£114	9 4½		

In Absence of President,

ED. COX,
Vice-President.

No. 10.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of SHEFFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

The President of the County Agricultural Society for the County of Shefford, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 8th Vict. Chap. 53, and Sec. 5, most respectfully submits the following Report of the transactions of the said Society for the year now last past.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
51	1 3	11	18 9
6	6 3	2	9 1½
150	0 0	3	15 0
		185	7 6
		4	4 1½
£207	7 6	£207	7 6
The Amount received from Subscribers, during the year, was		The Amount paid to the Judges, and their expenses, was	
do do Competitors, on Farms, Gardens, and Growing Crops		do do for Printing, Postage, and Stationery	
do do from the Public Chest, in Debentures		do do for Discounting Debentures	
		do do for Premiums, (5 per cent. of which to Secretary)	
		Leaving a Balance, now in the Treasurer's hands	

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 11.—ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of BEAUHARNOIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
February 28, 1849 ...	Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	September 27, 1849 ...	Amount of Premiums awarded at Cattle Show, at Ste. Martine, this date.....
do do do ...	Amount of Subscriptions to this date.....	October 1, do ...	Contingent Expenses
do do do ...	Amount of Legislative Grant, received in Provincial Debentures.....	do 2, do ...	Amount of Premiums awarded at Cattle Show, at Durham, this date.....
	Less—Discount thereon, and Commission on Sale thereof	do 4, do ...	Contingent Expenses
		do 29, do ...	Amount of Premiums awarded at Cattle Show, at Norvalton, this date.....
		February 28, 1850 ...	Contingent Expenses
		do do do ...	Amount of Premiums awarded at Ploughing Match, at Ormstown, this date.....
			Contingent Expenses
			Amount of Premiums awarded at Winter Show, at Durham, this date
			Contingent Expenses
			Balance in Treasurer's hands, this date.....
			£218 2 9

E. E.

D. S. BROWN, President,
Agricultural Society, County of Beauharnois.

BEAUHARNOIS, 28th February, 1850.

Sworn to, before me, at Beauharnois,
the 3rd August, 1850.

R. H. NORVAL, J. P.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 12.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount received from Public Chest	75 0 0	Amount of Premiums awarded	86 15 0
Amount subscribed	31 12 6	Per centage, and other expenses	10 0 3
		Balance	9 17 3
	£106 12 6		£106 12 6

In striking this Balance, it is necessary to observe, the Accounts for Advertising in the "Minerve" newspaper have not been received, and consequently, the actual Balance, in the hands of the Treasurer, cannot be given.

J. B. FARIN,
President, A. S. No. 2, Huntingdon.

LAPRAIRIE, May 22nd, 1850.

No. 13.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Amount received from late Treasurer	16 14 2	To Amount of Premiums for Summer Exhibition	41 0 0
By Amount of Subscriptions	31 12 6	To Entertainment to Judges	3 0 0
By Amount of Entrance Monies for Summer Exhibition	2 13 9	To Premiums awarded at Ploughing Match	10 10 0
By Amount of Legislative Grant	75 0 0	To Amount of Premiums for Winter Exhibition	43 10 0
By Amount of Entrance Money for Winter Exhibition	2 12 6	To Entertainment to Judges	4 15 0
		To Discount on Government Debentures, at 3 per cent.	£2 5 0
		To Bank Charges	0 8 8
	£128 12 11	To incidental Disbursements and Secretary's Commission.....	2 13 8
		To Balance in hand of Treasurer	7 7 5
			15 16 10
			£128 12 11

JNO. WAINWRIGHT, President.

No. 14.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Balance in hand at the close of the year 1848.....	13 5 0	To Amount paid for Premiums	116 10 11
By Amount received by Subscriptions, during the year, 1848	30 16 7½	To Balance in Treasurer's hands	2 10 8½
By Amount received from the Public Chest	75 0 0		
	£119 1 7½		£119 1 7½

L. DUMOUCHEL,
President, A. S., County of Two Mountains.

Sr. BENOIT, 21st May, 1850.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 15.—The TREASURER in Account Current with the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, COUNTY of CHAMBLEY.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.					£	s.	d.
1849.....	To Cash in hand from last year, 1848	1	17	2	By Cash paid Noel Lareau, Esquire, ex-Secretary of this Society...	0	18	9				
February 23, 1850 ...	To Cash received of John Yule, the President, the amount of Subscriptions for 1849	26	5	0	do Charles Scheffer, N. P., Secretary, as per Jos. Robert's receipt for distribution to those who obtained Premiums at the Exhibition, held 3rd October, 1849	26	0	7½				
	To Cash received from same, being amount of Grant from the Provincial Government, £75, less discount on Debentures, Postages, and Agency in Toronto	72	9	0	By Cash paid Joseph Robert, as per receipt.....	1	10	0				
					do do same for Dr. Wilbrenner, for do	0	17	6				
					do do Ludger Duverney, Printer, as per receipt.....	4	0	8				
					do do Ant. Fournier, pr. Christophe, for Premiums	3	14	4½				
					do do do Toussaint Fournier, for do	2	16	10½				
					do do Luc Dubue, for Premiums.....	1	4	0				
					do do same for Christ. Fournier, fils d'Alexis, for Premiums.....	0	8	9				
					do do F. Beurdou, for Premiums.....	2	3	9				
					do do do same, for distribution for Premiums to Honble. P. DeBoucherville, F. Adams, W. Davis, Gilbert Provost, F. Normandin, Jac. Huet, J. Malhurn, and B. Viger	16	19	0				
					By Cash paid Guill. Roy, for Premiums as above	0	9	4½				
					do do Louis Lacoste, Esquire, M.P.P., for Premiums as above	4	3	1½				
					By Cash paid same, for Henry Deschambault, Esq., for Premiums as above	3	14	4½				
					By Cash paid Louis Senecal, for Premiums as above	0	8	9				
					do do same, for Solomon Brier, for Premiums as above	0	13	1½				
					do do do self, for Premiums as above	2	8	1½				
					do do Charles Scheffer, Secretary, as per receipt	3	0	0				
					do do A. J. Monarque, as per F. Bourdon's receipt, for Premiums as above	0	18	9				
					By Cash paid John M'Vey, for Premiums as above.....	1	15	0				
					do do Laurent Trudeau, for do	1	6	3				
					do do Laurt. Aohim, for do £3 ls. 8d.; Messrs. Brossard, for Premiums as above, £1 15s.....	4	16	3				
					By Cash paid Y. R. Gibbons, for Premiums as above, 8s. 9d.; N. Trudeau, for Premiums as above, 15s.....	1	3	9				
					By Balance on hand.....	14	11	11				
		£100	11	2		£100	11	2				

J. VINCENT,
Treasurer.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of DORCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Amount received from the Public Chest		75	0	0	To Amount paid in Premiums, at February Show, 1849	52	1	3	
By Amount received by Subscription		25	1	3	To Amount paid in Premiums, at October Show	48	3	0	
By do do		26	10	0	To Amount paid in Premiums, at February Show, 1850	46	12	6	
By Balance due Treasury		15	5	6	In addition, there have been payments made for Printing, Postages, Agency, &c.				
		£141	16	9		£141	16	9	

No. 17.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of DORCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Balances in hand, for the year 1848		6	17	11	To Amount paid for Printing, and other Incidental Expenses	17	5	0	
By Amount received during the year 1849, by Subscriptions, &c.		25	2	6	To Amount paid out for Premiums	72	5	0	
By Amount received from Government		75	0	0	To Balance at the credit of the Society	17	10	5	
		£107	0	5		£107	0	5	

No. 18.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of RICHELIEU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Amount in hands of Treasurer		14	18	0	To Amount paid in Subscriptions for Grain and Plaster	58	2	8	
By Amount received in Subscriptions		88	15	0	To Amount paid in Premiums, at St. Denis, in October, 1849	49	12	8	
By Amount received from Government		75	0	0	To Amount of Balance in hand	6	6	10	
		£128	8	0		£128	8	0	

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 19.—REPORT of the COUNTY of RICHELIEU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, for the year 1849.

The President of the Agricultural Society, No. 2, of the County of Richelieu, in accordance with the Provisions of the Statute, 8 Vict., Chap. 53, hath the honour to report, that, in his judgment, the institution of the said Society, in this portion of the County of Richelieu, has been productive of great advantage and of signal good effects, and, from the benefits which have already sprung from it, seems to promise much for the future.

The Society held a public show in the fall of 1849, and another in the month of February, 1850, both of which were well attended and gave much satisfaction, considering they were the first exhibitions that took place.

The fact, that a spirit of improvement is fast taking root among the farmers—who are, generally, endeavouring to carry out all that which may be thought most proper to arrive at a good system of tilling the soil—and that, many among them are known to conduct their farms in an approved style—cannot fail to act as a stimulus on the Society towards the adoption of such course as may best promote agricultural interests, and serve to attain the important ends for which the Statute, hereinbefore referred to, was passed.

The continuation into force of that Statute must certainly be looked upon as highly important for the improvement of Agriculture.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of RICHELIEU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions received, for the year 1849		50	17	6	Amount of Premiums granted to a Public Show, had in October, 1849	38	12	6	
Amount received out of the Public Chest, under Warrant of 13th December, 1849		75	0	0	Amount of Premiums granted to a Public Show, had in February	44	17	6	
					Allowance to the Secretary, from the Premiums, of five per cent.....	4	3	6	
					Stationery, Printing, Postages, and other Contingencies.....	20	16	6	
		£105	17	6		£108	10	0	

C. J. DUCHESNAY,
President of No. 2, Agricultural Society, County of Richelieu.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 20.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of VAUDREUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
26	14 6	11	11 6½
80	3 6	94	17 6
£106	17 0	£106	9 0½
The total Subscriptions received in the course of the year		The Expenses of the Society	
The Amount received from the Public Chest, is		The Amount paid as Premiums	

No. 21.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of BELLECHASSE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
25	0 0	69	10 0
75	0 0	20	5 0
2	11 2	3	10 0
£102	11 2	7	5 0
By Amount subscribed in the County		To Amount paid for Premiums	
By Amount received in Government Debentures		To Amount paid for Bonuses	
By Amount received in Entries for Competition from Non-Subscribers		To Secretary, for per centage	
		To paid for Printing	
		To loss on Debentures	
		To Discount	

O. C. FORTIER,
President, Agricultural Society, County of Bellechasse.

No. 22.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of ST. MAURICE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
48	10 0	0	7 6
117	0 0	0	10 0
3	6 9	90	17 6
£165	10 0	47	10 0
By Amount received from Subscribers		To Amount paid for Printing Notices	
By Amount received by Warrant, from the Civil Secretary of the Province		To Amount paid for Collection of Subscriptions	
By Balance remaining in hands of Treasurer		To paid in Premiums at the Show in Yamachiche	
		To paid in Premiums at the Show in St. Antoine, in Rivière du Loup	
		To paid for Advertisements	
Carried over.....		Carried over.....	

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of ST. MAURICE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, &c.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Brought over</i>		<i>Brought over</i>	
165	10 0	144	17 9
		2	12 3
		8	1 3
		1	7 6
		3	9 0
		1	15 6
£165	10 0	£165	10 0

FRS. BOUCHER,
President, Agricultural Society, County of St. Maurice.

No. 23.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of BERTHIER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
February 24, 1849	Balance in hands of Treasurer, as per Return for 1848-49, transmitted this day to Provincial Parliament	October 10, 1849	Prizes granted at this day's Exhibition
June 1, do	Amount of Subscriptions collected in the County, as per list transmitted to Government this day, in order to obtain Grant from Legislature for Exhibitions held in October, 1849, and February, 1850	February 28, 1850	Secretary's Commission of 5 per cent. on ditto.....
January 4, 1850	Amount of Grant received from Government by President, this day		Prizes distributed at this day's Exhibition.....
			Secretary's Commission on ditto.....
			Disbursements for Notices, Circulars, Postage, Advertisements, and other Contingent Expenses, for the year
			Paid for Agricultural Implements, for the use of the Society.....
			Less Amount of Exchange on Government Allowance,—2½ per cent. on £150 in Debentures
		May 31, do	Balance in Treasurer's hands, as per above Statement
		£209	7 4

PIERRE E. DOSTALER,
President.
A. D. BOUDRY,
Secretary.

BERTHIER, 31st May, 1850.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

No. 24.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of LEINSTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
26	12 6	35	1 6
79	17 6	41	3 6
		20	0 1½
		10	4 10½
£106	10 0	£106	10 0

AMABLE ARCHAMBAULT,
President.
G. GAGNON,
Secretary.

No. 25.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of VERCHERES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, for the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
27	5 0	100	0 0
2	10 0	3	0 0
9	7 10	15	1 4½
1	8 6½		
75	0 0	£118	1 4½

A. VANDANDAIGNE,
President.
CHS. BRIN,
Secretary.

Appendix
(I.)
27th May.

REPORTS

OF

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INCORPORATIONS,

AND

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

- No. 1.—Report of the state of the Corporation of “L’Académie Industrielle de St. Laurent,” District of Montreal, for the year 1850.
- No. 2.—Memorandum of Expenses incurred in 1849 (from 1st January to 31st December, inclusive) for the support of Foundlings received by the Sisters of the General Hospital (Grey Nuns) Montreal.
- No. 3.—Return of the Corporation of the “Communauté de Ste. Croix,” of the Parish of St. Laurent, District of Montreal, for the year 1850.
- No. 4.—Return of the immoveable property held by the Corporation of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, for the year 1850.
- No. 5.—Report of the College Corporation of Bytown, for the year 1850.
- No. 6.—Return of the property held by the Friends or Quakers Boarding School at West Lake, with the Receipts and Expenditure, for the year ending 29th November, 1849.
- No. 7.—Return of the Kingston Hospital Disbursements from the 31st October, 1849, to 1st June, 1850, (eight months); also, Return of Diseases received into the Kingston Hospital from 1st May, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
- No. 8.—Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Toronto Hospital, from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
-
-

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

No. 1.

Report on the state of the Corporation of L'ACADEMIE INDUSTRIELLE DE ST. LAURENT.

[Translation.]

1st. The present members of the said Corporation are:—the Reverend Jean Baptiste St. Germain, Curé of St. Laurent, President; the Abbé Rézé, Procureur; the Abbé Réfour; Messrs. Léonard Aimé Desprez and Louis Joseph Vermont.

2ndly. The Corporation instruct and educate 160 children, as follows:—104 at St. Laurent, 22 of whom are boarders, 12 half boarders, and 70 day scholars—hardly one-fourth of the latter pay their monthly dues. There are 56 at Côte des Neiges.

3rdly. The Corporation was endowed by the Rev. Mr. St. Germain with 51 arpents of land, which they turn to advantage.

They have besides, two workshops, one for lock-making, and the other for shoemaking. If the Corporation had sufficient resources, they would extend their industry much more; this, by increasing their means of existence, would enable them to do more good to the country.

St. GERMAIN, Ptre.
JH. REZE, Procureur.
F. REFOUR, Ptre.
L. J. VERMOND.
DESPREZ.

No. 2.

[Translation.]

Memorandum of Expenses incurred in 1849, (from 1st January, to 31st December, inclusive) for the support of FOUNDLINGS received by the SISTERS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, (Grey Nuns) on or before the 12th February, 1845.

For 40 children, under the care of the said General Hospital, some of whom, during the whole of the said year, 1849, and the remainder during a portion only of the said year, (the latter having deceased or having been placed elsewhere, either temporarily or permanently,) forming altogether, in proportion to the time during which each child remained under the care of the said General

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

Hospital, the space of 429 months and two days, at £7 10s. per annum £268 3 4

For clothing, bedding, &c., for the said children, at £2 per annum, £71 7s. 10d., being a sum proportionate to the number of months and days above mentioned.. 71 7 10

Forming, together, the sum of £339 11 2

Sœur M. R. COUTLEE, Superior.
Sœur M. J. HAINAULT dite DESCHAMPS,
Deptr.

Moutreal, 7th January, 1850.

Approved by the Commissioners for the relief of the Insane and Foundlings.

J. B. TRESTLER, M. D.
JOS. BOURRET.

No. 3.

Return of the Corporation of the COMMUNAUTE de STE. CROIX, (or NOTRE DAME des SEPT DOLEURS.)

The present members of the said Corporation are:

- Sœur Marie des Sept Doleurs, (née Léocadie Gascoin) President.
- do Marie de Jésus Mourant, (née Renée David).
- do M. du Cœur de Jésus, (née Marie Savary), Secretary.
- do M. du Carmel, (née Emelie Fortier).
- do M. Magdeleine, (née Marie Goyer).
- do M. de St. Augustin (née Zoé Boyer).
- do M. du St. Esprit, (née Anna Chartier).

The number of scholars now attending our Schools at St. Laurent is 73; twenty of whom are boarders and half boarders, who pay from six to ten shillings, and a bushel of wheat per month, and a cord of wood per annum. Of day scholars, who are 53 in number, about 20 pay 7½d. per month, the remainder receive gratuitous instruction.

The Corporation have an establishment at St. Marie, which is attended by about 50 day scholars and ten boarders, on the same moderate terms as at St. Laurent.

The Corporation has not yet received any endowment.

Sœur MARIE des SEPT DOLEURS,
Superior.

Sœur MARIE du CŒUR de JESUS, SAVARY,
Secretary.
St. Laurent, 7th May, 1850.

No. 4.—RETURN of the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY held by the CORPORATION of the CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

		£	s.	d.		
First	A Lot of Land, situated between Guy and Charles Streets, and St. Antoine Street,—containing 10 acres and 3 perches, more or less,—with a Stone Building, used as the Canada Baptist College, and a Cottage.....	7000	0	0	Rent.....	None.
Second	A Lot of Land, measuring 95 feet, by 47 feet 6 inches,—with a Brick Building, used as a School House,—situated in St. Ann Street, Griffintown.....	500	0	0	do	do
Third	A piece of Land, in Roxton Township, Canada East,—containing 10 acres, more or less,—with a Dwelling House, School House, and out buildings.....	200	0	0	do	do
Fourth.....	A Lot of Land in the Township of Garrafraxa, Canada West,—containing 100 acres, more or less.....	50	0	0	do	do
Fifth	A Lot of Land in the Township of Clarence, Canada West,—containing 50 acres, more or less	25	0	0	do	do

ROBERT MACDOUGALL, Treasurer,
Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

MONTREAL, May 25th, 1850.

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

No. 5.

Report of the COLLEGE CORPORATION of
BYTOWN, for the year 1850.

[Translation.]

The Act incorporating the College of Bytown, 12 Vict., 30th March, 1849, defines by its 6th Section, That it shall be the duty of the Corporation to lay before each Branch of the Legislature, annually, a Statement of the number of Members of the said Corporation; the number of teachers; the various branches of instruction; the number of scholars; the property held by the Corporation, and the revenue arising therefrom.

At the Convocation, held on the 25th April, 1850, I was entrusted by the Corporation with the duty of taking the necessary steps towards meeting the views of the Legislature. I, therefore, proceed to state the result of my inquiries:—

1st. The Corporation is composed, at the present moment, of five members:—

His Lordship the Bishop, President.
Rev. Mr. D'Audmaud, Curé of the Parish.
Rev. Mr. Allard, Director of the College.
Rev. Mr. Mignault, Professor of Belles Lettres.
Mr. Corbet, Professor of Greek and English Literature.

2ndly. Five Professors give instruction in the divers branches mentioned in the prospectus published on the 15th September, 1848. Rev. Mr. Mignault teaches

Latin and Mathematics. Mr. Corbet the Greek Language and English Literature. Mr. Arthur Mignault, *Methodé*. Mr. Collins, Mathematics, Drawing, and English. Mr. Triol, Elements.

3rdly. This College has been in operation since the 26th September, 1848. About one hundred scholars, 35 of whom are boarders, receive instruction in this establishment, without reference to origin or creed; about 30 scholars receive a gratuitous education.

The College occupy, at the present moment, a large wooden house, three stories in height, constructed on the Church property. A large piece of land, situate in a very fine position between both towns, has been given by Mr. Bissonet for the use of the College. When the resources of the Corporation shall permit, they will lose no time in fulfilling the intentions of the donor, by building a college thereon sufficiently large for the wants of the population.

The Corporation hold, also, 400 acres of land in the Township of Gloucester, at a distance of three leagues from Bytown—Nos. 1 and 2, 1st Concession on the River Ottawa. This land is not yet cleared. At present very little revenue is derived from it. The only revenue of the College is derived from the payments of the boarders and the monthly payments of the other scholars.

It is only by the sacrifices made by His Lordship the Bishop, and the devotedness of the Professors, that this Institution has been supported up to this day.

D. D'AUMAUD,
Curé of Bytown.

No. 6.—RETURN of the PROPERTY held by the FRIENDS or QUAKERS BOARDING SCHOOL, at WEST LAKE, with the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, for the year ending the 29th November, 1849.

The Committee of Friends Boarding School, at West Lake, has made the following Report of this Institution, for the year ending Eleventh month (November) 29, 1849.

	£	s.	d.
Lands and Buildings.....	1250	0	0
Live Stock.....	78	5	0
Hay, Grain, and Clover Seed.....	92	15	0
Farming Utensils.....	23	5	0
Provisions on hand.....	16	0	0
Household Furniture, and Fuel.....	138	10	0
Total	£1598	15	0
Add Debts due to the School.....	220	10	1
	£1819	5	1
Deduct Debts due by the School.....	190	15	9
Amount of School Property	£1628	9	4
For Labour and Salaries.....	174	10	6
Provisions and Groceries.....	69	14	7
Incidental Expenses.....	18	2	5
Total Expense	£262	7	6
By Amount of Credit for Board and Tuition.....	339	10	1
Produce Sold.....	15	2	11
Total Income	£354	13	0
By Balance in favour of the Institution.....	£92	5	6

The annexed Account is forwarded pursuant to an Act passed in the Provincial Parliament, bearing date, July 8, 1847.

WILLIAM MULLETT, Jr.,
Superintendent.

HALLOWELL, Fifth Month (May) 23, 1850.

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

No. 7.—RETURN of the KINGSTON HOSPITAL DISBURSEMENTS, from the 31st October, 1849, to 1st June, 1850, (Eight Months).

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
October, 1849	To Rations furnished	21	4	7			
November, do	do do	20	5	6			
December, do	do do	20	7	6			
January, 1850	do do	22	4	9			
February, do	do do	23	7	2			
March, do	do do	26	6	5			
April, do	do do	19	4	7			
May, do	do do	18	16	11			
					171	17	5
do 31, do	To Doctor's Salary, for eight months	33	6	8			
do do do	To Steward's do do do	24	0	0			
do do do	To Matron's do do do	10	0	0			
					67	6	8
do do do	To Medicine account, do do	14	7	0			
do do do	To Firewood do do do	33	18	6			
	To Groceries Bill, do do	36	19	0			
	To Coffins, do do	9	7	6			
	To Sexton's Fees, do do	6	5	0			
	To Contingencies, do do	17	9	0			
					118	0	0
					£357	4	1
By Kingston Hospital Receipts,—							
Parliamentary Grant					£300	0	0

KINGSTON, June 1, 1850.

RETURN of DISEASES received into the KINGSTON HOSPITAL, from May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850.

DISEASES.		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Epidemic or Infectious ...	Cholera	20	12	32
	Dysentery	2	2	4
	Fever, including Typhus	17	6	23
	Small Pox	0	2	2
	Scarlatina	1	2	3
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	Paralysis	2	1	3
	Delirium Tremens	2	0	2
	Cerebritis	1	0	1
Carried over		45	25	70

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

RETURN of DISEASES received into the KINGSTON HOSPITAL, &c.—(Continued.)

DISEASES.		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
<i>Brought over</i>		45	25	70
Diseases of Thoracic Viscera	Consumption.....	3	2	5
	Pneumonia.....	2	1	3
	Bronchitis.....	4	1	5
	Disease of Heart	2	0	2
Diseases of Abdominal Viscera	Diarrhœa	10	8	18
	Jaundice	1	1	2
	Worms	1	2	3
	Dropsy	4	1	5
	Hepatitis	2	0	2
Other Cases & Diseases not specially designated	Fractures	4	0	4
	Dislocations	3	0	3
	Ulcers.....	6	5	11
	Syphilis	0	4	4
	Gonorrhœa	1	1	2
	Midwifery	0	5	5
	Itch	1	2	3
	Debility	2	1	3
	Rheumatism	1	1	2
	Abscess	0	1	1
	Suicide	0	1	1
	Disease of Virus	0	1	1
	Gangrene	0	1	1
	Inflammation of Eyes	3	1	4
	Cancer	1	0	1
	Burns.....	0	2	2
Erysipelas	2	4	6	
Necrosis.....	2	0	2	
		101	70	171

		Diseases which caused the Deaths :—	
In Hospital, 1st May, 1849	6	Cholera	15
Admitted from 1st May, 1849, to 1st May, 1850	171	Inflammation	1
Discharged from do to do	126	Dropsy.....	1
Died, from do to do	31	Fever, including Typhus	6
Now remaining, 1st May, 1850	14	Suicide.....	1
		Gangrene	1
		Unknown.....	2
		Consumption	2
		Dysentery	2

JOHN A. HARVEY,
Surgeon, Kingston Hospital.

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

Appendix
(J.)
1850.

No. 8.—STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TORONTO HOSPITAL, from the 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on hand, as per last Statement	329	18	6	Bank of Upper Canada, for Amount overdraw	27	1	1
Rent and Interest	936	8	11	Bank of Upper Canada, for Interest	8	13	10
Sales	555	19	3	Hospital Expenses.....	1674	13	6
Pay Patients	98	5	7	Contingent Expenses	189	10	2
Admission Fees	59	5	3	Real Estate Account.....	28	13	8
Dividends on Bank Stock.....	240	11	3	Interest on Mortgage	81	6	9
Provincial Grant, Balance for 1848	375	0	0	Mortgage Account	600	0	0
Provincial Grant, for 1849	750	0	0	Hospital Furniture	70	12	5
				Salaries	200	0	0
				Medicines and Surgical Instruments	96	17	4
				Balance in hand	374	0	0
	£3845	8	9		£3845	8	9

JAMES BRENT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TORONTO HOSPITAL OFFICE,
May 31st, 1850.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES RETURNS.

No. 1.—Statement of the Real and Personal Estate held and enjoyed by The Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

No. 2.—Statement of the Property belonging to, and held by, The Mechanics' Institute of Montreal, incorporated by the 8th Victoria, Chapter 93.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE held and enjoyed by The TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

	£	s.	d.
Building, and Fitting up	481	7	11
Furniture	20	0	0
Books	240	0	0
Scientific Apparatus	150	0	0
Total	£891	7	11

Certified at Toronto, Canada West, this Twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

WM. EDWARDS, *Secretary,*
Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the PROPERTY belonging to, and held by, The MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of MONTREAL, incorporated by the 8th Vict., Chap. 93.

	£	s.	d.
Real Estate	None.		
Estimated value of Books in Library	360	0	0
Do do of Pictures and Maps	20	0	0
Do do of Chemical Apparatus, Mineral Specimens.....	60	0	0
Do do of Furniture	100	0	0
Cash in Treasurer's hands, and Debts due to Institute	100	0	0
Total	£640	0	0

WM. SPIERS,
President.

JAMES HAYES,
Recording Secretary.

MONTREAL, 23rd May, 1850.

REPORT.

THE COMMITTEE to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency, the Governor General, delivered to Your Honourable House on the 29th May last, with the accompanying documents, on the subject of the Industrial Exhibition, to take place in London, in 1851, have agreed upon the following REPORT :

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Tuesday, 18th June, 1850.

YOUR COMMITTEE have taken communication of the following documents which were appended to the Message of His Excellency, the Governor General, of which the following is a specification:—From His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting to your Honourable House, Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the subject of the said Exhibition. A Circular Despatch, dated "Downing Street, 31st January, 1850," from Her Majesty's Secretary of State to His Excellency, the Governor General, transmitting a copy of the under mentioned five documents, requesting to be put in communication with any persons or bodies (if any) from which articles may be expected for Exhibition. A copy of a Commission, dated "3rd January last," issued by the Queen, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the works of Industry of All Nations, to be holden in the year 1851. A letter dated "Board of Trade, 15th January, 1850," from Mr. Northcote to H. Merivale, Esquire, requesting Her Majesty's Secretary of State to communicate the fact of the appointment of the Commission to the British Colonies, and to acquaint them that the Exhibition will take place in London, in the early part of the year 1851.

The Exhibition to be divided into four sections, viz :

1. Raw Materials and Produce, &c. 2. Machinery for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes, &c. 3. Manufactures, &c. 4. Sculptures, Models, and the Plastic Arts. And the quantity of ground allotted to each Colony. A Circular Despatch, dated "Downing Street, 3rd April, 1850," from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, addressed to His Excellency, the Governor General, transmitting copies of printed papers issued by Her Majesty's Commissioners, signed by Messrs. Russell and Northcote, Secretaries of the said Commission for the said Exhibition, stating the Rules and Conditions by which the Exhibition will be regulated:—Classified lists of objects:—Conditions and limitations:—Arrangements made by the Board of Customs to admit Foreign and Colonial Productions for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1851, *without payment of duty*:—The names of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the said Exhibition:—And the names of the Towns, and the Secretary of each local Committee. Copy of a letter, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to His Excellency, the Governor General, dated "Downing Street, 18th April, 1850," informing him that 8,000 square feet had been allotted to Canada, and requesting early information as to the extent of space which will be required for the Objects of Exhibition of that Colony.

Your Committee have also taken into consideration a letter dated 15th June, 1850, at Toronto, from Fred. Cumberland, Esquire, representing the Committee of the Municipal Council, County of York, the Common Council, City of Toronto, and the Toronto Mechanics'

Institute, addressed to Col. Gagy, M. P., Chairman of this Committee, enclosing a Memorandum of certain suggestions made by that gentleman in the name of those bodies.

Your Committee have examined, *lastly*, a Proclamation addressed to the Public of Canada by the Committee of the Montreal District, notifying the public that a Grand District Industrial Fair will be held in the City of Montreal, in September or October next, in connexion with the International Exhibition to be held in London in 1851.

The citizens of Montreal have thus the merit of taking the first step in aid to the original design, and they have acted with equal promptitude and liberality in subscribing funds to a considerable amount. It is supposed that the sums so subscribed added to one of £100, the gift of His Excellency, the Governor General, amounting at present to upwards of £500, will not, eventually, fall far short of £1,000. This money was originally intended, it is true, to be disposed of in aid of the District Exhibition herein before mentioned, but your Committee are of opinion that it would be more calculated to excite a spirit of generous emulation, and be more in accordance with those enlarged views which are invariably conducive to the public good, that all such partial efforts should be merged into one, embracing the whole of United Canada. It is evident, too, that unless every object destined for Exhibition in England, be previously compared and the selection made here, two articles of the same kind might be exhibited there, and whether, as it is probable, one were inferior to the other or not, this would in fact bring the different sections of the Province into competition in England.

Your Committee therefore learn, with satisfaction, that the subscribers in Montreal are willing to place their funds in the hands of any Commissioners to be duly appointed to superintend a Provincial Exhibition.

Your Committee would, in the first place, invite every Section of the Province to contribute by subscription to the common fund, and that the same be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners to be named by His Excellency, the Governor General. They recommend that a Commission be accordingly issued, addressed to gentlemen qualified to carry out the design, who will communicate with the Commissioners named by the Queen.

Your Committee also recommend to your Honourable House, that in addition to the amount subscribed and to be subscribed, a grant of £2000 be made to the Commissioners to be so named, to award premiums to successful competitors and to enable them to defray the necessary expenses, as well on the spot as those incidental to the transmission to England of the objects selected for ultimate exhibition there.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the members of the Commission should take for their guidance the

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

documents hereinbefore mentioned, and that all matters of detail should be confided to them. It is further the opinion of your Committee, that one or more persons to be appointed by His Excellency, the Governor General, should proceed to England in charge of the objects selected for exhibition.

On this basis your Committee recommend that an Industrial Exhibition, for all Canada, should be held at Montreal, on the second Monday in October next, and on the two subsequent days.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. GUGY,
Chairman.

MESSAGE from His Excellency, the Governor General, with despatches and enclosures, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the subject of Industrial Exhibition.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, copies of three Despatches, and their enclosures, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, having reference to the Exhibition of Industry of all nations, to be held in London in the year 1851.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 21st May, 1850.

(Copy.)

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
31st January, 1850.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the London Gazette, of Friday the 4th instant, containing the Commission which the Queen has been pleased to issue for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London early in next year.

In order to carry this design into effect, and enable the Possessions of Her Majesty abroad to take part in it, it is necessary to obtain much preliminary information, and for this purpose a letter, of which I enclose you a copy, has been addressed to my office by one of the Secretaries to the Commission, expressing the wish of the Commissioners to be put in communication with such persons or bodies, in each of the British Colonies, from which articles are likely to be sent for Exhibition, as are considered likely to command the confidence of those who may become Exhibitors.

This letter mentions the description of information which the Commissioners are desirous of procuring, before the questions, relative to the admission of Foreign and Colonial productions, can be decided upon; and the general character of the arrangements for the proposed Exhibition, in so far as they can be at present explained. I have therefore, on this occasion, only to instruct you to take such steps as you may consider best calculated to accomplish the objects explained in the accompanying enclosure, and to inform you that all documents which may be sent to me by the Commissioners, for the purpose of being communicated to the Colonies, will be forwarded to you.

If any local Committees, or other Bodies, likely to possess the confidence of the public, can be found in your Colony for the purpose of conducting the necessary correspondence, you can place those documents in their possession; and any communications from such bodies to the Commissioners, you are at liberty to trans-

mit to me along with your despatches; but if no Committee, or other local body, can be so formed, you will yourself afford such information and assistance as may be in your power to the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

The Rt. Honble.

Earl of Elgin.

&c. &c. &c.

(From the London Gazette of Friday, 4th Jan., 1850.)
GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY
OF ALL NATIONS—1851.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 3d, 1850.

The Queen has been pleased to issue the following Commission for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in the year 1851,—videlicet:—

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith; to Our Most Dearly Beloved Consort, His Royal Highness, Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field Marshal of Our Army—Our Right trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, Knight of Our most Noble Order of the Garter—Our Right trusty and Right well beloved Cousin William, Earl of Rosse, Knight of Our most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick—Our Right trusty and Right well beloved Cousins and Councillors, Granville George, Earl Granville, and Francis, Earl of Ellesmere—Our Right trusty and well beloved Councillor Edward Geoffrey Lord Stanley—Our Right trusty and well beloved Councillors, John Russell, (commonly called Lord John Russell) Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Henry Labouchere, and William Ewart Gladstone—Our trusty and well beloved Sir Archibald Galloway, Knight Commander of our most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Major General in our Army in the East Indies, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being—Sir Richard Westmacott, Knight—Sir Charles Lyell, Knight, President of the Geological Society of London; or the President of the Geological Society of London for the time being—Thomas Baring, Esquire, Charles Barry, Esquire, Thomas Bazley, Esquire, Richard Cobden, Esquire, William Cubitt, Esquire, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being—Charles Lock Eastlake, Esquire, Thomas Field Gibson, Esquire, John Gott, Esquire, Samuel Jones Lloyd, Esquire, Philip Pusey, Esquire, and William Thompson, Esquire, Greeting:

Whereas the Society for the promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, incorporated by our Royal Charter, of which Our most dearly beloved Consort, The Prince Albert, is President, have of late years instituted Annual Exhibitions of the Works of British Art and Industry, and have proposed to establish an enlarged Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London, in the year 1851, at which prizes and medals, to the value of, at least, £20,000 Sterling, shall be awarded to the exhibitors of the most meritorious works then brought forward; and have invested in the names of our Right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin, Spencer Joshua Alwyne, Marquess of Northampton, our Right trusty and right

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

well beloved Cousin and Councillor, George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Knight of our most Noble Order of the Garter, Our trusty and well beloved Sir John Peter Boileau, Baronet, and James Courthope Peache, Esq. the sum of £20,000, to be awarded in prizes and medals as aforesaid; and have appointed Our trusty and well beloved Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq. William Cotton, Esq. Sir John William Lubbock, Baronet, Samuel Morton Petts, Esq., and Baron Lionel De Rothschild, to be the Treasurers for all receipts arising from donations, subscriptions, or any other source, on behalf of, or towards the said Exhibition; Our trusty and well beloved Peter le Neve Foster, Joseph Payne, and Thomas Winkworth, Esquires, to be the Treasurers for payment of all executive expenses; and Our trusty and well beloved Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke, the younger, George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, Esquires, with Our trusty and well beloved Mathew Digby Wyatt, Esquire, as their Secretary, to be an Executive Committee for the carrying of the said Exhibition into effect, under the directions of Our most dearly beloved Consort.

And whereas the said Society for the promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have represented unto Us that, in carrying out the objects proposed by the said Exhibition, many questions may arise regarding the introduction of productions into Our Kingdom from Our Colonies and from Foreign Countries; also regarding the site for the said Exhibition; and the best mode of conducting the said Exhibition; likewise regarding the determination of the nature of the prizes and the means of securing the most impartial distribution of them; and have also besought Us, that We would be graciously pleased to give Our sanction to this undertaking, in order that it may have the confidence, not only of all classes of Our subjects, but of the subjects of Foreign Countries.

Now know ye, that We, considering the premises, and earnestly desiring to promote the proposed Exhibition, which is calculated to be of great benefit to Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce—and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint You, Our most dearly beloved Consort, Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, you Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch and Quensburry, William, Earl of Rosse, Granville George Earl Granville, Francis Earl of Ellesmere, Edward Geoffrey, Lord Stanley, John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell) Sir Robert Peel, Henry Labouchere, William Ewart Gladstone, Sir Archibald Galloway, or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Charles Lyell, or the President of the Geological Society, for the time being, Thomas Baring, Charles Barry, Thomas Bazley, Richard Cobden, William Cubitt, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, for the time being, Charles Lock Eastlake, Thomas Field Gibson, John Gott, Samuel Jones Lloyd, Philip Pusey, and William Thompson, to make full and diligent inquiry into the best mode by which the productions of Our Colonies, and of Foreign Countries, may be introduced into Our Kingdom; as respects the most suitable site for the said Exhibition; the general conduct of the said Exhibition; and also into the best mode of determining the nature of the prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

And to the end that Our Royal will and pleasure in the said inquiry may be duly prosecuted, and with expedition, We further, by these presents will and command, and do hereby give full power and authority to you, or any three or more of you, to nominate and

appoint such several persons of ability as you may think fit to be Local Commissioners, in such parts of Our kingdom, and in foreign parts, as you may think fit, to aid you in the premises; which said Local Commissioners, or any of them, shall and may be removed by you, or any three or more of you, from time to time, at your will and pleasure, full power and authority being hereby given to you, or any three or more of you, to appoint others in their places respectively.

And furthermore We do, by these presents, give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, all such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth of the premises, and to inquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that for the purpose of aiding you in the execution of these premises, We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved John Scott Russell, and Stafford Henry Northcote, Esquires, to be joint Secretaries to this Our Commission.

And for carrying into effect what you shall direct to be done in respect to the said exhibition, We hereby appoint the said Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke, the younger, George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, to be the Executive Committee in the premises, and the said Mathew Digby Wyatt, to be Secretary of the said Executive Committee.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that you, or any three or more of you, when and so often as need or occasion shall require, so long as this Our Commission shall continue in force, do report to Us, in writing, under your Hands and Seals respectively, all and every of the several proceedings of yourselves had by virtue of these presents, together with such other matters, if any, as may be deserving of Our Royal consideration touching or concerning the premises.

And lastly, We do, by these presents, ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may, from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued, from time to time, by adjournment.

Given at Our Court at Saint James', the 3rd day of January, 1850, in the 15th year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

(signed,)

G. GREY.

BOARD OF TRADE

15th January, 1850.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners, appointed by Her Majesty, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, to be holden in the year 1851, to request that you will move Earl Grey to communicate the fact of the appointment of the Commission to the Colonial Possessions and Dependencies of the Empire, and to acquaint them that the Exhibition will take place in London, in the early part of the year 1851, and that the Commissioners are anxious to be put in communication with such persons or bodies in each Colony from which Articles are likely to be sent for Exhibition, as are considered likely to command the confidence of those who may become Exhibitors. The Commission will have to consider

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

many questions bearing upon the admission of Foreign and Colonial productions, and some of those questions will be of a nature that will make it necessary for them to ascertain the views entertained in different Colonies before deciding upon them—They wish therefore to have a proper channel of communication with each Colony, and they request that Lord Grey will take such steps as he may think proper for supplying this necessity.

The Exhibition will be divided into four sections:—

1. Raw Materials and Produce, illustrative of the natural productions in which human industry is employed.

2. Machinery for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions, illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the productions of nature.

3. Manufactures, illustrative of the results produced by the operation of human industry upon natural productions.

4. Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Art, generally, illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such application of human industry.

The Commissioners are engaged in endeavouring to ascertain the amount of space which will be required for the display of these articles, for which purpose they will, of course, require some kind of estimate of the quantities of each which are likely to be sent from different parts of the world. This will be one of the first points upon which they will seek information when placed in communication with the proper parties. They will also have to make inquiries in order to guide them in determining what prizes should be given, for what articles, and under what conditions. This too is a matter which will involve the necessity of Colonial and Foreign correspondence; Moreover they will need a channel for communicating to the colonies the regulations they may, from time to time, adopt for the conduct of the exhibition—such, for instance, as may relate to the exclusion of particular classes of articles, on account of their size; the impossibility of preserving them, or other reasons; or to the time at which articles intended for exhibition must be sent; or to the terms on which they will be admitted.

It is unnecessary to go more into detail upon the present occasion, as Lord Grey will perceive, from what has been already said, that, so soon as proper channels of correspondence have been opened, the Commissioners will have many matters to which to draw the attention of the Colonies, which are likely to take an interest in the undertaking; and I am only to add in conclusion, that it is of much importance that no time should be lost in making these communications, as there are several points upon which early information is particularly necessary for the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,

(signed,) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

HERMAN MERIVALE, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,
3rd April, 1850.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 31st of January last, I have the honour to

transmit to you twelve copies of printed papers, issued by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of Industry of All Nations, to be held in the year 1851.

I have, &c.,

(signed,) GREY.

Right Honble.

The EARL OF ELGIN,
&c., &c., &c.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY of *All Nations, to be held in London in 1851.*

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, to be holden in 1851, having had the various subjects of their inquiry under their anxious consideration, are now prepared to state, for the information of the public, the progress they have made in determining on the different points referred to in their announcement of the 11th January last.

The decisions they have been able to come to have been necessarily limited by their present want of knowledge as to what pecuniary means will be placed at their disposal; and the shortness of the time during which this vast organization will have to be completed renders it imperative upon the Commissioners to make an earnest appeal to the Country, to enable them as soon as possible to know upon what amount of subscriptions they may ultimately rely.

The scale upon which this important Undertaking will be conducted, must depend entirely on the amount of pecuniary support which it shall receive from the public. Her Majesty's Commissioners appeal with confidence to all classes of the community, to enable them to make such liberal arrangements as will ensure the success of this Undertaking, in a manner worthy of the character and position of this country, and of the invitation which has been given to the other Nations of the world to compete with us in a spirit of generous and friendly emulation.

The Commissioners have fixed upon the 1st day of May, 1851, for opening the Exhibition.

The Commissioners will be prepared to receive and take care of, at the expense of the Commissioners, all articles which may be sent to them, and delivered at a place to be named by the Commissioners in London, on or after the 1st of January, 1851, and will continue so to receive goods until the 1st of March inclusive; after which day no further goods will be received.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a site for this purpose, on the south side of Hyde Park, lying between the Kensington Drive and the Ride commonly called Rotten Row.

From the approximate estimate which the Commissioners have been able to make, they believe that the Building ought to cover a space of from 16 to 20 Acres, or about One Million Square Feet.

The Productions of all Nations will be exhibited together, under one General Classification.

The Articles exhibited will be divided into Four Sections, as before announced; and a Classified List, together with General Instructions affecting each Department, are appended. Her Majesty's Commissioners wish to express their grateful sense of the

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

valuable assistance which they have received in drawing up that List from the Members of the Sectional Committees.

The Building will be provided to the Exhibitors free from rent, and will be fire-proof.

Exhibitors will be required to deliver their objects, at their own charge and risk, at the Building in the Park; but no charges of any kind will be made whilst they remain there.

Colonial and Foreign productions will be admitted without paying duty, for the purposes of exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs will consider all such Articles as Bonded Goods; and Her Majesty's Commissioners, for the Exhibition of 1851, will make suitable arrangements for their reception.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous that there should be complete local organization, and that the Local Committees, wherever formed, should themselves collect the Subscriptions within their own districts. The Local Committees should advertise all Subscriptions they receive, and defray all local expenses, paying such commission for collection as they may think necessary.

Her Majesty's Commissioners think that the same complete system of organization should be extended as much as possible to the British Colonies.

Subscriptions should be paid to the Treasurers of Local Committees, and by them transferred to the General Fund at the Bank of England, in the names of A. K. Barclay, Esq., W. Cotton, Esq., Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.

Her Majesty's Commissioners having undertaken the absolute controul over the expenditure of all money that may come into the hands of their Treasurers, have made arrangements for auditing accounts, and ensuring the strictest economy.

Her Majesty's Commissioners hope that the funds to be placed at their disposal, by voluntary contributions, may be such as to enable them so to regulate the

amount to be paid for entrance; that all classes may be enabled to visit the Exhibition.

Should any surplus remain, after giving every facility to the Exhibitors, and increasing the privileges of the Public as spectators, Her Majesty's Commissioners intend to apply the same to purposes strictly in connection with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future.

However large the Building may be,—the quantity of articles sent for Exhibition may exceed any amount of space that can be provided;—Her Majesty's Commissioners consequently reserve to themselves ample powers of rejection and selection. Upon the amount subscribed must necessarily depend the space which they may be enabled to allot; but under all circumstances they will have to exercise a certain discretion.

Her Majesty's Commissioners also desire that the Local Committees will, as early as possible, procure an inventory or general specification of articles proposed to be exhibited from their Districts, and of the space which will be required for their exhibition, in order to enable the Commissioners to determine, as soon as possible, the extent and the proportions of the Building.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are in communication with the Foreign Office concerning the means of informing Foreign Governments of the arrangements making for the Exhibition.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are considering the principles upon which the Prize Fund of £20,000, shall be appropriated, and the best mode of adjudication.

If there be any points upon which Local Committees may require information, and will address themselves to the Secretaries of the Commission, Her Majesty's Commissioners will be happy to afford it to them, so far as it may be in their power.

(Signed) J. SCOTT RUSSELL
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

AT THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER,
21st of February, 1850.

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF OBJECTS

WHICH MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, TO BE OPENED IN LONDON, 1st MAY, 1851.

SECTION I. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE,—illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.

SECTION II. MACHINERY, for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions,—illustrative of the Agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.

SECTION III. MANUFACTURES,—illustrative of the result produced by the operation of human industry upon natural produce.

SECTION IV. SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART generally,—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry.

This Division of the Objects for exhibition, into Four Sections, will be generally preserved. Articles belonging to one Section may, however, be admitted, to another, where they may be considered necessary,—but in such cases for illustration only.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

Under Raw Materials, in this Section, are to be included all products of the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, either in an entirely Raw State, or in any Stage of Preparation, previous to arriving at the state of a Finished Manufacture (as in Section III.) They are classified according to their uses to man, in their original state, and in their Chemical and Mechanical transformations.

(A.)—MINERAL KINGDOM.

1.
USED IN METALLIC
MANUFACTURES.....

- (a) ORES, AND MODES OF DRESSING. Native Metals, or Metallic Ores,—the Modes of Dressing, such as crushing, stamping, jigging, buddling, or otherwise rendering them Merchantable; as in the cases of Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth, Cadmium, Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Palladium, Platinum, Silver, Tin, Zinc, &c. &c.
- (b) METALLURGICAL PROCESSES. The various Methods of Roasting and Smelting the Ores, so as to illustrate Processes. Fluxes, Slags, and other Materials which may serve the purposes of illustration. The various Processes used in adapting Metals for particular purposes, as for making Iron into Cast Iron, Malleable Iron and Steel, &c. &c.
- (c) ALLOYS. Bronzes of various kinds, such as Statuary, Gun, Bell, and Speculum Metal, Britannia Metal, Brass of different kinds, German Silver, Argentine and other varieties of White Metal, Pewter, Type Metals, Sheathing Metal, Compounds of Metals with Phosphorus and other Non-metallic bodies, &c. &c.
- (d) METALS IN PROCESS OF ADAPTATION TO FINISHED MANUFACTURES, rolled and drawn in Sheets, Wires, &c., and Cast in Pigs, Bars, &c., Plated and Electrotyped Metals, &c.

(A.) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES.

2.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS....

- (a) NON-METALLIC SUBSTANCES, such as Carbon in its various states, for the purposes of fuel, Charcoal, Coke, Bituminous Coal, Anthracite, Lignite, Artificial Fuels, Products of distillation of Coals, Mineral Oils and Naphtha; Phosphorus in its different states; Sulphur as in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, &c.; Muriatic Acid, Nitric Acid, Boracic Acid, &c. &c.
- (b) ALKALIES, EARTHS, AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, such as *Potash and its Salts*, as Carbonate, Sulphate, and Chlorate of Potash; Nitre, native and artificial, the latter as made in Asia, France, Switzerland, Sweden, and as used for Gunpowder, &c.;—*Soda and its Salts*, as Common Salt and its various modes of preparation, Nitrate of Soda, Borax, Soda Ash, and Carbonate of Soda, native and as prepared either from Salt, Barilla, or Kelp, and as used for soap or glass-making, &c.; Sulphate of Soda, &c.;—*Lime and its Compounds*, as Limestone, Chalk, Marbles, Mortars, and Hydraulic Limestone, Cements, Materials for Frescoes, Plaster of Paris, Gypsum, Alabaster, Bleaching Powder, &c.;—*Magnesia*, and the materials for preparing it and its Salts;—*Barytes*, as Sulphate of Barytes;—*Strontia* for coloured fires, &c.;—*Alumina*, as Alum Slate, Alum, Sulphate of Alumina, &c.
- (c) METALS PROPER, AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, such as *Iron and its Salts*, Iron Pyrites for Green Vitriol, Colcothar, Ochre, Venetian Red, or as used for calico-printing and dyeing, Sulphate of Iron as used for making Sulphuric Acid, &c.;—*Copper*, as Acetate and Sulphate of Copper, as used for colours and dyeing, for electrotyping, &c.; Verdigris, Scheeles Green, Verditer, Carbonate of Copper, &c.;—*Zinc and its Salts*, Zinc Paint, &c.;—*Tin and its Compounds*, as Salts of Tin, Stannates, Oxymuriate, &c.;—*Lead*, as White Lead, Acetate and Nitrate of Lead, Naples Yellow, &c.; *Chromium*, as Chrome Ore, Chromates of Potash, Yellow and Orange Chromate of Lead, Oxide of Chromium for colours, as for glass, pottery, &c.;—*Arsenic*, as Scheeles Green, Orpiment, Realgar, &c.;—*Antimony*, as Sulphuret of Antimony for percussion powder, lucifer-matches, &c.;—*Bismuth*, as pearl white, &c.;—*Cobalt*, as Oxide of Cobalt for pottery colours, smalt blue, &c.;—*Nickel*, for glass-staining, &c.;—*Tungsten*, as the Yellow Oxides, Tungstates for dyeing, &c.;—*Mercury*, as for philosophical instruments, silvering mirrors, &c.;—*Gold, Platinum, Silver, and the other noble metals*, their preparations for electrotyping, giving of metallic lustres, &c. &c.
- (d) MIXED CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, such as Soap, Prussiate of Potash and Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, &c. &c.

(B.) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN MEDICINE.

- (a) NON-METALLIC SUBSTANCES, as Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Charcoal, and their compounds, &c.
- (b) ALKALIES, EARTHS, AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, as Carbonates, Chlorides, Sulphates, Nitrates, Phosphates, &c., and other compounds of Potash, Soda, Lime, and Magnesia, &c. &c.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS....

2.

(c.) METALLIC PREPARATIONS, as Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, Red Oxide, and Bisulphuret of Mercury, and other compounds; Salts of Silver, Copper, Iron, Antimony, Zinc, &c. &c.

(C.) RARER SUBSTANCES MANUFACTURED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF THE SCIENTIFIC CHEMIST.

Iodine, Bromine, Selenium; Potassium, Sodium, and other rare Metallic Basis, and their compounds, &c.

(A.) GLASS.

(a.) COARSER MATERIALS USED IN GLASS-MAKING, as Sand, Chalk, Carbonates of Soda and Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Gypsum, Common Salt, Rock Salt, Soapers' Waste, Gas Lime, Lime, Clay, &c. &c.

(b.) COLOURS AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS USED IN FURTHER PROCESSES OF GLASS-MAKING, as compounds of Arsenic, Antimony, Boracic Acid, Borax, Barytes, Copper, Chromium, Cobalt, Gold and Iron, Litharge, Red Lead, Oxides of Manganese, Nickel, Uranium, Silver, Saltpetre, Smalt Blue, Phosphate of Lime, &c. &c.

(c.) VARIOUS KINDS OF GLASS USED FOR MANUFACTURES, as Soluble or Water Glass, Crown, Window, and Mirror; Crystal, Flint, and Strass Glass; German Sheet and Plate Glass; Glass for Optical and for Laboratory purposes; Coloured and Stained Glass; Enamel, Aventurin, Glass for Artificial Gems, &c. &c.

(B.) PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.

(a.) MATERIALS USED, AND THE MODES OF DRESSING AND PREPARING THEM FOR USE, as Kaolin, Cornish Stone, Plastic Clays, Sand, Quartz, Flints, Felspar, Chalk, Gypsum, Soda, Potash, Salt, Alum, Borax, Bone Ash, Peroxide of Tin, Oxides of Lead, Cobalt, Nickel, Chromium, Iron, Copper, Manganese, &c. &c.

(b.) FINER KINDS, AS USED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, as Porcelain hard, and tender, Earthenware, Stone Ware, Flint Ware, Fayence, Delft Ware, Ironstone China, &c. &c.; Materials and Processes, illustrating the mixing, moulding, pressing, drying, glazing, colouring, printing, staining, painting, and gilding, &c.

(c.) COARSER KINDS, AS USED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, as Materials for Bricks, House and Field Draining Tiles and Pipes, Common Jars, Bottles, Pans, &c. &c.

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS, POTTERY, AND EARTHENWARE.....

3.

STONES AND MINERAL SUBSTANCES FOR BUILDING, IMPLEMENTS, AND DECORATION.....

4.

(a.) EMPLOYED IN ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING. Granites, Sandstones, Slates, Limestones, Serpentine, Porphyries, Marbles, Bricks, Tiles, Earthen Tubes, Artificial Stones, Plasters, Cements, Earths; Pounded Rocks, and other Paints made with simple natural substances, &c. &c.

(b.) IMPLEMENTS. Grindstones, Chert, Honestones, Diamonds, Rubies, Emery, and other hard Minerals for cutting gems, less valuable minerals and glass, or as used in the construction of watches, &c. &c.

(c.) PERSONAL DECORATION. Gems of all kinds, and all varieties of Mineral Substances used for decoration, as Agates, Corneliens, Onyxes, Lapis, Lazuli, &c. &c.

(B.)—VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

SUBSTANCES USED CHIEFLY AS Food, OR IN ITS PREPARATION.....

1.

- I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—Cereals, Pulses, Oil Seeds, &c.
- II. DRIED FRUITS AND SEEDS.
- III. SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PREPARATION OF DRINKS.
- IV. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.
- V. STARCH SERIES.
- VI. SUGAR SERIES.
- VII. FERMENTED LIQUORS and DISTILLED SPIRITS from unusual sources.

MATERIALS USED CHIEFLY IN THE CHEMICAL ARTS, OR IN MEDICINE.....

2.

- VIII. GUM SERIES.
- IX. RESIN SERIES—Resins and Balsams, Gum Resins, Gum Elastic.
- X. OIL SERIES—Volatile Oils, Drying Fat Oils, Non-Drying Fat Oils, Solid Oils, Wax.
- XI. ACIDS.
- XII. DYES AND COLOURS.
- XIII. TANNING SUBSTANCES.
- XIV. INTOXICATING DRUGS.
- XV. MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES.

MATERIALS FOR BUILDING, CLOTHING, &c.....

3.

- XVI. FIBROUS SUBSTANCES—Cordage and Clothing Materials.
- XVII. CELLULAR SUBSTANCES.
- XVIII. TIMBER AND FANCY WOODS; for construction and ornament, and prepared by Dyeing, &c.

XIX. Miscellaneous Substances not elsewhere enumerated.

(C.)—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

1. SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.....

Almost every part of almost every species of Animal serves as Food to some variety or other of the Human Race. Preparations of Food as examples of Industrial Products, for the Exhibition, would comprise,—Specimens of Preserved Meats, for long voyages; Portable Soups; Concentrated Nutriment; Consolidated Milk, &c.; Dried Gelatine, Isinglass, and Albumen; Caviare; Trepan; Sharks' Fins, Nests of the Java Swallow, and the like Articles of Eastern Commerce; Honey and its Preparations.

2. SUBSTANCES USED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES....

COD LIVER AND OTHER ANIMAL OILS, for internal or external application. UNGUENTS of Spermaceti, Lard, Oil, and combinations of these. MUSK, CASTOREUM, CIVET, AMBERGRIS (as Antispasmodics). PHOSPHORUS AND AMMONIA, (from BONES, Hartshorn, Urine). CRABS' EYES, or the Calcareous Concretions formed in the Craw Fish; and Cuttle Bone, used as antacids. CANTHARIDES, and their essence Cantharidine. IODINE (obtained from Marine Zoophytes and Sponge).

3. SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.....

(a.) FOR TEXTILE FABRICS AND FOR CLOTHING.
WOOL, HAIR, HAIR BANDS AND ROPES; BRISTLES, WHALEBONES. SILK from the Silkworm, *Bombyx Mori*, and from other species in India, e.g. *Bombycila Cynthia* and *Attacus Paphia*. FEATHERS, DOWN, FUR. SKINS, HIDES, LEATHER. ELYTRA OR BEETLE WINGS (for Ornaments of Dress). BYSSUS, from the Pinna Shell Fish (manufactured into Gloves).

(b.) FOR DOMESTIC OR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES OR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF IMPLEMENTS.
BONE, HORN, HOOF, IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, SHAGREEN, PARCHMENT, VELLUM, QUILLS. PEARLS (*Meleagrina margaritifera*, *Unio margaritifera*); Seed Pearl (*Mytilus edulis*). CORAL. OILS, TALLOW, SPERMACETI, WAX, LARD. SILKWORM GUT. MOTHER OF PEARL (Shells of *Meleagrina*, *Haliotis*, and *Turbo*)—Buffalo Shells, Bombay Shells, Black Shells, White-edge Shells, Yellow-edge Shells, Flat Shells, Green Snail Shells. SPONGE, GOLDBEATERS' SKIN, CATGUT, BLADDERS.

3. SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.....

(c.) AS AGENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.
GLUE, ISINGLASS, GELATINE. BONE BLACK, IVORY BLACK, ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

(d.) FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
BONES, &c. (for Phosphorus, Ammonia, Cyanides, &c. &c.)

(e.) FOR PIGMENTS AND DYES.
Cochineal, Carmine, from the *Coccus cacti*; Dyes from the Galls of Aphides; Gall Stone Pigment, from Ox Gall; Lac, a substance obtained from an Indian species of *Coccus*, and the varieties called in commerce *Stick Lac*, *Seed Lac*, *Lump Lac*, *Shell Lac*, *Lac Lake*, *Lac Dye*; Sepia; Essence d'Orient, from Scales of Bleak (*Leuisiscus*), used in the manufacture of Artificial Pearls.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

(A.)—MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.

1. PRIME MOVERS.....

As Boilers and Furnaces for generating Steam, Steam Engines, Waterwheels and other Hydraulic Movers, Windmills, other Engines, and Engines for generating Power, &c.

2. SEPARATE PARTS OF MECHANISM AND GEARING

As Toothed Wheels, Link-work, Belts, Couplings; contrivances for modifying motion, for reversing and stopping, and for the government and self-action of Machinery, &c. Specimens of perfection in workmanship—such as straight edges, flat surfaces, screws, spheres, &c.

Appendix (L.)

18th June.

Appendix (L.)

18th June.

- 3. MACHINES FOR RAISING AND MOVING BODIES
 - RAISING WATER AND OTHER LIQUIDS—As Pumps, Fire Engines, Hydraulic Rams, &c.
 - RAISING AND MOVING WEIGHTS, AND PRODUCING PRESSURE—Such as Crabs, Cranes, Travellers, Screw Jacks, Hydraulic Presses, Pile Drivers, &c.
 - CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES.
 - MACHINERY OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.
 - NAVAL MECHANISM AND NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

- 4. MACHINES FOR WEIGHING, MEASURING, AND REGISTRATION
 - As Weighing Machines of all kinds; Apparatus for the Measurement of Length and Capacity, for the Registration of Natural Phenomena, and of the results and operations of other Machinery—as Tide Gauges, Anemometers, Calculating Machines, Tell-tales, Counting Machines, Numbering Frames, Copying Machines, Dynamometers, &c.
 - TURRET AND OTHER CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND CHRONOMETERS.

- 5. INSTRUMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIVANCES
 - MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS—As Astronomical and Optical Instruments, Apparatus for the Graduation and Division of Lines and Circles, Physical and Chemical Apparatus, including Electric, Magnetic, and Galvanic Apparatus, &c.
 - DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS USED BY ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS.
 - MUSICAL AND ACOUSTICAL INSTRUMENTS—As Organs, Pianofortes, Harps, Flutes, Imitation of the Human Voice in Singing and Speaking, &c.
 - SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

- 6. CANNON AND SMALL ARMS, PISTOLS, &c., and all that belongs to their equipment.
 - LOCKS, and small Machines for Miscellaneous Purposes.

- 7. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
 - FIELD IMPLEMENTS—As Ploughs, Sub-soil Plough, Skim Plough; Harrows, Norwegian Harrow, Clod Crusher, Grubber, or Scarifier; Corn Drill, Turnip Drill, Water Drill, Dry Manure Machine, Liquid Manure Machine, Horse Seed Dibbler, Roller, Presser, Horse Hoe, One Horse Cart, Horse Rakes, Hay-making Machines.
 - YARD IMPLEMENTS—Threshing Machine, Corn Dressing Machine, Chaff Cutter, Turnip Cutter, Cake Bruiser, Corn Bruiser; Moveable Steam Engine; Tile Machines, Draining Tools.
 - GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

(B.)—MANUFACTURING MACHINES,

OR SYSTEMS OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS EMPLOYED FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PURPOSES.

- 1. MANUFACTURES OF ALL FABRICS THAT ARE SPUN, WOVEN, FELTED, OR LAID
 - Machinery for the complete formation from the Raw Material of all fabrics of Cotton, Wool, Flax, Hemp, Silk, Caoutchouc, Hair, &c.
 - Paper Making and Staining.
 - Printing and Bookbinding.

- 2. MANUFACTURES OF METALS
 - The Manufacture of Metals from the Ore into bars, rods, wire, sheets, and other general forms; also, casting and polishing of Metal, Glass, &c.
 - The Cutting and Working of Metals by Machine Tools—such as Lathes, Machines for planing, drilling, boring, slotting, sawing, stamping, shearing, rivetting, punching, &c.
 - Machines and Tools used by the makers of Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods; Cutlery, Nails, Screws, Pins, Needles, Buttons, and Metallic Pens, &c.; by Locksmiths, Die Sinkers, Furnishing Ironmongers, &c. &c.

- 3. MANUFACTURES OF MINERAL SUBSTANCES
 - Machines and Tools for the preparation and working of all kinds of Stone, Granite, Alabaster, Slate, Clay, Gems, &c. &c.

- 4. MANUFACTURES OF VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES
 - Machines and Tools for the preparation and working of all kinds of Wood.
 - MILLS, and other Machinery for grinding, crushing, or preparing Vegetable Products.

- 5. MANUFACTURES OF ANIMAL SUBSTANCES
 - Machinery and Tools for working in Horn, Bone, Ivory, Leather, &c.

- 6. MACHINERY AND APPARATUS FOR BREWING, DISTILLING, AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.

(C.)—MODELS OF ENGINEERING STRUCTURES,

EXHIBITING THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES.

1. MODELS OF BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, ROOFS OF LARGE SPAN, in Stone, Wood, Iron, &c.
2. MODELS OF DOCKS, LOCKS, LIGHTHOUSES, BREAKWATERS, HARBOURS, LANDING PIERS, &c.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their *Finished* state, as fit for use.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|--|
| <p>1. FABRICS.</p> <p>SPUN AND WOVEN.....</p> | } | <p>From Flax, Hemp, Cotton, and similar Vegetable Substances.....</p> <p>From Wool and Silk, and similar Animal Substances.....</p> | } as | <p>GOODS, Plain and Figured, in the Loom; also, Printed, Coloured, or Embossed, including—</p> <p>LINENS, CANVAS—Floor Cloths, Calicoes, &c.; Oil Cloths of all kinds;—also, Lace, Bobbinet, Figured Lace, Needlework, Embroidery, Tambouring, &c.</p> <p>BROAD CLOTHS—Blankets, Carpets, Shawls, Damasks, Satins, Velvets, Stuffs, Poplins, Tabinets, Crapes.</p> <p>FELTS, HATS—Felted Floor Cloths, and Felted Fabrics generally, Plain or Printed, Coloured and Embossed.</p> <p>PAPERS of all kinds, Plain and Ornamental Paperhangings and Decorations, Cards, Pasteboard, &c.</p> |
| <p>FELTED OR LAID.....</p> | } | <p>From Fur and Hair, and similar Animal Substances.</p> <p>From Rags and Fibre, and similar Vegetable Substances....</p> | } as | <p>Gold and Silver Plate, and Jewellers' Work, Metal Ornaments, Metal Mountings, Buttons, Locksmiths' Work, Wire Work, General Ironmongery, Fenders and Grates and Fire-irons, Bronze Lamps, Britannia Metal Wares, German Silver and White Metal; Cutlery and Steel Ornaments.</p> |
| <p>2. MANUFACTURES IN METALS.....</p> | } | <p>Gold and Silver, Copper and Zinc, Iron, Steel, Lead, Bronze, Pewter, Mixed Metals.....</p> | } as | <p>Gold and Silver Plate, and Jewellers' Work, Metal Ornaments, Metal Mountings, Buttons, Locksmiths' Work, Wire Work, General Ironmongery, Fenders and Grates and Fire-irons, Bronze Lamps, Britannia Metal Wares, German Silver and White Metal; Cutlery and Steel Ornaments.</p> |
| <p>3. MANUFACTURES IN GLASS, PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA, and EARTHENWARE of all kinds, &c.</p> | | | | |
| <p>4. MANUFACTURES FROM VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—Wood, Straw, Hemp, Grass, Caoutchouc, Gutta Percha.....</p> | } | <p>Wood, Straw, Hemp, Grass, Caoutchouc, Gutta Percha.....</p> | } as | <p>Cabinet Work and Household Furniture, Turnery, Baskets, Mats and Matting, Cordage and Cables, Straw Plait, Utensils of every kind in Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha, Coopers' Work, &c.</p> |
| <p>5. MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL SUBSTANCES—IVORY, Bone, Horn, Parchment, Leather, Shell, Hair, Feathers, and Bristles.....</p> | } | <p>Ivory, Bone, Horn, Parchment, Leather, Shell, Hair, Feathers, and Bristles.....</p> | } as | <p>Handles and Utensils of Horn, Ivory and Bone; Bookbinding, Leather Cases, Trunks, Harness, Boots and Shoes, Brushes, &c.</p> |
| <p>6. SMALL WARES AND CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.....</p> | } | <p>Small Wares and Chemical Compounds.....</p> | } as | <p>Umbrellas, Garments, Artificial Flowers, Fringes, Gimps, Beads, and Toys; Confectionary, Soap, Candles, Sealing Wax and Wafers, &c.</p> |

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of *Fine Art*, may be admitted into this Section.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1. SCULPTURE, AS A FINE ART.</p> | } | <p>(a.) IN METALS, whether simple, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Lead; or compound, such as Bronze, Electrum, &c.</p> <p>(b.) IN MINERALS, whether simple, as Marble, Stone, Gems, Clay, &c.; or in materials elaborated from them, as Glass, Porcelain.</p> <p>(c.) IN WOODS AND OTHER VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.</p> <p>(d.) IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, such as Ivory, Bone, Shells, Shell-Cameos.</p> |
| <p>2. WORKS IN DIE SINKING, INTAGLIOS.</p> | | |
| <p>3. ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS</p> | } | <p>Whether INTEGRAL, in Relief, Colour, or ADVENTITIOUS, as Stained Glass—Tapestry.</p> |
| <p>4. MOSAICS AND INLAID WORK....</p> | } | <p>In Stone, Tiles, Vitrified Materials, Wood, Metal.</p> |
| <p>5. ENAMELS.....</p> | } | <p>On Metals, China, Glass.</p> |
| <p>6. MATERIALS AND PROCESSES APPLICABLE TO THE FINE ARTS GENERALLY, including Fine Art Printing, Printing in Colour, &c. &c.</p> | | |
| <p>7. MODELS.....</p> | | <p>In Architecture, Topography, Anatomy.</p> |

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

All Spirits, Wines, and Fermented Liquors, unless derived from unusual sources, are inadmissible, except in special cases, and under special restrictions; and when Oils, Spirits, &c. are exhibited, to prevent accidents, they must be shewn in well-secured glass vessels.

All highly-inflammable articles, such as Gunpowder, Detonating Powders, Lucifer Matches, &c.; and all Live Stock, and articles perishable within the duration of the Exhibition, are inadmissible, unless specially excepted.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

DIVISION (A).—MINERAL KINGDOM.

It is desirable that the Raw Materials should be shewn in connection with the produce of the Mineral Kingdom, so as to form a history and explanation of the processes employed to fit them for the useful and ornamental purposes of life. The Exhibition would thus comprehend (1.) Illustrations of the various modes of extracting and preparing the *Raw Materials* for Produce; (2.) Illustrations of methods of reducing, working, or combining Raw Materials, so as to obtain *Products* which may afterwards receive applications to the useful or ornamental purposes of life.

The Specimens fitted for exhibition should include (1.) only those remarkable for their *excellence*, for *novelty* in their occurrence or application, or *economy* of their extraction or preparation; or (2.) those remarkable as *illustrations* of some further processes of Manufacture.

DIVISION (B).—VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The objects which the Commission is most desirous of receiving, among the products of the Vegetable Kingdom, are such as from their utility, novelty, or practical interest, may appear especially deserving public attention. Peculiarly fine samples of substances in common use; authenticated samples of substances having similar properties, but derived from different sources—such as Arrowroot, Sago, &c. Dyeing Materials, accompanied by specimens exhibiting the effect of such Materials. Fancy Wood, both in the polished, rough, and manufactured state. All sorts of materials which are applicable to the manufacture of linen, cordage, wicker-work, paper, and the like.

Nothing, however, appears suitable to this Exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

DIVISION (C).—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

As Illustrations in this Division, the various Processes of Preparation may be exhibited in connection with the Raw Materials; and in some cases a Finished Article may be introduced as the termination of a series of objects in preparatory stages.

Nothing, however, appears suitable to this Exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

DIVISION (A).—MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.

Machines will be exhibited in motion, whenever it may be desirable to do so, and it may be found practicable to provide the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

DIVISION (B).—MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

Although in arranging this class for exhibition, it will generally be found advisable to separate the Products from the Producing Mechanism; yet the latter should always be accompanied with sufficient specimens of the Raw Material, in its several stages of manufacture, and of the finished product, to make the operation of the Machinery intelligible.

The complete series of tools and machinery that belongs to the manufacture of any object of common use, such as a watch, a button, or a needle, accompanied by specimens of the object and its parts, in their various stages of progress, is so instructive and interesting, that it is very desirable to obtain several such series for the proposed Exhibition.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their *Finished* state, as fit for use.

Designs for Manufactures will be exhibited in this Section along with the class of articles for which they are proposed.

All Articles to be admitted in this Section must exhibit one or more of the following qualifications:

1. Increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes; improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c.
2. Superior skill in Workmanship, as in block-printing, chasing, &c.
3. New use of known Materials.
4. Use of New Materials.
5. New Combinations of Materials, as in metal and pottery.
6. Beauty of Design, in form, or colour, or both, with reference to Utility.
7. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of production.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of *Fine Art*, may be admitted into this Section.

The Specimens exhibited shall be works of Living Artists.

Oil Paintings and Water-Colour Paintings, Drawings, and Engravings, are not to be admitted, except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes; and Portrait Busts are not to be admitted.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCTIONS.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

To admit Foreign and Colonial Productions, for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1851, *without payment of duty.*

- 1st. That all Works intended for the Exhibition should, in the first instance, be admitted into this Country without payment of duty; that the Goods should not be subject to examination at the Waterside, but conveyed to the place of Exhibition, at the expense of the Importer, under charge of proper Officers of the Customs, to be there opened by the Importer or his Agent, and examined in the presence of the proper Officer of the Customs, in order to assess the amount of duty which would become payable thereon if sold in this Country, and such marks attached thereto as may be considered necessary to maintain the identity of the Goods.
- 2nd. That the Goods brought for exhibition should be considered as warehoused, under the Warehousing Regulations, in the premises appointed for the Exhibition; and that security be given in each case for the due re-exportation of the Goods, or payment of the duty at the close of the Exhibition;—and no Foreign Goods liable to duty to be on any account removed from the premises until the termination of the Exhibition; and then only on payment of the duty, or for re-exportation.
- 3rd. That Goods intended for Exhibition should be imported into one of the following Ports; viz.—

LONDON,—LIVERPOOL,—BRISTOL,—HULL,—NEWCASTLE,—DOVER,—FOLKESTONE,—and SOUTHAMPTON;

and the Board of Customs to make such regulations, and appoint such Officers of the Department for taking charge of the Goods at the place of Exhibition, in communication with the Commission for conducting the proceedings, as may be deemed essential for the security of the interests of the Revenue.

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

President, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K. G., F. R. S.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K. G., F. R. S.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K. P., Pr. of R. S.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, F. S. A.
Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville.
Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley.
Rt. Hon. Lord Overstone.
Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, M. P., F. R. S.
Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, M. P.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P., F. R. S.
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.
Major-Gen Sir A. Galloway, K. C. B.
Sir Richard Westmacott, R. A.
Sir Charles Lyell, F. R. S., Pr. of G. S.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.
Charles Barry, Esq., R. A., F. R. S.
Thomas Bazley, Esq.

Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P.
William Cubitt, F. R. S.
Charles Lock Eastlake, Esq., R. A., F. R. S.
Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.
John Gott, Esq.
Philip Pusey, Esq., M. P., F. R. S.
Robert Stephenson, Esq., M. P., F. R. S.
Mr. Alderman Thompson, M. P.

J. SCOTT RUSSELL, Esq., F. R. S. } *Secretaries.*
STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOLE, Esq. }

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Lt.-Col. Reid, R. E., V. P. R. S. (*Chairman.*)
Henry Cole, Esq.

Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq.
Francis Fuller, Esq.

George Drew, Esq.
Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq., *Secretary.*

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

Appendix
(L.)
18th June.

Appendix
(L.)
18th June.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES OF SECTIONS, APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

<p>(a.) MINERAL KINGDOM.</p> <p>Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S., Pr of G.S. Sir Henry T. De la Beche., C.B., F.R.S. Sir Roderick Murchison, M.A., F.R.S. Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S. Richard Phillips, Esq., F.R.S.</p>	<p>(b.) VEGETABLE KINGDOM.</p> <p>Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., F.R.S. Sir William Hooker, LL.D., F.R.S. Professor Royle, M.D., F.R.S. Professor Lindley, D.C.L., F.R.S. Professor Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S. Professor Solly, F.R.S. Humphrey Brandreth, Esq. W. Fisher Hobbs, Esq.</p>	<p>(c.) ANIMAL KINGDOM.</p> <p>Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley. Professor Owen, F.R.S. Professor E. Forbes, F.R.S. Professor Brande, F.R.S. Professor Hofmann.</p>
---	---	--

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

<p>Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., Pr. R.S. Sir John Rennie, F.R.S. Sir John Herschel, Bart., F.R.S. William Cubitt F.R.S. Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., F.R.S. The Astronomer Royal, F.R.S. Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.</p>	<p>Professor Walker, F.R.S. Professor Willis, F.R.S. I. K. Brunel, Esq., F.R.S.</p> <p>(a.) AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.</p> <p>Sir Matthew Ridley, Bart. Hon. Dudley Pelham, M. P.</p>	<p>Col. B. Challoner. W. Miles, Esq., M.P. Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P. Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P. Brandreth Gibbs, Esq. H. S. Thompson, Esq. J. V. Shelley, Esq.</p>
--	---	---

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

<p>Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.</p>	<p>Thomas Bazley, Esq. John Gott, Esq. Herbert Minton, Esq. Apsley Pellatt, Esq. R. Redgrave, Esq., A.R.A.</p>	<p>J. R. Herbert, Esq., R.A. W. Liddiard, Esq. H. J. Townsend, Esq. Jobson Smith, Esq.</p>
--	--	--

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

<p>Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., F.R.S. Pr. S. A. Rt. Hon. Viscount Canning. Rt. Hon. Lord Ashburton.</p>	<p>Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A. Charles Locke Eastlake, Esq., R.A., F.R.S. Charles Barry, Esq., R.A., F.R.S. Charles Baring Wall, M.P., F.R.S. Wm. Wyon, Esq., R.A.</p>	<p>Edward Hodges Baily, Esq., R.A., F.R.S. D. N. Maclise, Esq., R.A. Thomas Uwins, Esq. George Vivian, Esq.</p>
--	---	---

LIST OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Name of Towns.	Secretary of Committee.	Name of Towns.	Secretary of Committee.	Name of Towns.	Secretary of Committee.
Aberdeen	Angus, John	Grantham	Elkin, Thomas	Nottingham	Enfield, William Rawson, George Butler, Rev. W. J.
Aberystwyth	Davies, J. M.	Guildford	Haydon, S.		
Ashton-under-Lyne	Gartside, Henry	Halifax	Crosley, Frank Carter, Richard Brown, William	Oldham	Radcliffe, Henry
Bath	Tunstall, James, M.D.			Hartlepool	Belk, Thomas	Paisley	Martin & Hodge, Messrs
Belfast	Mac Adam, John, Jun.	Hastings	Rock, James, Jun.	Penzance	Pearce, Richard
Beverley	Crust, Thomas	Hereford	Johnson, Richard	Plymouth	Arthur, Oswald C.
Birmingham	Marshall, W. P.	Honiton	Devenisle, Samuel	Preston	Cartwright, Samuel
Blackburn	Clark, W. J. Dufaur	Huddersfield	Laycock, J. C. Shaw, Joseph Greenwood, Frederick	Ripon	Nicholson, R. W.
Bodmin	Bray, R.			Hull	Jacobs, Bethel	Scarborough	Moody, J. J. P.
Bolton (Lancashire)	French, Gilbert J.	Ipswich	Pearsall, Thomas J. Notcutt, Stephen A.	Sheffield	Plimsole, Samuel
Bradford (York)	Tee, Samuel L. Taylor, George			Kendall	Gandy, Gerard	Shrewsbury	Pigeon, Henry
Bridgenorth	Jones William	Kidderminster	Hallen, Thomas	South Shields	Elliott, Robinson Stevenson, Alexander
Bristol	Wilkinson, John	Kirkcaldy	Lang, William	Stafford	Turnock, James
Burnley	Heelis, John	Lancaster	Dunn, W.	Stamford	French, William
Bury St. Edmunds	Holmes, Joseph Hanby	Launceston	Gurney, Charles	St. Austell	Drew, J. H.
Bury (Lancashire)	Norris, W. H.	Leeds	Wilson, Thomas Kitson, James Cawood, Martin	Stockport	Vaughan, M.
Cambridge Univ.	C. C. Babington, M. A.			Leicester	Stone, S. Wheeler, S. H.	Stockton	Crosby, Alderman Laing, Joseph
Town	Gotobed, H.	Lewes	Lower, Mark Antony	Stoke-upon-Trent	Battam, Thomas
Canterbury	Aris, John	Lichfield	Dyott, J. P., Jun.	Stourbridge	Foster, William
Cardiff	Bird, Hugh	Limerick	Boys, John	Stroud	Freston, W. A.
Carlisle	Nanson, John	Liverpool	Grantham, John	Sunderland	Candlish, John Snowball, William
Chorley	Jackson, Richard	London	Catley, Rev. S. R. Wire, D. W.	Swansea	Francis, George Grant
Cork	Feath, Geo. Crawford.	Macclesfield		Truro	Simmons, Geo. Nicholls
Coventry	Skidmore, Francis A.	Maidstone	Mercer, John	Wakefield	Witham, James
Darlington	Humble, Stephen Mason, George	Manchester	Fleming, Hugh	Walsall	Harrison, William
Dartmouth	Woolridge, Colonel	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Watson, Joseph Barnett, Thomas	Waterford	Nevens, Hugh N.
Derby	Stevens, Henry J. Every, Frederick S.	Newcastle-under-Line	Mayer, Thomas Walton	Westminster	Drew, George Henry
Devizes	Waylen, George	Newport	Latch, Thomas	Wexford	Dillon, Rev. E. M.R.I.A.
Devonport	Woolcombe, Thomas Smith, Richard E.	(Monmouth)		Whitby	Cramp, W. H. Belcher, Henry
Dover	Bass, T. B. Stillwell, J.	Northampton	Rand, George, Jun.	Whitehaven	Armitstead, Richard
Dublin	Porter, W. B. Fry, William	Norwich	Leman, R. Willett, Henry	Wigan	Acton, Thomas
Dudley	Blackwell, John			Wolverhampton	Walker, Thomas
Durham	Forster, J. H.			Worcester	Webb, Edward
Exeter	Bruton, Charles			Yarmouth, Great	Pullen, Phillip
Falmouth	Randell, W. W.			York	Munby, Joseph Richardson, Henry
Gloucester	Fryer, K. H.				

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY of all Nations, to be holden
in London in 1851.PALACE OF WESTMINSTER,
14th March, 1850.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London in the year 1851, after careful consideration of the arrangements to be made for the admission of the productions of foreign countries to the Exhibition, have directed the publication of the following statement for the information and guidance of Foreign Exhibitors.

The Commissioners have already given notice that, however large may be the building that is to be erected, it is necessary that they should reserve to themselves ample powers of selection and rejection in respect to the articles which may be forwarded for exhibition. The necessity for making some provision for limiting the extent, and defining the character, of the Exhibition, is too obvious to need any comment; but the mode in which the powers thus reserved should be exercised, particularly with reference to the productions of foreign countries, is a matter requiring very serious deliberation.

The Commissioners have felt that it would be desirable, as far as possible, to prevent any persons from sending hither articles which cannot be admitted, rather than to reject the articles after their arrival in London. They feel also that the delicate and responsible task of deciding on the admission or rejection of articles destined for exhibition by foreign contributors ought not to be imposed upon any English tribunal, but should be referred to one having the confidence of the Exhibitors themselves, and standing entirely free from possible imputations of national partiality. They accordingly propose to admit to exhibition such foreign articles only as may be forwarded to them by the Central Authority (whatever may be its nature) in each country. They will communicate to such Central Authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the conditions and limitations which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such Central Authority will then be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the productions of the country from which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the conditions and limitations, of which due notice shall have been given. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow countrymen.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will consider that to be the Central Authority in each case, which is stated to be so by the Government of its country. Having once been put in communication with a Central Authority in any country they must decline, absolutely and entirely, any communication with private and unauthorized individuals; and should any such be addressed to them, they can only refer it to the central body. This decision is essentially necessary, in order to prevent confusion.

No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsoever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the sanction of the Central Authority of the

country of which they are the produce. The Commissioners do not insist upon such articles being in all cases actually forwarded by the Central Authority, though they consider that this would generally be the most satisfactory arrangement; but it is indispensable that the sanction of such Authority should in all cases be expressly given, and that it be held responsible for the fitness of such articles for exhibition, and for not authorizing the exhibition of a greater quantity than can be accommodated in the space assigned to the productions of the country in question.

With regard to the amount of space that can be given, the Commissioners propose at once to communicate with each foreign country. It must be obvious that the difficulty of fixing the amount in each case is extreme, as the Commissioners have to consider, not only the extent and population of each country, but the nature of the articles it produces, the quantities it is likely to send; which of course involves, among other considerations, the question of proximity and of the facilities for transmission to England. The productions sent will in some cases be bulky, and will require a larger amount of space than the produce likely to come from other countries, though the latter may be much the more valuable. It thus becomes impossible, in the absence of information from each country, to lay down rules which shall not be open to objection. At the same time, the Commissioners feel that it is better at once to give a definite and tangible shape to their proceedings by laying down something in the nature of a rule, however arbitrary, than to postpone the attempt till they are in possession of information which cannot be collected for a very long time. They have therefore resolved that they will allot one-half of the total amount of space at their command to the productions of Great Britain and her colonies, and will divide the remaining half among the other nations of the world; communicating to each country the space they propose to set aside for its productions, and requesting information as to the mode in which it is proposed that such space should be filled. In case the Central Authority in any country should be of opinion that the space allotted to the productions of that country is greater than it will require, the Commissioners have to request that this opinion may be communicated to them, as it is obvious that it would not appear well if a large vacant space should be left in the department assigned to any country. If, on the other hand, any country require more than the space proposed, this also should be stated, as it may be in the power of the Commissioners to give additional room, in the event of having received notifications from other countries that a portion of the space assigned to them will not be occupied.

The Commissioners have had under their serious consideration the question whether it would be desirable to mark off particular spaces, and assign them to particular countries, allowing each to arrange the whole of its productions within those limits; but they adhere to the conclusion which they have already announced, that this course will not be desirable, and that it will be necessary that the productions of all nations should be exhibited together, according to the classification of objects which the Commissioners have made, with a subordinate classification as to nations in each section. They consider that the effect which the Exhibition is intended to produce—of showing, at one view, the points which human industry and ingenuity have reached in the arts of civilized life—would be materially diminished if the results of the industry of different nations in each department were scattered over a large space instead of being conveniently brought

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

Appendix
(L.)
18th June.

together. The Visitor would receive a very inadequate notion of the perfection to which particular manufactures can be carried from an inspection of those of one nation only; and in a building of such extent it would be out of his power to go from a particular section in one Exhibition to the corresponding sections in all the other national Exhibitions, and to compare them all. Again, unless the productions of all nations are exhibited together, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to award the palm of superiority. Different parts of the Exhibition will be visited on different days, and the impressions made on one day by the manufactures of one country, will be effaced the next day by the corresponding manufactures of another. In the adjudication of Prizes also such arrangements would cause much difficulty. Another objection may also be mentioned, namely the danger there would be of imputed unfairness and favoritism in the places assigned to different nations. The several articles which will be exhibited will require great diversity of accommodation, as respects space, light, and other particulars; and were the space set apart for one nation inferior in any of these respects to the space set apart for any other nation, there would be ground for complaint; whereas if all articles of the same nature are exhibited together, all will share these advantages alike, and each article will be placed in that part of the building which is best adapted for the reception of goods of that description. The Commissioners must therefore reserve to themselves the unfettered right of arranging all goods that may be sent in such manner as they may think proper. They will endeavour, in the case of articles, the nature of which admits of their so doing, to arrange each section with some reference to the nationality of the productions exhibited in it, and will not intermix the productions of one country with those of another, in cases where the objects of the Exhibition can be obtained without their doing so. Whatever may be their arrangements, however, they undertake to find places for all articles sent by each country which could, if placed together, be exhibited in the aggregate space allotted to that country, provided only that they be informed, in sufficient time, what proportion of that space will be required for Raw Materials, what proportion for Machinery, what proportion for Manufactured Articles, and what proportion for objects of Fine Art. This information should be sent on or before the days which will be communicated to each country.

The Commissioners annex a Memorandum, by the Commissioners of Customs, on the subject of Custom House arrangements.

A Statement will shortly be published on the subject of the Adjudication and Distribution of Prizes. It may, however, be desirable at once to state that, in all cases in which the competition is between Exhibitors of different nations, the Prizes will be adjudged by mixed Juries of English and Foreigners.

And a statement will also be published of the arrangements to be made for the protection of articles which may be exhibited, from piracy.

J. SCOTT RUSSELL,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE,
Secretaries.

Arrangements made by the Board of Customs for the admission of Foreign and Colonial Productions, for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1851, without duty.

Appendix
(L.)
18th June.

It is proposed that all works from Foreign Countries, intended for Exhibition, shall be imported into some one or other of the following Ports:—

LONDON—LIVERPOOL—BRISTOL—HULL—NEWCASTLE—
DOVER—FOLKESTONE—SOUTHAMPTON.

That the packages, when unaccompanied by the Proprietors, shall be addressed to Agents, who will be appointed at each Port, by the Royal Commissioners, to receive and take charge of all such packages, and whose names will be communicated to the Central Authorities in each country, and from among whom the several parties intending to send over articles for exhibition, may select the Agent he proposes to employ.

The Agents will take all the needful steps for forwarding, under the directions of the Commissioners of the Customs, the packages unopened to London (where they are not imported direct into the Port of London), and for their delivery unopened at the building in which they are to be exhibited.

In the case of packages imported into the Port of London, the Agent to whom they will be addressed will take charge of them on their arrival, and forward them unopened to the building for exhibition.

To secure the arrival of all the packages unopened, and unexamined, at the place of exhibition, they will be sealed at the Port of landing, with the official seal of the Board of Customs, which will afford a guarantee at the same time to the party and to the Revenue.

The whole of the goods will be admitted, in the first instance, without payment of any duty; and if they are not disposed of in England they will be delivered up for re-exportation, free of all charge for duty. If, however, they shall be disposed of in England, the duty chargeable thereon must in that case be paid before they are removed from the place of Exhibition, but they cannot be removed until the Exhibition is finally closed.

When the packages have been duly deposited in the building in which they are to be exhibited, they will be opened and examined in the presence of the Proprietor, or of the Agent in his behalf, and will then be in custody of the Commission, without whose authority they cannot be removed from the Exhibition.

All goods which are forwarded to England will remain deposited in charge of the Customs, until claimed by an agent of the party sending them, who will have to establish his right to remove them to the building, by producing the bill of lading, and the certificate given to the Exhibitor by the Central Authorities in each country; that such goods are intended for exposition.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
18th April, 1850.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 3d instant, I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Commissioners, for the Exhibition of 1851, have taken into consideration the question of the amount of space which can be

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

allotted, in the building to be erected in this Metropolis, to the articles sent for Exhibition from the various Dependencies of the British Crown, and that they have decided on apportioning 8000 square feet to Canada.

It is to be observed that, of the whole gross space thus allotted to the Colonies, about one half will be reserved for passages and other purposes, and therefore the proper allowance must be made on this account in your calculation of the quantity to be sent.

As it is indispensably necessary that the Commissioners should, at as early a date as possible, receive information as to the extent to which the Colony, under your Government, is prepared to avail itself of the space reserved for it, you will take every means in your power for procuring such information, and transmit the same to me, distinguishing the proportion of space which will be required under each of the four main divisions, of Raw Materials, Machinery, Manufactured Articles, and Objects of Fine Art, into which, as you are already aware, it is proposed to classify the Exhibition.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

The Rt. Honble.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

LETTER from F. Cumberland, Esq., (with memorandum) to the Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

Toronto, 15th June, 1850.

SIR,—Having had the honour of waiting upon the Special Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed in the matter of the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held at London during the ensuing year for the purpose of submitting the views entertained thereon by a Joint Committee of the Municipal Council of the County of York, the Common Council of the City of Toronto, and the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, by whom I was deputed: I now further have the honour, in pursuance of your request, to enclose a memorandum conveying the substance of the suggestions then offered as emanating from those bodies.

It is my duty to express the earnest desire of the parties for whom I am acting to enter upon this important and interesting Provincial competition free from local prejudice and in a spirit of generous rivalry with all their Canadian brethren; assured that under an enlarged liberality of sentiment and a thorough and cordial co-operation of all classes and interests this undertaking can, alone, be brought to a successful and honourable issue.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

FRED. CUMBERLAND.

B. C. A. Gagy, Esq. M.P.P.

Chairman Spec. Committee.

MEMORANDUM of Suggestions offered to The Special Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed in Reference to the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held at London, in 1850.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June

1. That Local Exhibitions shall be held in the various Municipalities, throughout the Province, with the view especially of inducing competition in such articles of produce as are peculiar to such localities and, generally, in such as are common to the Province.

2. That One Great Provincial Exhibition be established for the United Province, whither the prize articles, and others, of sufficient merit, shall be forwarded from the Local Exhibitions.

3. That any Parliamentary grant to be made in aid of the representation of Canada, at the London Exhibition, shall be devoted to the purposes of the Provincial Exhibition, and the transmission from thence to London of such articles as shall be adjudged worthy.

4. That the Local Exhibitions shall be conducted at the expense of the localities, independent of the Parliamentary grant; and that any profits therefrom shall be given in aid of the Provincial Exhibition.

5. That Parliament shall determine the place and time at which the Provincial Exhibition shall be held.

The Joint Committee would, however, suggest Montreal, as well on account of its geographical position, as of the energy with which its inhabitants have hitherto acted in the matter.

6. That, in determining the place and time at which the Provincial Exhibition shall be held, it would be prudent to avoid any union of such Exhibition with any other of an annual or local character which might involve a confusion of purposes or a diversion of the Parliamentary grant from the special object for which it shall have been made.

7. The Montreal Association, The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, The Kingston and Toronto Institutes, having appointed September for their Local Exhibitions, the second week in October appears to be the earliest period which can safely be named for the Provincial Exhibition.

8. That a Commission be appointed to which shall be entrusted the conduct and management of the Provincial Exhibition, whereby an unity of action in the various localities will be best secured.

9. That some competent person should be entrusted with the care of such articles as shall be transmitted to England from the Provincial Exhibition; with a view, as well to their safe conduct, as to their arrangement in the London Exhibition, and, if possible, to the direction of public interest there towards those Canadian products to which it may be especially desirable to attract commercial attention.

10. It is suggested that such Commission, as that above referred to, should be appointed with the least possible delay, the localities being anxious for guidance in the course to be pursued.

FRED. CUMBERLAND,

For Joint Committee of

The Municipal Council, County of York:
The Common Council, City of Toronto:
The Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

County Court House,

Toronto, 15th June, 1850.

18th June.

The Committee of the, Montreal District, Industrial Fair, beg to call the attention of the Public to a project that has already been brought under their notice, of holding a Grand District Industrial Fair in the City of Montreal, in September or October next, in connexion with the Inter-national Exhibition, to be held in London, in 1851.

The intention of the Committee is to give the public an opportunity of presenting, for Exhibition, specimens of the natural and manufactured articles of Agriculture, Commerce, Art, Scientific ingenuity, and skill, and generally of every species of production that will represent the industry and resources of this country. From these, competent and approved judges will select such as may be deemed worthy of transmission to the Great Industrial Exhibition in London, in 1851.

In preparing specimens for the Exhibition, the Committee suggest that preference should be given to those that this Province can produce *advantageously*, and to improvements of a practical nature, which may, by becoming better known, be of value to the producer, and open up new sources of commerce, industry and wealth, to the country at large.

It is of importance that every article, sent in for Exhibition, should have attached to it the price at which it may be sold, and to the specimens of Minerals, Earth, Ores, &c.,—the natural production of the country, and the raw materials of manufactures, —where they are produced, the distance from navigable water, the cost of procuring and transmission, and such other information as may regulate their value.

The Committee will place no restriction on articles offered for exhibition, that have been produced out of Canada, but they do not intend to give any premiums for such. They will, however, grant diplomas for the best specimens of every species of industry, from whatever quarter they may be sent. It will be obvious that many of the articles offered for exhibition may not be selected for transmission to England, but the Committee desire especially to impress upon the public the immense advantage that must accrue from a fair representation *among ourselves*, of the national resources of Canada, and the productions of her skill, ingenuity and industry. The action of the Committee has necessarily been limited from the want of knowledge of what pecuniary means would be placed at their disposal, and the shortness of the time during which this undertaking will have to be completed, renders it imperative on the Committee to make an earnest appeal to their fellow-subjects, in the different sections of the Province, to enable them to know, as soon as possible, on what amount of support they may ultimately rely. The scale upon which this important undertaking will be conducted must depend entirely on the amount of pecuniary support which it shall receive from the public.

The Committee with confidence invite the co-operation of all classes of the community, to enable them to make such liberal arrangements as will ensure the success of the undertaking in a manner worthy of the character and position of this Province, and of the invitation which we have received to compete with the other nations of the world, in a spirit of generous and friendly emulation. The Committee, therefore, trust that this opportunity of placing many of the comparatively unknown resources of this Province before the notice of the British public, and of the world at large, will not be

18th June.

neglected, but that in every District of Canada individuals and Local Committees will spare no exertion to procure and forward to Montreal the various articles that come within the list of those admitted for competition, and in the production of which their localities particularly excel. For the purpose of forwarding the undertaking, the Committee invite immediate communication from all who take an interest in it, to whom they will furnish any information they may require on the subject, and all the encouragement and assistance in their power.

The Committee would particularly invite the co-operation of the Agriculturists, Mechanics, and Manufacturers of Canada, considering that the success of this important and patriotic undertaking, depends very much on the zeal and earnestness with which they take up the subject, and the efforts they are willing to make in its behalf. As an inducement to competition, and from a desire to enable all to take a part in the Exhibition—the Committee intend offering *premiums* of different amounts for the best specimens of the following and other articles:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Fall and Spring Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Corn, Buck-Wheat, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp, in fibre and seed, Hops, Tobacco, Balsams and Gums, Tanning Materials, and Dye Stuffs, Medicinal Substances, Intoxicating Drugs, Butter, Cheese, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Salted Provisions, and Wool.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Seeds.

WOODS OF CANADA.

Largest and Finest Specimens of various descriptions suitable for Export or Manufactures, in Planks, not exceeding 6 feet in length.

MANUFACTURES.

Flour, Starch, Sugar, Syrup, Leather, Cordage, Glass, Porcelain and Pottery, Bricks and Tiles, Artificial Stones and Cements, Oils, Soap, Candles, Woollen, Cotton and Linen, Straw, Basket, Bark and Indian Work, Mats, Brooms and Brushes, Cabinet Work and Wooden Wares, Turnery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Book-Binding, Type, Artificial Flowers, Sleighs, Carriages, Cooper's Work, Models of Steam and Fire Engines, Iron, Machinery and Tools, Black and White Smith's Work, Cutlery and Jewelry, Silver Ware, Agricultural Implements, Glue and Bees' Wax, Picture Frames and Gilding, Dentistry, Mathematical and Surgical Instruments.

MINERALS.

Ores of Iron, Lead, Copper, Silver, Gold, Nickel, Uranium, Chromium, Manganese, Barytes, Ochres, Soapstone, Asbestos, materials for Glass-making, Dolomite, Magnesite, Strontian, Phosphate of Lime, Shell Marl, Gypsum, Canadian Tripoli, Whotestones, Mill-stones, Granite, Building Stones of various kinds, Marbles, Lime Stones, Water Lime, Slates, Flag Stones, Lithographic Stones, Black Lead, Agates, Jasper, Labradorite, Hyacinth, Peat, Petroleum, Asphalt, Jet, Moulding Sand, Clay for Bricks and Pottery.*

* The Committee will shortly publish a list of the localities where the above Minerals may be found, furnished by W. E. Logan, Esq., Provincial Geologist.

Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

FINE ARTS.

Sculpture, Painting, Drawing, Carving, &c., Lithography, Printing, Typography, Ornamental Stucco Work.

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Cod liver, Seal and Whale Oils, Fish, Furs and Skins, Castoreum, Moose and other Horns, Preserved Birds, Skins, Insects and Bones.

Indian Antiquities and matters relating to the early History of this Country.

It is particularly requisite that all articles admitted for competition should exhibit one or more of the following qualifications:—Increased Usefulness, Improved Form and Arrangement in Articles of Utility, Superior Skill in Workmanship, New Use of known Materials, Use of New Materials or New Combinations of Materials.

Beauty of Design, in form and colour, or both, with reference to utility.

Cheapness relatively to Excellence of Production. The object or article must be *bonâ fide* produced or manufactured in Canada, and as far as possible of Materials the produce of Canada.

The above general list of articles has been made with a view of giving an idea of the character of the Exhibition. The amount and distribution of the prizes will be published hereafter. The Committee trust that the means to be placed at their disposal will enable them to give premiums for the above enumerated articles, and such others as may tend to carry out the objects of the Exhibition.

Parties who are desirous of contributing to the funds of the Association, will please remit to David Davidson, Esq., British North American Bank—Treasurer to the Association.

All communications to be post-paid to the Secretary of the Association, Office No. 22, Great St. James Street.

JOHN LEEMING,

*Secretary.*Appendix
(L.)

18th June.

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of BONDS and SECURITIES which have been Registered between the 17th day of January, 1849, and the 11th day of May, 1850; prepared in compliance with the 15th Section, 4th and 5th Victoria, Cap. 91.

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s. d.			
Austin, Thomas.....	Registrar for the County of Chambly	Mackay, Robert. } Demers, Augustin..... }	2000	0 0	May 19, 1849 ...	May 21, 1849 ...	1285
Arcand, Jos. Olivier C.....	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands in certain Townships in Lower Canada.....	Lambert, Thomas } Mahen, Olivier }	500 250 250 2000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	October 24, do ...	January 9, 1850 ...	1328
Aikin, John B.	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands in the District of London	Goodhue, Honorable George J..... } Clench, Joseph B..... } Hamilton, James. } Wilson, John }	500 500 500 500 500	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	December do do ...	do 10, do ...	1329
Adams, Thomas.....	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs	Gibson, John..... } Gilliland, John..... }	100 100	0 0 0 0	April 29, 1850 ...	May 4, do ...	1350
Baillargé, George Frederick.	Surveyor of Lands in Lower Canada.....	Weston, Henry } Rubridge, Frederick F..... }	50	0 0	February 23, 1849 ...	March 7, 1849 ...	1258
Barrett, John.....	Collector of Tolls at St. Ann's Lock	Tully, John..... } Drumgoole, Patrick	500 250 250	0 0 0 0 0 0	April 19, do ...	April 21, do ...	1275
Bastien, François X.....	Crown Land Agent, Township of Calumet Island.	Amond, Joseph. } Egan, John..... }	400 200 200	0 0 0 0 0 0	August 8, do ...	September 12, do ...	1313
Bertram, Joseph	A Collector of Her Majesty's Customs	Mackochine, Stuart E. } McConnell, James..... }	500 250 300	0 0 0 0 0 0	December 24, do ...	January 10, 1850 ...	1331
Bourgeois, George Allan	Crown Land Agent, Township of Aston, &c.....	Euisson, Antoine. } Doucet, Stanislas	250 300 150 150	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	do do do ..	February 1, do ...	1335
Barnard, Edward	Clerk, Circuit Court, Three Rivers Circuit	Polette, Antoine. } Bureau, Jacques..... }	250	0 0	March 14, 1850 ...	March 28, do ...	1345
Burrroughs & Fiset.....	Joint Clerk of the Circuit Court, Quebec Circuit.	Taschereau, Jean Thomas } Lefievre, Simeon	250	0 0	do do do ...	April 3, do ...	1347

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. of BOND.
			£	s. d.			
Campbell, Duncan.....	Agent for the disposal of Public or Crown Lands in the Talbot District	Webster, Henry.....	2000	0 0	March 19, 1849 ...	April 16, 1849 ...	1265
Clark, John.....	do do Huron District	McDonald, John.....	1000	0 0	April 2, do ...	do 16, do ...	1266
Crawford, Walter.....	do do Colborne District	Hall, James.....	2000	0 0	May 14, do ...	May 23, do ...	1286
Chartier, Barthélemi.....	A Licensed Culler of Staves.....	Crawford, John.....	1000	0 0	do do	do 9, do ...	1292
Charles, Jordan.....	Revenue Inspector for the District of Brock.....	Julien, Paul.....	500	0 0	do do	do 6, do ...	1304
Colquhoun, Sutherland.....	Agent to British Indians of St. Regis.....	Cazeau, Charles.....	250	0 0	do do	do 6, do ...	1304
Casault, Napoléon.....	Secretary-Treasurer, Commissioners Marine Hospital, Quebec.....	Carroll, James.....	250	0 0	June 18, do ...	August 1, do ...	1307
Clark, Edward.....	Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Charles, Lewis.....	700	0 0	July 30, do ...	do 4, do ...	1311
Casaalt, Thomas.....	Clerk of the Circuit Court, Chicoutimi Circuit.....	French, Benjamin Gordon.....	350	0 0	December 19, do ...	January 10, 1850 ...	1330
Cameron, John.....	Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Port of Dundee.....	McLean, Alexander.....	850	0 0	February 26, 1850 ...	March 8, do ...	1343
Dricoll, Alfred.....	Surveyor of Land in Lower Canada.....	Lemieux, François.....	500	0 0	April 18, do ...	May 4, do ...	1349
Downes, James.....	A Licensed Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks, &c.....	Langlois, Jean.....	100	0 0	March 24, 1849 ...	April 18, 1849 ...	1270
Duggan, William.....	A Culler of Square Timber.....	Robson, John J.....	50	0 0	May 5, do ...	June 9, do ...	1293
DeHertel, Daniel.....	Registrar for the County of Two Mountains.....	Foster, Horace.....	50	0 0	June 4, do ...	do 16, do ...	1299
Davis, Moses Samuel.....	Clerk, Circuit Court, St. Johns.....	Lemieux, François.....	250	0 0	July 6, do ...	July 7, do ...	1305
		Taschereau, Jean Thomas.....	250	0 0	August 8, do ...	October 8, do ...	1316

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Dixon, Anthony.....	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.	Eates, Joshua.....	200	0	0	December 12, 1849 ...	December 21, 1849 ...	1923
DeGuise, Florence.....	Crown Land Agent for certain Townships in Lower Canada	Rhynas, John.....	100	0	0	February 8, 1850 ...	March 21, 1850 ...	1944
Dunham, William M.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Dionne, Amable.....	300	0	0	April 20, do ...	8, do ...	1955
Easton, Henry.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Marquis, David S.....	150	0	0	February 12, 1849 ...	March 7, 1849 ...	1259
Edwards, Willism.....	Surveyor of Land in Lower Canada.	Dunham, Ephraim.....	100	0	0	March 6, do ...	April 16, do ...	1269
Ewart, George.....	Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.	Skinner, Sylvester.....	50	0	0	April 23, do ...	May 9, do ...	1278
Edwards, William.....	Land Surveyor, Lower Canada.	Coleman, Charles Lester.....	50	0	0	March 6, do ...	June 12, do ...	1297
Forbes, Henry G.....	Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.	Robertson, Peter.....	50	0	0	April 23, do ...	May 9, do ...	1277
Finden, Samuel Staples.....	Collector of Customs.....	Barrett, William.....	100	0	0	January 5, 1850 ...	January 24, 1850 ...	1934
Finden, Samuel Staples.....	Do do	Mack, John.....	50	0	0	April 13, do ...	May 8, do ...	1959
Gowan, Harcourt Potter.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.	Ferguson, James S.....	50	0	0	March 9, 1849 ...	April 18, 1849 ...	1260
Glackemeyer, Felix.....	A Clerk in the Inspector General's Department, to look after the interests of the Crown in respect of Loans made to Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec, in 1845.	Riddell, Robert.....	1000	0	0	April 9, do ...	do do ...	1273
Gordon, Thomas.....	Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.	Chesley, Solomon Y.....	500	0	0	do do ...	May 9, do ...	1279
Gwyn, William Beechy.....	Do do do	Lister, James, M. D.....	500	0	0	May 16, do ...	June 1, do ...	1288
		McCormick, Robert.....	100	0	0			
		Gowan, Ogle Robert.....	100	0	0			
		Glackemeyer, Edward.....	1000	0	0			
		Prévost, Louis.....	500	0	0			
		Gugy, B. C. A.....	250	0	0			
		Hoyle, Robert.....	250	0	0			
		McAnnany, Francis.....	800	0	0			
		Corby, Henry.....	400	0	0			

Appendix (M.)
29th May.

Appendix (M.)
29th May.

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Gabourg, Olivier.....	Licensed Culler of Square Timber, Masts, &c.....	Tourgeon, Louis..... Mann, John.....	100	0	0	May 16, 1849 ...	June 8, 1849 ...	1291
Gilmour, Robert.....	Surveyor of Lands in Lower Canada	Roney, John Johnston..... Guerin, Michael.....	50	0	0	June 14, do ...	July 6, do ...	1301
Gilgan, Peter.....	A Culler of Square Timber	Power, Michael..... Lowry, Michael.....	100	0	0	December 4, do ...	December 21, do ...	1325
Hall, John	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.	Harvey, James..... Christie, Alexander R.....	100	0	0	March 26, do ...	April 13, do ...	1262
Heath, John.....	Registrar, 1st Registration Division, County of Rimouski	Price, William..... Feticlearc, Joseph..... White, Michael..... Gauvin, Michel.....	2000	0	0	August 13, do ...	October 18, do ...	1318
Harvey, Daniel.....	Revenue Inspector for the 2nd Division of the London District.....	Southwith, George..... Curtis, James Thomas.....	500	0	0	January 29, 1850 ...	February 9, 1850 ...	1336
Hemphill, John	Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs.	Brown, John..... Harrison, Edward.....	250	0	0	April 29, do ...	May 8, do ...	1356
Junest, Pierre.....	A Licensed Culler of Square Timber.....	Foisy, Odulf..... Valin, Narcisse.....	125	0	0	June 2, 1849 ...	June 12, 1849 ...	1296
Kingsmill, William.....	Bond Sheriff, District of Niagara.	Gibson, John..... Cummings, James.....	1000	0	0	July 10, 1848 ...	February 3, do ...	1253
Kingsmill, William.....	Covenant do do	Gibson, John..... Cummings, James.....	500	0	0	do 10, do ...	do 8, do ...	1255
Lighthall, Dow K.....	Registrar for the County of Beauharnois	Nye, Thomas..... Scriver, John.....	2000	0	0	February 8, 1849 ...	April 16, do ...	1272
Leek, John	A Licensed Culler of Deals, Boards, &c.....	Russell, William..... Smyth, George.....	100	0	0	May 9, do ...	June 9, do ...	1295
Larochelle, George.....	Do do do	Dompierre, Joseph..... St. Antoine, Charles.....	100	0	0	May 29, do ...	do 16, do ..	1300
LaTerrière, F. X. DeSales.....	Registrar, 2nd Registration Division, County of Saguenay.....	LaTerrière DeSales, Hon. M. P..... Burrourghs, Edward.....	2000	0	0	July 14, do ...	August 2, do ...	1309

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. of BOND.
			£	d.			
Lynch, John.....	Agent for Sale of Crown Lands, Sheen, Chichester, &c.....	Egan, John.....	500	0	July 1, 1849 ...	August 4, 1849 ...	1310
Lennon, Herbert.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Roney, John J.....	250	0	August 21, do ...	September 12, do ...	1312
LeMoine, Alexander.....	Treasurer, Trinity House, Quebec.....	Elliott, J. Sutton.....	100	0	September 8, do ...	do 13, do ...	1314
Lambert, William.....	A Culler of Square Timber.....	Lyons, James.....	50	0	July 12, do ...	October 11, do ...	1317
LeTourneau, Louis Octave.....	Clerk, Circuit Court, St. Hyacinthe Circuit.....	LeMoine, William H.....	1000	0	February 26, 1850 ...	March 4, 1850 ...	1342
Leggett, William.....	Landing Waiter of Customs.....	LeMome, Louis.....	1000	0	April 16, do ...	May 8, do ...	1354
McCarty, Henry.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Kelly, Miles.....	100	0	March 10, 1849 ...	April 13, 1849 ...	1261
McMullin, Patrick.....	Agent for the disposal of Crown Lands in the Western District.....	Dubé Michel.....	50	0	March 20, do ...	do 14, do ...	1264
McDonell, Archibald.....	Revenue Inspector for the District of Dalhousie.....	Berthelot, Joseph Amable.....	50	0	October 6, 1847 ...	do 16, do ...	1267
Do do.....	Do do.....	Peltier, Hector.....	250	0	do 6, do ...	do 16, do ...	1268
McAnnary, Francis.....	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands in the Victoria District.....	Titus, Virgil.....	1000	0	April 9, 1849 ...	April 21, do ...	1274
McMahon, Owen.....	Covenant Sheriff of the Prince Edward District.....	McGinnis, Richard B.....	1000	0	January 10, do ...	May 15, do ...	1281
McMahon, Owen.....	Bond do do.....	McCarty, John.....	500	0	do 10, do ...	do 16, do ...	1283
McPeak, Henry.....	A Culler of Square Timber.....	Phillips, Joseph, Junr.....	500	0	May 29, do ...	June 8, do ...	1290
Murphy, Thomas.....	A Culler of Staves.....	Baby, Charles, Esq.....	100	0	April 24, do ...	do 9, do ...	1294
Mitchell, William.....	Surveyor and Landing Waiter at Fort Darlington.....	McDonell, Duncan.....	200	0	June 25, do ...	July 6, do ...	1302
		Baker, Adam.....	100	0			
		Benjamin, George.....	100	0			
		Vandusen, Henry.....	500	0			
		McMahon, Edward.....	500	0			
		Vandusen, Henry.....	1000	0			
		McMahon, Edward.....	500	0			
		Quinn, William.....	500	0			
		Kelly, Miles.....	100	0			
		Brothers, Luke.....	100	0			
		Donnelly Daniel.....	100	0			
		Galbraith, Daniel.....	200	0			
		Hodgson, Robert.....	100	0			

Appendix (M.)
29th May.

Appendix (M.)
29th May.

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s.			
Macrae, William	Collector of Customs.....	Mollatt, George.....	2000	0	June 30, 1849 ...	July 7, 1849 ...	1806
McLaughlin, William Reeves.....	Preventive Officer and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.....	LeMesurier, Henry	1000	0			
McCormick, Thomas.....	A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs	McIntyre, Robert.....	100	0	September 10, do ...	September 15, do ...	1815
McCarroll, James.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.	Greene, Christopher	50	0			
Meudell, William Fabien.....	Collector of Customs.....	Heron, Andrew	50	0	November 24, do ...	December 21, do ...	1820
McEwan, John.....	Clerk of the Circuit Court, Western District.	Hiscott, Richard	1000	0	December 7, do ...	do do do ...	1821
McAlpin, John Walter.....	A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.	Conger, W. Seymour	50	0			
Mitchell, William.....	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.	Weller, Lorenzo R.....	50	0	do 8, do ...	do do do ...	1824
Monk, Coffin and Papineau.....	Joint Clerk, Circuit Court, Montreal Circuit.....	Edmonson, Robert.....	1000	0	do 28, do ...	January 8, 1850 ...	1826
McCormick, Thomas.....	Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	Richards, William Buell.....	1000	0	February 6, 1850 ...	February 9, do ...	1837
Purdon, Simon	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.	Verheff, Peter F.....	200	0			
Pointer, William E.....	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands in the Niagara District.	Kennedy, Henry.....	100	0	do 18, do ...	do 27, do ..	1840
Peverly, John.....	A Culler of Square Timber	Anderson, Charles E.....	50	0	do do do ...	March 4, 1850 ...	1841
Perrigo, James.....	Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.	Audy, Jacques R.....	500	0			
		Galbraith, John.....	250	0			
		Hodgson, Robert.....	250	0			
		Panet, Pierre Louis.....	250	0			
		Papineau, Louis Joseph.....	1000	0			
		Heron, Andrew	500	0	April 10, do ...	May 8, do ...	1851
		Hiscott, Richard.....	500	0			
		Foster, William.....	100	0	February 6, 1849 ..	February 16, 1849 ...	1857
		Stevens, George.....	50	0			
		Rowe, George	2000	0	May 10, do ...	May 20, do ...	1887
		Wright, George Hult	665	0			
		Latslaw, John	670	0			
		Armstrong, William	665	0			
		Armstrong, John	100	0	June 4, do ...	June 15, do ...	1898
		De Wit, Jacob.....	500	0	February 20, 1850 ...	February 27, 1850 ...	1899
		Fitts, Clark.....	250	0			
			250	0			

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s. d.			
Ruel, Augustin Guillaume.....	Registrar for the County of Rimouski.	François Lemieux..... N. B.—Substituted in the place of Hubert Fraser, one of the former Sureties (now Insol- vent) named in a bond, dated 14th March, 1844.	2000	0	January 26, 1849 ...	February 8, 1849 ...	1256
Ryan, Matthew, Esq.....	Revenue Inspector for the 2nd Division of the Montreal District	Bourret, Joseph, The Honble..... Drummond, L. T., Esq.....	1000	0 0	April 9, do ...	April 18, do ...	1263
Ross, Andrew.....	Agent for the disposal of Crown Lands in several Townships in Lower Canada.....	Henderson, Walter C. Henderson, William	500	0 0	March 26, do ...	March 9, do ...	1276
Reid, Henry S.....	Collector of Her Majesty's Customs	Simpson, John..... Hagarty, John Hawkins.....	250	0 0	May 1, do ...	do do ..	1282
Reid, Henry S.....	Do do	Simpson, John	250	0 0	April 13, 1850 ...	May 8, 1850 ...	1352
Short, Charles.....	Collector of Customs, Port of Newcastle.	Hagarty, John Hawkins..... Wright, Alfred James	500	0 0	January 16, 1849 ...	February 6, 1849 ...	1254
Stevenson, James.....	Collector of Duties on Crown Timber descending the Ottawa River.....	Cummings, James..... Egan, John.....	1000	0 0	March 23, do ...	April 18, do ...	1271
Stewart, McLean.....	Inspector of Rafts, Collector of Slide Dues, and Crown Agent at Quebec.....	Aumon4, Joseph..... Stewart, Charles Gray	1000	0 0	April 12, do ...	May 9, do ...	1280
Smith, Elias P.....	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands in the Newcastle District	Boston, John	750	0 0	May 7, do ...	do do ...	1284
Steers, Reuben.....	A Licensed Culler of Square Timber.....	Smith, James..... Smith, John Shuter.....	500	0 0	do do ...	June 8, do ...	1289
Scott, Thomas C.....	A Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs.	Tilley, John	100	0 0	December 12, do ...	December 21, do ...	1322
Sheehan, Henry Ford.....	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.	Dawson, William	500	0 0	January 16, 1850 ...	January 24, 1850 ...	1333
Stewart, Alexander.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.	McMaster, William..... Lesslie, James..... Ayres, Merrill S. Bald, James T.	250	0 0	February 7, do ...	February 27, do ...	1338
		Stewart, Robert..... Stewart, Alexander.....	200	0 0			
			100	0 0			
			50	0 0			
			50	0 0			

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. of BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Thiboulo, Augustus.....	Revenue Inspector, Midland District.....	.....	1200	0	0	July 19, 1849 ...	August 1, 1849 ...	1808
Taché, Jean G.....	Registrar for the County of Kamouraska.....	Hope, William..... Hope, Robert Forsyth.....	600	0	0			
Taché, Etienne Paschal.....	Receiver General of Canada.....	Dionne, Honourable Amable..... Gagné, Alexis.....	2000	0	0			
Thurber, Edward.....	Registrar of the 2nd Registration District, County of Megantic.....	Queesel, Frederick Augusté..... Caron, René Edouard.....	10000	0	0	December 22, do } do 27, do } do 29, do }	January 9, 1850 ...	1827
Tétu, François.....	Agent for the Sale of Public Lands in Lower Canada.....	Filteau, Joseph..... Thurber, James.....	2000	0	0			
Wilson, Joseph.....	Collector of Customs at the Port of Sault Ste. Marie.....	Ruel, R. G..... Dupuis, Louis C.....	500	0	0	February 2, 1850 ...	March 28, do ...	1846
Wilson, William.....	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands in certain Townships in Lower Canada.....	Serbie, Hugh..... Balfour, John.....	250	0	0			
		Wilson, James..... Panton, Thomas Carnie.....	500	0	0	June 14, 1849 ...	July 6, 1849 ...	1803
			250	0	0			
			500	0	0	March 13, 1850 ...	April 24, 1850 ...	1848
			250	0	0			
			250	0	0			

MEMORANDUM.

From the passing of the 4th and 5th Vict., Cap. 91, to the 20th of January, 1849, I recorded Twelve hundred and forty-two Bonds and other Securities, from various Public Functionaries in this Province, the particulars of which have been fully detailed in the Seven Returns already submitted to the Provincial Parliament; and since the date of the last of those Returns the number of recorded Securities has been increased by One hundred and four, which are now set forth in this my eighth Return. The aggregate number, therefore, for the whole period in which the Statute has been in operation, is Thirteen hundred and forty-six.

B. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 17th May, 1850.

Appendix
(M.)
29th May.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS, from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, to His Excellency, the Governor General, dated the 31st ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all Correspondence that may have taken place between any
" Member of the Government and the Chief Superintendent of Education, in Upper
" Canada, on the subject of the School Bill, or on the subject of Education, generally,
" or between any Member of the Government and other person in the country, on
" the same subject, of an official character."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 5th June, 1850.

(COPY.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 5th June, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, requesting of me copies of the official correspondence which has taken place between any Member of the Government and myself on the subject of the Common School Law, for Upper Canada, and Education, generally.

I, herewith, transmit copies of all the correspondence which I have ever had with any Member of the Government on the subject of our School Law, and for the promotion of Education, generally.

The documents numbered seven were not strictly *official*; but as they are of an "*official character*," and have been perused as such by the Members of the Government,—and as I do not wish to withhold any communications of any description whatever which I have had on the subject of the School Law, and as the publication of these papers has been assented to by all parties concerned, I readily include them among the documents herewith transmitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary of the Province,
Toronto.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Chief Superintendent of Schools and Members of the Government, on the subject of the Common School Law, for Upper Canada, and Education, generally.

FROM.	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
The Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Secretary of the Province.	I.	Oct. 14, 1848.	General Report on the School Law, and explanatory remarks accompanying a Draft of Bill, making further provision for the improvement of the system of Common Schools in Upper Canada, with an Appendix, containing the following documents...	1
			No. 1. (1.) Office of District Superintendent of Common Schools. (2.) Difficulties and salaries of District Superintendents.....	9
			No. 2. Powers of the State and Chief Superintendents of Schools in the United States and in Upper Canada compared.....	11
			No. 3. Boards of Education in different countries, their origin, constitution, and objects.....	14
			No. 4. Copy of the Memorial of the Municipal Council of the Gore District to the Legislative Assembly, on the subject of the Normal School and the School Act, 9th Vict., ch. 20, dated the 10th of November, 1847.....	17
			No. 5. Copy of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Colborne District, in reply to the foregoing Memorial of the Gore District Municipal Council to the Legislative Assembly, on the subject of Common School Education, dated the 8th February, 1848.....	18
			No. 6. Copy of the letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada to the Secretary of the Province, expounding and recommending the original draft of the Common School Act, 9th Vict., ch. 20, transmitted the 3rd of March, 1846.....	20
			No. 7. Copy of the letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada to the Secretary of the Province, expounding and recommending the original draft of the Common School Amendment Act, (relating to Cities and Towns, &c.) 10th and 11th Vict., ch. 19, transmitted the 27th of March, 1847.....	25
The Secretary of the Province to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.	II.	Oct. 19, 1848.	Acknowledgment of the foregoing explanatory remarks and Draft of Bill, making further provision for the improvement of the system of Common Schools in Upper Canada, with Appendix.....	30
			The Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Secretary of the Province.	III.	Feb. 23, 1849.	Additional explanatory remarks accompanying the extended Draft of Bill, (entire) making further provision for the improvement of the system of Common Schools in Upper Canada.....	30

Appendix
(N.) iv
5th June.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Appendix
(N.)
5th June.

FROM.	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
The Secretary of the Province to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.	IV.	March 3, 1849.	Acknowledgment of the foregoing additional explanatory remarks, with extended draft of Bill, (entire,) making further provision for the improvement of the system of Common Schools in Upper Canada..	35
The Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Secretary of the Province.	V.	May 12, "	Remarks, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, on the new School Bill for Upper Canada, [12th Vict., ch. 83,] (brought into the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron,) with an Appendix, containing, in two statistical tables, the results of the operations of the Common School Act, 9th Vict., ch. 20, since its introduction in 1846-7.....	36
The Secretary of the Province to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.	VI.	May 14, "	Acknowledgment of the foregoing remarks on the new School Bill, with Appendix.....	4
The Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Hon. Robert Baldwin, M. P. P., Attorney General, West.	VII.	July 14, "	Prefatory note accompanying a letter containing remarks on the character and tendency of the new School Act for Upper Canada, 12th Vict., ch. 83..	47
The Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Secretary of the Province.	VIII.	July 16, "	Remarks and recommendations with a view to the introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada.	55
The Secretary of the Province to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.	IX.	July 20, "	Acknowledgment of the foregoing remarks and recommendations regarding School Libraries.....	57
The Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Secretary of the Province.	X.	Dec. 7, "	Remarks and suggestions with respect to the carrying into effect of the new School Act for Upper Canada, 12th Vict., ch. 83.....	57
The Secretary of the Province to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.	XI.	Dec. 15, "	Reply to the foregoing remarks and suggestions, conveying His Excellency's approval of the suggestions for carrying into effect the new School Act, 12th Vict., ch. 83.....	59
The Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Secretary of the Province.	XII.	April 24, 1850.	Letter requesting that His Excellency, the Governor General, may be pleased to sanction the holding of Teachers' Institutes in the several Counties of Upper Canada.....	59
The Secretary of the Province to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.	XIII.	April 25, "	Reply to the foregoing letter, sanctioning the holding of Teachers' Institutes in Upper Canada.....	59

ERRATA.

On the second column of the first page, second line from the top, for "collecting," read "collating."

On the second column of the sixth page, seventeenth line from the top, for "there was not a single one in any of the Incorporated Towns," read "there was not a single Incorporated Town in that District."

R E P O R T

ON

THE SCHOOL LAW OF UPPER CANADA.

I.

COPY OF A REPORT on the School Law, and Explanatory Remarks, accompanying a Draft of Bill, making further provision for the Improvement of the System of Common Schools.

(Copy.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 14th October, 1848.

SIR,—In accordance with the requirements of the Common School Act, 9th Victoria, Chapter 20, Section 2, Clause 11, I have the honour to submit herewith, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, such suggestions as appear to me, from personal inquiries and experience, to be necessary for the improvement of the system of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

On the 27th March, 1846, I had the honor to submit, with the requisite explanations, the original Draft of the School Act, 9th Victoria, Chapter 20; and on the 3rd March, 1847, I had the honor to submit, with corresponding explanations, the original Draft of the School Act, 10th and 11th Victoria, Chapter 19.—Copies of these communications will be found in the Appendix, numbered 6 and 7. Had the Drafts of these Acts passed the Legislature in the form in which they were submitted, I should have been relieved from troubling the Governor General in Council again with most of the suggestions which I feel it my duty to submit. But several changes were made in the details of these Bills, while before the Legislature, which have occasioned an immense deal of inconvenience and much dissatisfaction in the working of the Common School Law in Upper Canada. The change, or omission, or addition of a word or sentence may destroy the harmonious whole of a measure in a way which might not be conceived by any except those who were concerned in preparing it. In this way have some of the details of the Common School Acts referred to been rendered nugatory or lame and inconvenient. Should the propriety and necessity of continuing any of the provisions of the existing law, or the adoption of those which I have the honor to submit in the annexed Draft of a School Bill, be considered doubtful, I shall be happy to go before any Committee or Commission which may be appointed to investigate the subject.

Before stating the grounds on which I submit the provisions of the accompanying Draft of Bill, I think it proper to advert to the means which have been employed to ascertain the adaptation of the existing School Law to the circumstances of the country, and the objections which have been made against some of its provisions.

On the provisions of a Common School Law for Upper Canada, I have spared no pains to obtain the fullest, the most practical and the most reliable infor-

mation. I have done so not by merely examining and collecting the Common School Laws of many other countries, and investigating their practical operations, but by extensive and patient inquiry, by means of correspondence and personal consultation, in the various Districts of Upper Canada. Two of the subjects of consultation at each of the District School meetings which I attended last autumn, were the following:—
“1. To answer any questions which may be proposed, and give any explanations which may be desired, respecting the several provisions of the Common School Law. 2. To consider any suggestions which may be made for its improvement.”

Thus, the provisions of the School Act, by previous public announcement, came under discussion at the public meetings held in the several Districts of Upper Canada; and many persons who had figured in the newspapers against the School Law, and others who had objections to it, or inquiries to make respecting its provisions, appeared on these occasions. But I found that, in almost every instance, the objections were against what had been erroneously represented or supposed to be the provisions of the School Act, and that when its provisions were made known and divested of the false colours with which they had been invested, scarcely any one at any single public meeting in Upper Canada, was disposed to object to them, or to desire anything more than such extension of the powers of Trustees and Councils as I propose in the provisions of the annexed Draft of Bill, and which I had previously submitted to the favorable consideration of the Governor General in Council. I know of no other law in Upper Canada which has been tested by such a popular ordeal; and at not a single one of the public meetings referred to, was a resolution passed, or even proposed, condemnatory of the School Law, or objecting to any of its leading features.

I think it proper to refer also to the proceedings of the various District Councils on this subject. An attempt was made about a year since, by a circular letter addressed to the District Councils of Upper Canada, to draw an expression of opinion from them unfavorable to the School Law; but the attempt failed, as a majority of three-fourths of the Councils either took no notice of the appeal made to them, or expressed themselves unfriendly to any change in the law. In the first section of my annual School Report for 1847, I have stated the circumstances under which dissatisfaction has arisen in the Western and Dalhousie Districts, and which no School Law can remedy, and which can only be remedied by the Councils themselves and the progress of knowledge. In no one instance has any Council complained of the administration of the Law by the Provincial Superintendent. An unfriendly allusion to him by the Bathurst District Council may readily be accounted for by the fact, that the Council of that District failed to raise its moiety of the School Fund for 1845, and the Provincial Superintendent insisted that a condition which had been

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

complied with by the other District Councils in Upper Canada ought to be fulfilled by the Council of the Bathurst District, as required by law.

In one or two instances the office and powers of the Provincial Superintendent of Schools have been objected to, as also the office of District Superintendent, and the establishment of the Normal School. In respect to the Normal School, I deem it inexpedient to add any thing to what I have stated in my Annual Report. In regard to the office of District Superintendent, I beg to refer to the Appendix to this Report No. 1. It cannot be supposed that all the District Councils have been equally fortunate in their selections or appointments to this office, and therefore its utility has not been equally exemplified in all the Districts. But I question whether there is any office in the Common School System of greater importance; and it is so viewed in Districts where the Schools have made the greatest progress, and where the office is filled by persons of zealous industry and suitable qualifications and experience.

As to the office and powers of the Provincial Superintendent, I have only to refer to the accompanying Appendix, No. 2, where the examples and laws of the neighbouring States, on this subject, are given at length. But I think it proper to remark here, that although during the last three years, I have had to decide upon several hundred cases of complaint, representation and appeal, arising out of the operations of the late School Act and the introduction of the present one—yet not an instance has been adduced, or even alleged, in which I have exercised the powers of my office improperly or injuriously. There is probably not a tribunal in the Province in which so many cases of doubt and dispute have been disposed of since January 1846, as in the Education Office for Upper Canada, constituting as it does a kind of equity tribunal of appeal in a system which includes all the District and City and Town Councils, nearly 3000 Teachers and 9000 Trustees, besides various other interested parties; and the fact that the Governor General in Council has not set aside one of its decisions, or even been appealed to in regard to but two of them, is a sufficient justification of their equity and the manner in which they have been communicated to parties concerned. I think it but just to remark also, that, as far as I know, not one of the various Regulations which have been prepared in the Education Office, as required by law, for the organization and management of Common Schools under the present law, has been appealed from or objected to as unjust or inexpedient. Nor has there been any failure in any of the measures which it has been my duty to submit for the establishment of a Normal School, and my recommendations as to its officers, besides the almost daily calls made upon me in respect to its operations and affairs, and the voluntary labour and responsibility of publishing a monthly *Journal of Education*.*

An objection having also been made, in one instance, in respect to the respective powers, relations and duties of the Chief Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education, I refer to Appendix No. 3, where the examples and usages of the countries from which our School System has been adopted are stated at large. It will there be seen likewise, that the office of Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia has not been political since 1817, and that the Head of the *Department of Primary or Common School Instruction in France* has never been a political office.

As to any measure which it may be thought expedient to adopt in regard either to the office of Superin-

* For means submitted to establish this Journal and to visit the Several Districts in Upper Canada. See Appendix No. 8.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

tendent of Schools for Upper Canada, or its incumbent, I have nothing to say; but I have considered it no more than an act of justice to myself, to make the above remarks and references. The statistics contained in my Annual Report furnish a sufficient illustration of what has been done under the administration of the present School Law; and it is worthy of remark that in those Districts where the Schools have most advanced, and where the greatest interest has been evinced to improve and elevate them, the Municipal Councils have formally objected to any proposition to change the provisions of the School Law. This has been done by the Municipal Councils of the Midland, Colborne, Simcoe, and Niagara Districts. If the provisions of the School Law were unnecessarily complex or cumbrous, it would doubtless be discovered in these, as well as in other Districts. In the Municipal Councils of the Johnstown, Prince Edward, Victoria, Talbot, and Huron Districts, I have understood the circular against the School Law was not even taken into consideration. From the Councils of the Eastern, Ottawa, Wellington, and London Districts, I have heard nothing on the subject. In the Brock District the Municipal Council at one Session adopted a hasty general resolution unfavorable to the School Law, but at the next Session when the subject was brought before the Council in a proposition to adopt the Memorial of the Gore District Council against the School Law, the mover, after a full discussion, withdrew his proposition—the Council unanimously refusing to entertain it. During the last January Session of the Home District Council, a Memorial to the Legislature against some provisions of the School Law, was adopted in Committee; but at the following June Session, after a notice had been given and a time appointed for considering the Memorial, it was abandoned by common consent.

The Memorial of the Home District Council having been withdrawn, (though it had been widely circulated and much commented upon,) and the principal objects contemplated in the Memorial of the Bathurst District Council being provided for in the accompanying Draft of Bill, the mutually antagonistic Memorials of the Gore and Colborne District Councils remain to be noticed; and as the latter contains all the remarks which appear to me to be called for in respect to the former, I give them both in the Appendix, Nos. 4 and 5.

These facts sufficiently indicate the deliberate convictions of the most experienced portion of the population in regard to the general provisions of the School Act—convictions founded upon actual inquiry and experiment, and not theories of speculation, or impulses of passion. No law which contemplates the removal of grovelling or selfish ignorance and the elevation of society by means of efficient regulations and popular assessment or taxation, ever has been, or ever will be, popular with the purely selfish or the listlessly ignorant. All such laws must be sustained for a time at least, by the joint influence of the Government and the intelligent and enterprising portion of the community. In such cases it is always in the power of the Government to turn the scale in favour of either knowledge or ignorance. The views and intentions of the present Government respecting the School Law having been a matter of doubt and various representation, the difficulty of administering it during the current year, has been increased, and persons opposed to its operations have not been wanting in their efforts to paralyze its authority and impede its success.

The principal allegation which has been made against the details of the School Law is, that they are "too complicated." But of this I have never seen any illustration given, nor any remedy proposed. I have never heard or seen it even stated in what parti-

culars the "too great complication" consists, or how they can be remedied. I have heard the broad and vague assertion that the "duties of Trustees are too complicated;" and to those who have not examined the subject, the assertion might seem an argument. But on asking the objector (as I have done at various public meetings) whether the office of Trustees ought not to be continued in the machinery of the School Law, and whether Trustees must not, 1st., employ a Teacher; 2nd. Impose and collect rate-bills, and give orders on the District Superintendent for the Teacher's salary; 3rd. See the School-house is kept in repairs and warmed; 4th. See to the selection of suitable School-books; 5th. Make their Annual Report and Return of School-children to obtain their due share of the School Fund; 6th. Appoint the meetings for the election of their successors? The answer of the objector himself has, without exception, been in the affirmative; and my reply has been, and is, that these are all the duties that the law requires of Trustees, and therefore those duties are as few and as simple as possible in an efficient system of Schools. And to aid Trustees in the performance of these duties, forms and plain directions are provided for them.

It is true that with all these helps, many Trustees are incompetent to the duties of their office; but Trustees cannot be made competent by Act of Parliament. An Act of the Legislature cannot bestow intelligence, any more than it can impart intellect. It is indeed alleged, that competent Trustees are not to be found in many parts of the Province. If this were true, the objection would be against the office of Trustees, but not against the duties essential to it wherever it may exist. But I doubt the correctness of the allegation. I doubt whether there are ten School Sections in all Upper Canada, in each of which three men of some education and practical intelligence could not be found. I am persuaded that the most careful inquiry would show that the reason of incompetent Trustees has been the indifference and carelessness of the people in electing them—an evil which time and experience will yearly lessen, as it has already done.

It is also worthy of remark, that the duties of Common School Trustees are much more complex and onerous in the State of New York than in Upper Canada. *There, in addition to all the duties required by law of Trustees here, the Trustees have to verify every report and return by oath or affirmation before a Magistrate; are liable to a fine of ten dollars individually for every departure from any of the voluminous instructions or decisions of the State Superintendent; a fine of twenty-five dollars each, and to be held guilty of misdemeanor, for every false report or false return; and a personal accountability for the amount, with interest, for all School moneys which may be lost to their School Division in consequence of their neglect of duty, or irregular proceedings.*

It is on the provisions of our School Law relative to the duties of Trustees, that the charges of uninformed and inconsiderate objectors have been most frequently and plausibly rung, and without any reason whatever, as the above remarks and comparisons show. The result would be the same if I were to notice the provisions of our School Law respecting the duties of District Councils and Superintendents. It has been my endeavour from the commencement, to make the provisions of our School Law as few and as simple as possible, and to assimilate them to the other Municipal Institutions of the country; they are less than half as numerous as the Sections of any other popular School Law of the neighbouring States that I have seen; and I know not, after two years' experience, how any one of them can be dispensed with without injury to the efficiency of the whole.

The present Act has created no new office—no office which had not been authorised by two previous Acts;—but dispenses with one whole class of (more than three hundred) offices which had previously existed—thus simplifying the machinery and reducing the expense of administering the School system.

But still there are four classes or coteries of persons who always have been, and who, in all probability, will be opposed to the provisions of any and every general School Law, and who, though not numerous, make up in occasional dogmatism and vehemence what they want in numbers. 1. There are some School-masters—generally of inferior standing—who insist on being made independent of the Trustees—so that the Trustees cannot dismiss them or dispense with their services, without establishing some charge against them for violation or neglect of duty. 2. There are some Trustees—also of little capacity or intelligence—who insist upon having the right, (independent of agreement and without notice,) of dismissing a Teacher at any time, if he should not answer their expectations, or make himself generally popular. I have had to decide upon numerous complaints and appeals coming from both these classes of persons. 3. There is a third class of persons who are opposed to any other than *denominational* Schools.* 4. There is also a fourth class of persons who are opposed to any state system of Common School Education—who are therefore opposed to all taxes or assessments for the support of Common Schools, and who advocate leaving the education of the people to private voluntary effort.

Now, to have a system of Common Schools in harmony with our institutions, and yield to any one class of these objectors, is out of the question; but they, in connexion with other persons actuated by mere personal or party feeling, have opposed every step which has been adopted to establish and mature the present Common School system. With how little success, and what a small and insignificant portion of the community all these classes constitute, the foregoing references, and the statistics of my Annual Report, (for 1847,) afford ample evidence.

I have adverted to these facts and made these references, in order that the Government may have every information as to the character of the opposition to the School Law and the extent to which it has received the support of the country. The fact that opposition to it has diminished and disappeared just in proportion as it has become understood and been practically introduced in different Districts, is a sufficient justification of its provisions, and a sufficient refutation of the vague attacks that still linger in two or three solitary newspapers out of the whole press of Upper Canada.

The proposed Draft of School Bill, consisting of Fourteen Sections.

I now proceed to explain the grounds on which I submit to the favorable consideration of the Governor General in Council the few provisions which are contained in the annexed Draft of School Bill; in which I do not propose any thing which will require the change of a single existing form or regulation; but only to provide for wants which the progress of the system has created; and to supply defects which I have repeatedly pointed out in the existing law. I beg also to remark that I have consulted three intelligent and practical Educationists (William Hutton, Esquire, Superintendent of Schools in the Victoria District, D. D'Everardo, Esquire, Superintendent of Schools in

* For answer to the objection that the City and Town School Act permits the establishment of *denominational* Schools, see the third miscellaneous observation in the conclusion of my annual Report for 1847, page 23.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

the Niagara District, and A. K. Scholfield, Esquire, an experienced Councillor and sometimes Acting Superintendent in the same District,) on the Draft of Bill which I herewith submit, and they fully concur with me in the expediency of its provisions, and that changes in the provisions of the existing School Law would be attended with great inconvenience and injury to the interests of Common Schools.

First Section. The object of the first Section of the accompanying Draft of Bill is to give Boards of Trustees in Cities and Towns the same power to impose and collect rate-bills which the law confers upon Trustees of Common Schools in the rural districts. It is known that the only means provided by 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 19, to raise the salaries of Teachers in Cities and Towns, is by assessment imposed by the Councils or Boards of Police—securing to all children of School age the privilege and right of attending School without any further burden or hinderance of rate-bills. The attendance of pupils at the Common Schools in the several Cities and Towns in Upper Canada, since the introduction of this Act, is from one-third to one-half more than it was before; but notwithstanding this increase of pupils in the Common Schools of the City of Toronto (as well as in other Cities and Towns) during the first-half of the current year, the Council has closed the Schools—refusing to provide for their support upon the principle of Free Schools during the second-half of the year. I am not aware of any other instance of a City or Town Council or Board of Police in Upper Canada having adopted such a course.

Though I am convinced of the equity, the patriotism, and the great importance of the Free School System, and am perfectly satisfied that it will ultimately obtain in all our Cities, Towns, and Districts; yet I have not desired other than its *voluntary* introduction in any District, City or Town. On referring to my communication to the Provincial Secretary of March 27th, 1847, enclosing the *original* Draft of the Act 10th and 11th Victoria, Chapter 19, it will be found that I proposed investing the Boards of Trustees for Cities and Incorporated Towns with the same power which I propose in the accompanying Draft of Bill—that each Council or Board of Police might exercise its own discretion as to raising a part or the whole of the Teachers' salaries by assessment, and leaving a part or none to be raised by rate-bill imposed by the Trustees on the parents of children attending School. In the *third* Clause of the *fifth* Section of that *original* Draft of Bill, it was proposed to empower the Board of Trustees, amongst other things, "to impose any additional Rate-bill which they may judge expedient for paying the salaries of School Teachers, for furnishing the School or Schools under their charge with suitable apparatus and books, and for repairing, and warming, and keeping in order the School house or School houses in their possession, and to employ the necessary means for collecting the same." But the Attorney General being impressed with myself of the importance of the Free School System, and being of opinion, that as the *Eighth* Section of the Bill invested the Council or Board of Police of each City and Town with power to do the same thing, it was not desirable to invest the Board of Trustees with like power; and the clause above quoted, was altered as follows—(as it exists in the printed Act,) "to prepare from time to time, and lay before the Corporation of such City or Town, an estimate of the sum or sums which they may deem expedient for paying the salaries of School Teachers," &c. &c. I regret exceedingly the alteration in this Clause of the original Draft of the City and Town School Act; and I propose by the *First Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill to restore virtually the original Clause. There

will then be the same discretion in Cities and Towns to adopt either the Free School, or the Rate-bill System as now exists in Districts; and should the *First Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill become law, in connexion with the existing Act; every City and Town can establish what kind of Schools they may think proper and support them in any way they please—the law only providing those guards which are essential to a Public System of Elementary Instruction.

The *Second Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill proposes to give all Trustees of Common Schools power to do what I sought to get them empowered to do when I submitted, (on the 3rd March, 1846,) the original Draft of the Act, 9th Victoria, Chapter 20. In the *sixth* Clause of the *Twenty-sixth* Section of the original Draft of that Act, I proposed to empower Trustees, if they thought it expedient, to "cause the rate-bill to be made on all the inhabitants of their School Section according to the valuation of property, as expressed in the Township Assessor's Roll, who shall allow any one of the Trustees, or their authorized Collector of each School Section in his Township, to make a copy of such Roll so far as it relates to such School Section respectively." I have been repeatedly assured in various Districts that had this Clause become law, great inconveniences to Trustees, and great hindrances to the efficiency of the Schools and the attendance of children, would have been prevented. The *Second Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill proposes to invest Trustees with this discretionary power. Should it become law, Trustees will have the option of four different methods of raising the salary of their Teacher—namely, by voluntary subscription,—by Rate-bill on parents sending children to the School,—by imposing a Rate-bill on all their constituents according to property,—or by applying to their Council to do so. I cannot see any objection to giving such discretion. The best method of supporting the Schools will ultimately obtain, and all others will be abandoned. But if you attempt to *force* even the best method upon any School division, you excite prejudice and rouse resistance against it, and do more harm than good. You likewise embarrass and discourage the adoption of the best means of supporting Schools when you impose obstacles in the way of their attainment. This is the case when Trustees are prevented from adopting the *free system* of supporting their School *without applying to the District Council* for a special assessment for that purpose. Making such applications is attended with a good deal of trouble and delay, and sometimes disappointment; for a single selfish individual, who may happen to be a party friend and supporter of the Township Councillor, can often defeat, in the District Council, the application and arrangements of any corporation of responsible Trustees in his Township. This has been already done in several instances in different Districts; and Trustees, sooner than incur so much trouble and difficulty, have allowed their Schools to drag on in the old way. If a Council consisting of one or two elected Councillors from each Township, can impose assessments upon the whole District for any District purposes, without the interposition of the Provincial Legislature, I see not why three elected Trustees for each School Section should not be invested with power to support the School of their own Section in their own way, without the interposition of the District Council. The majority of the School electors in a School Section, will elect Trustees who will carry into effect their own wishes as to the mode of supporting their School. Thus public opinion in each School Section will directly operate on the interests of the School; and the very discussion of such questions by the people in each School division will tend to waken attention to the importance of Common School Education, and promote its extension. Then, on the other hand, no evil or inconvenience can

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

arise from leaving to the Municipal Council its present power as to separate School Section assessment, as it will never be exercised unless desired by Trustees themselves. It will be observed that I do not propose to give Trustees power to impose Rate-bills for the *building of School-houses*, or the *purchasing of School premises*. These belong to the *Council*; and to the Council alone, therefore, is confided the power of providing the means of procuring or erecting them.

On the evils of the present Rate-bill system, arising from the insufficient powers of Trustees, I need not here remark. They are evils which I have, from the beginning, sought to remedy; and for convenient reference, should any Member of the Government wish to ascertain the character and extent of these evils, I subjoin in the Appendix, Nos. 6 and 7, my remarks accompanying the former Drafts of Bills. The too limited powers of Trustees to provide for the necessary repairs and furniture of School-houses and salaries of Teachers, has occasioned more dissatisfaction and embarrassment in the operations of the School system than any other subject whatever. I refer to the documents Nos. 6 and 7 in the Appendix for a full view of the inefficiency and injustice to Trustees of the present system.

The *Third Section* of the accompanying Draft of Bill proposes to enable Trustees to provide the necessary text-books and apparatus requisite for their School. It is found that the *fourth* and *fifth* clauses of the *Twenty-seventh* Section of the Common School Act is not sufficiently full and explicit on this point. The power I here propose to give Trustees is possessed by all Trustees and School Committees in the neighbouring States. The *tenth* clause of the *Twenty-seventh* Section of the Act empowers Trustees to select the books for their School; but if they are not empowered to procure them also, any parent, who may refuse to do so, can defeat the object contemplated by the selection of an uniform series of text-books, and prevent the classification of pupils in the School. The obvious necessity and importance of the proposed Section will supersede the necessity of any further remarks upon it. It will be seen that this Section has no reference to School *Libraries*, but only to *books and apparatus "for the use of pupils in the School."*

The *Fourth Section* proposes to provide for the admission of pupils over sixteen years of age to the Common Schools, upon the same terms and under the same regulations as children of legal school age. The law defines the school age to be from 5 to 16 years. The law of the State of New York does the same; and such a definition and limitation are requisite where school population is made the basis of distributing the School Fund. But I think no such limitation is required as to the *attendance* of pupils at the School. Much inconvenience and many disputes have arisen from the limitation of the law as it now stands. It is justly said that if a farmer does not teach his sons to work on the farm before they are sixteen years of age, they will become averse to work, and never make good farmers. But children cannot acquire a proper education before they are sixteen years of age without constant attendance at School. There is also comparatively little for many farmers' sons to do in the winter, especially since the introduction of threshing and other labour-saving machines; so that not a few farmers' sons get the greater part of the education by going to school in winter after they are sixteen years of age. It appears to me inexpedient, as well as injurious, to throw obstacles in the way of young persons attending the Common Schools as long as they please. I think that facilities should rather be afforded them for doing so. I have had many requests to get the law amended in this respect.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

The *Fifth Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill is intended to secure to the inhabitants of each School Section full information annually respecting all their School affairs, as well as an account of the expenditure of their School moneys. At the present time there is no way of making Trustees account for the School moneys of the Section, or of enabling them to vindicate themselves from unjust accusations. Complaints have been made to this Office of Trustees misapplying moneys which had been raised for the building or repairs of School houses. It has been said that Trustees have assumed the work of building or repairing a School house, and then paid themselves extravagantly for so doing. The law of the State of New York requires Trustees to account to their *successors*, and authorizes such successors to prosecute their predecessors for School moneys not accounted for. But this supposes changes in the persons of Trustees, and appears to me to be attended with great delays and inconveniences. I think the method proposed in the *Fifth Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill will be found simple, efficient, and popular. The proposed mode of having the Trustees' Annual Report read at the Annual School meeting obtains in the State of Massachusetts with the happiest effects. And if Trustees are improperly accused by any individual respecting their mode of expending School moneys, they can request the annual meeting to appoint a person, in connexion with one of their own selection, to examine their accounts. Such an *exposé* of all the financial and statistical affairs of each School Section at the annual meeting, cannot fail to give additional importance to such meeting, and be the means of eliciting and diffusing much useful information, and exciting much additional interest, on the subject of Common Schools. Thus, in connexion with the increased powers of Trustees in respect to financial matters, it is proposed to afford increased facilities for securing to their constituents an annual account of the exercise of those powers.

In the *Sixth Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill, it is proposed to guard against false reports and false returns. As the School Fund is distributed to the several School Sections in proportion to School population or School attendance, there is a *pecuniary* temptation for Trustees and Teachers to exaggerate in their reports or returns. By the School Law of the State of New York the penalty for any such false report or false return is \$25, and punishment for misdemeanor. There, also, every report and every return and account, must be verified on *oath before a Magistrate*. But I do not like such multiplication of oaths; nor do I think it is an efficient remedy for the evil—which I fear is not an imaginary one. Besides it would be exceedingly troublesome for Trustees to go before a Magistrate to certify on oath every School Report or account which they might transmit to the District Superintendent or Council. I think the proposed remedy will be sufficient; and as any person can complain in case of such false report or return, the inhabitants of neighbouring Sections will be a check upon each other in respect to exaggerated returns.— Thus much in relation to Trustees.

In the *Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth* Sections of the annexed Draft of Bill, I propose to give some additional powers to *District Councils*.

The *Seventh Section* proposes to authorize the appointment of a second Superintendent of Common Schools in any District in which there are more than 150 Schools. A similar provision in respect to Counties was incorporated into the School Law of the State of New York in 1844. I proposed the same Section in the original Draft of last year's School Bill. It passed the House of Assembly, but was inconsiderately

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

omitted by the Legislative Council. In both the Home and London Districts, only two-thirds of the Schools were visited during the last year; and I have heard of Schools in the Home District which have not been visited by the District Superintendent for two years. The reason assigned is, that the District is too large for one man to visit all the Schools, and attend to the other duties of a District Superintendent. In the State of New York, a *Summer* and *Winter* visitation of the Schools is required, and a report of each. I do not propose to make it *imperative* upon a District Council to appoint a second District Superintendent in the cases referred to, but to invest it with discretionary power to do so.

The *Eighth Section* provides for what I have intimated in my Annual Report, under the head of "Certificates of qualifications to School Teachers," is a desideratum in the School Law—an uniform and efficient method of examining and classifying Teachers. Formerly Certificates of qualification were given by both District and Township Superintendents. On doing away with the office of Township Superintendent, it did not appear desirable to place the standing of all the Teachers in each District in the hands of a single individual—the District Superintendent—who sometimes had differences with them on financial grounds; and it would also appear a great inconvenience to Teachers. It was therefore proposed to authorize any two School Visitors to give a special certificate to a Teacher for one School and for one year. But I stated that this arrangement was but a transition-step from an inefficient and defective system to a better one, which I should propose as soon as the work of Common Schools would get a little more advanced. In various Districts during my tour twelve months since, I stated these views and indicated the plan which is embodied in the *Eighth Section*—namely, the appointment of a Board of Examiners by each District Council, the District Superintendent being Chairman and convener. My Annual Report shows that, comparatively, a very small number of Teachers get certificates of qualifications from Visitors—a fact which can now be adduced to show the inexpediency of continuing the practice. The proposed plan will relieve the District Superintendent from much personal responsibility, and prevent certificates from being given, as is often the case, upon the ground of pity to the applicant who begs for it as the only means of subsistence. It will be a great saving of time to the District Superintendent, as he will have to devote only four or eight days in a year to examining and giving certificates of qualifications to Teachers; whereas now he is liable to be called upon every week day in a year by individual candidates for that purpose. And some Superintendents in large Districts assign this fact as a reason for not visiting the Schools more—though I have advised that public notice should be given by the District Superintendent, that only on certain days of each month he would be at home to examine and pay Teachers. The proposed plan will have a salutary influence upon Teachers, and prompt them to improvement—when they have to meet upon a common ground and in one place with others, and be judged according to their merits by a common standard. It will also afford the means of carrying into beneficial operation the *Forty-first Section* of the Common School Act, which requires the three-fold classification of Teachers according to a Programme which shall be prepared by the Superintendent of Schools with the concurrence of the Board of Education and under the sanction of the Governor General in Council. Such a Programme for the Examination and Classification of Teachers I shall be prepared to submit on the *Eighth Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill becoming law. In accordance with such a Programme, first-rate Teachers would occupy their proper place of

distinction, and the profession would be gradually sifted of incompetent members, and be elevated in character, respectability, and efficiency—becoming both a means and indication of the advancement of society. The proposed Section allows a whole year for carrying this important improvement into effect in each District, after the appointment of the Board of Examiners.

The *Ninth Section*,—authorizing each District Council to establish one or more Schools for the children of coloured people—is submitted with extreme pain and regret. I had hoped that the Act authorizing different kinds of Schools in Cities and Incorporated Towns would, to a great extent, meet the case of this class of our fellow-subjects; but I was surprised to find, during my tour last autumn to the Western District, (where there is a large number of coloured people,) there was not a single one in any of the Incorporated Towns. These people are taxed for the support of Common Schools as are others; yet are their children excluded from the Schools. I have exerted all the power that I possessed, and employed all the persuasion I could command, but the prejudices and feelings of the people are stronger than law. In the Western District there happened to be nearly £200 balances of School moneys of previous years in the hands of the District Superintendent; and under the authority of the *13th Section*, clause 9, of the School Act, I requested the District Superintendent to aid the Schools of the coloured people according to their population, so as to place them on an equal footing with their white neighbours. I have done the same in other Districts when appealed to. But this is a contingent and imperfect mode of doing justice to the coloured people. I therefore propose the *Ninth Section* of the annexed Draft of Bill to meet their case.

The *Tenth Section* proposes to invest, in explicit terms, each District Council with power to decide as to the sites of School houses. In cases of complaint or appeal to this Office relative to sites of School houses, I have invariably referred them to the District Council within the jurisdiction of which the parties concerned resided—stating my belief that the Council was the proper tribunal to decide on such cases. Nevertheless, as the Act is not explicit on this point, I propose the *Tenth Section*.

The *Eleventh Section* proposes the repeal of the clause of the Common School Act which prohibits the giving Certificates of qualification to aliens. I have in my Special Report of June, 1847, intimated my doubt as to the necessity or beneficial operation of this clause of the Act. From what I learned during my tour last autumn, I believe the effect of this clause is injurious. It has, in many instances prevented the employment of good Teachers, and necessitated the employment of very inferior ones. In most cases it is of no consequence; and in the cases where it is of practical importance, I think the matter may be safely left to the local School authorities. This is the only repeal Section which I have to propose.

The *Twelfth Section* proposes giving a discretionary power for the distribution of the School Fund in each District to the several Schools according to attendance, instead of according to School population. The Bathurst District Council has strongly advocated attendance as the basis of distributing the District School Fund. As population within certain ages has been invariably adopted in all the popular School Laws with which I have met, as the basis of distributing the local School Fund of each County or Town, as well as the State or National Fund to the several Municipal localities, I hesitated in proposing any other until within a few months since, when I received the last Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, in which I find the distribution of the

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

School Fund recommended to the Legislature with a force of argument which, I think, cannot be resisted. I find experienced persons whom I have consulted of the same opinion. I find on examination, that in many large School Sections, the attendance of pupils is often not larger than in small ones. Distributing the School Fund according to *attendance* will therefore be favorable to small Sections. I find also that the attendance of pupils in new and poor rural Sections and Townships is larger in proportion to the whole School population, than in older Townships and Cities or Towns. The adoption of the proposed principle of distribution, will therefore be favorable to the newer and poorer sections of the country. This is the result of a most extended inquiry into the statistics of School *attendance* as compared with School *population* in the State of Massachusetts; and the Secretary of the State Board of Education concludes his argument on this point with the following impressive remarks:—

“It is most obvious, then, that an apportionment of the income of the School Fund, according to the average attendance of children upon the School—taking the mean of attendance for both Summer and Winter Schools—would conduce greatly to the benefit of the smaller, the more agricultural, and the more sparsely populated Towns. It would distribute the bounty of the State on the principle of helping those who help themselves. It would confer the benefit of the income on the children who attend the public Schools, instead of bestowing it in behalf of children who attend Academies and private Schools, and never enter Public Schools at all; and thus it would give a practical answer to the pertinent question why money should be given to those who disclaim to use it. And, lastly, it would be a new argument of great weight in many minds in favor of a more uniform attendance upon School; because, the detention from School of any child who ought to be in it, would diminish the Town's share of the income, and thus inflict palpable injustice, not only on the absentee, but on all the other children in the Town.”

The *Thirteenth Section* proposes a small provision for commencing the establishment of Common School Libraries. I propose to do so on the same principle and in the same manner with that which has been so extensively and so successfully adopted in the neighbouring States—except that the regulations for this purpose are *there* made by the sole authority of the State Superintendent of Schools, whereas I propose that *here* such regulations shall be sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

On the importance of such a provision, I need not say a word. On this Section becoming law, I shall soon be prepared to submit a draft of the requisite regulations for carrying it into effect, and also to suggest means by which a selection of suitable books may be made and procured from England, and the School Libraries of the States of Massachusetts and New York, and submitted to the consideration of the Board of Education, and then the modes of procuring at the lowest prices, for any part of Upper Canada, the books which the Board may sanction for Common School Libraries.

The *Fourteenth and last Section* proposes to provide for the holding of Teachers' Institutes in the several Districts—temporary associations of Teachers which have long been held in Germany, and which have, during the last three or four years, been introduced with great success in the States of New England and New York. At these associations, daily Lectures are delivered by persons previously appointed, modes of instruction explained and exemplified, and the various means of improving the teaching, discipline, and efficiency of the Schools considered. I

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

propose the same amount to each District in which one or more of the Institutes may be held, as has been granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts for each Institute in that State. This aid is not authorized unless “reasonable assurance” is given that “a number not less than seventy Teachers of Common Schools will attend.” But in our rules and regulations for holding these Institutes, the minimum number of Teachers promising to attend may be fixed at forty or fifty. The Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education says:—“Our law restricts the expenditure of each Institute to the sum of two hundred dollars. In some cases where the place of meeting has been remote, and where, in addition to the cost of Teachers, Lecturers, rooms, fuel, attendance, and so forth, I have been obliged to procure some indispensable apparatus, the actual expense has exceeded the amount of appropriation.” The Massachusetts Board of Education, in their Report for 1846, remarks:—

“A most beneficial effect has resulted from the enactment of the law of the last political year, providing for the establishment of Teachers' Institutes. The great object aimed at was, of course, the improvement of Teachers in qualification for their work, and all which could have been expected from the instruction of so limited a number of Teachers, for so short a period of time, has been fully accomplished. But they have produced a still more general effect. The assemblage of a large number of Teachers in a single Town, for a period of ten days, their assiduous devotion to the means provided for their improvement in the art of teaching, and the influence of those friends of popular education who have devoted time and labour to the instruction of the Teachers assembled, have given an important impulse to the people of the respective Towns where the Institutes were held, and made them zealous coadjutors in the work of education.

“In some cases the full benefit of the new means of instruction was not realized by those for whose improvement the liberal appropriation was made by the Legislature. This is the first year, during which Teachers' Institutes have been held in Massachusetts, under the patronage of the State; and perhaps it was not to be expected that the community should, at once, become acquainted with all the terms and conditions on which they were established, and with the observances and regulations essential to their highest utility. But all mistakes, arising from the novelty of the institutions will doubtless be rectified by time and further opportunities for information.”

The Secretary of that Board, in his Report for last year, observes:—“Teachers' Institutes have now been held in Massachusetts for three successive years,—their expenses have been defrayed, the first year, by the gift of one thousand dollars, made by a well-known friend of education; and the last two years, by an appropriation from the State Treasury. They are found to fulfil their promises of utility. They are now held not only in New York and New England, but in all parts of the country where Common School Education is perceptibly advancing.”

I had prepared two more Sections—the one providing for the payment of School moneys to the District Treasurer instead of the District Superintendent, and the other providing for the collecting and paying of District Council School assessments after the 1st of January 1850, between the first of January and the first of July of each year, and the payment of the Legislative Grant on the 15th December, (the order of providing for the two parts of the School Fund observed in the State of New York, and which secures the punctual payment of the School Fund to Teachers, and completeness in the financial report and payments of each year,) but, on consulting the gentlemen to

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

whom I have referred at the commencement of this communication, I have found that some difficulty and dissatisfaction might attend the introduction of such provisions, and I have therefore thought it advisable to make a longer trial under the present provisions of the School Law in order to secure punctuality and efficiency in this vital part of the Educational System.

It is not possible, within any tolerable limits, to explain satisfactorily in writing the reasons and working of the several provisions of a School Bill. Should any further information be required on any of the Sections of the annexed Bill, or on any matter relating to the

law or system of Common Schools in Upper Canada, I shall be happy to furnish it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) E. RYERSON.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Secretary of the Province,
Montreal.

[Note. The Draft of Bill referred to in the foregoing communication is included in the final Draft of Bill submitted on the 23rd of February, 1849. See the following communication under that date.]

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—(1.) Office of District Superintendent of Common Schools. (2.) Difficulties and Salaries of District Superintendents.
- No. 2.—Powers of the State and Chief Superintendents of Schools in the United States and in Upper Canada compared.
- No. 3.—Boards of Education in different countries—their Origin, Constitution, and Objects.
- No. 4.—Copy of the Memorial of the Municipal Council of the Gore District to the Legislature, on the subject of the Normal School and the School Act, 9th Vict., ch. 20,—dated the 10th November, 1847.
- No. 5.—Copy of the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Colborne District, in reply to the foregoing Memorial of the Gore District Municipal Council, to the Legislative Assembly, on the subject of Common School Education,—dated the 8th of February, 1848.
- No. 6.—Copy of the Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Secretary of the Province, expounding and recommending the original Draft of the Common School Act, 9th Vict., ch. 20,—transmitted the 3rd of March, 1846.
- No. 7.—Copy of the Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Secretary of the Province, expounding and recommending the original Draft of the Common School Amendment Act, (relating to Cities and Towns, &c.,) 10th and 11th Vict., ch. 19,—transmitted the 27th of March, 1847.
- No. 8.—Copy of a Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Secretary of the Province, submitting the means of carrying into effect the 10th clause of the 2nd Section of the Common School Act, 9th Vict., ch. 20, which requires the Chief Superintendent of Schools “To employ all lawful means in his power to collect and diffuse information on the subject of Education generally among the People of Upper Canada,” by the agency of a Journal of Education, and official visits by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to the several Counties of Upper Canada,—dated the 29th of December, 1846.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

(From the "Journal of Education for Upper Canada,"—Volume 1, pp. 29-31.)

(1.) OFFICE OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The necessity and importance of this office has not for a moment been doubted by the framers of the last two School Acts for Upper Canada; nor by any person versed in systems of public instruction in any country. It is a matter of course in Great Britain, France, and Germany. The office in Upper Canada was borrowed from the New-York School system. The system of Common Schools in the State of New-York was formerly conducted under the local supervision of Town Commissioners and Inspectors; but the system proved most inefficient, until 1841, when these local offices were abolished and the office of County (identical with our District) Superintendent was created. Dr. Potter, in his Prize Essay, *The School and School-master*, (pp. 262-3), observes,—“It was to supply this lamentable deficiency on the part of trustees, town inspectors, and parents, that the office of *County Superintendent* was created. The creation of this office seemed to be loudly called for from all parts of the State. The law is framed nearly on the model of that which is considered the best law for securing School inspection that the world has yet seen, [that of Holland;] and it is regarded now, by the most enlightened friends of popular instruction throughout the country, and, I may add, throughout the world, as *the one measure*, without which our system must have remained comparatively inert; but with which, it must, if properly sustained, rise to excellence and cover itself with honour.” But, during the last few months, some persons in Upper Canada—who have probably never investigated the subject—have formed quite a different opinion from Dr. Potter and his fellow-citizens. Of course, the utility of the office depends entirely upon the ability and diligence with which its duties are discharged. Where the incumbent of the office is incompetent or inactive, the whole system within his jurisdiction (with some rare exceptions) will remain stationary, or retrograde. He is the mainspring of the system in his District. In illustration of the importance of this office, and of the great usefulness of which it is susceptible, it will be sufficient to quote two paragraphs from the Report (pp. 17, 18, 19,) of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of New-York in 1844—the first paragraph describing the condition and character of the Common Schools in that State before the creation of the office of County or District Superintendent, and the second showing the early results of the labours of that office:—

“Up to the year 1841, the only class of officers whose special duty it was to visit and inspect the schools, and to provide a suitable body of teachers for their instruction, were the commissioners and inspectors of Common Schools. In what manner these important and responsible duties were discharged by them, has already been submitted to the Legislature, in previous reports from this Department. Incompetent teachers were permitted to take charge of a *great majority of the Schools*, under the official sanction of certificates of qualification, granted fre-

quently without any previous knowledge of their character or attainments; and the visitations required by law were seldom, and in a majority of instances, never made. Trustees of districts contented themselves with discharging the duties specifically imposed upon them by law; and after having contracted with a teacher at the lowest prices they could obtain, and made the requisite arrangements for continuing the School for a length of time sufficient to enable their district to secure its proportionate share of public money, they rarely felt themselves called upon to investigate the condition of the School itself; and the *inhabitants of districts* conceived their duty discharged by sending their children, when convenient, to the School, and punctually paying their quota of the tax list or rate bill, when called upon for that purpose. No opportunity was afforded for comparing the condition of the School with that of others, near or remote; and each teacher, for the brief period, embraced in his contract with the district, without supervision, encouragement, or advice, daily passed through a tedious and monotonous routine of unintelligible, and consequently, uninteresting exercises. After an interval of three or four months, another teacher was employed, and the same process repeated, with such variations only as resulted from the substitution of one impracticable method of instruction for another. The profession of the teacher became, too often not without cause, disreputable—the School-house a by-word of repulsion—and the district School synonymous with all that was vulgar, low, immoral, and degrading. The repeated and concurring testimony of individuals and public officers, and the observation and experience of all who have had the means of knowing the condition of these schools, in the greater portion of the districts of the State, will corroborate the truth of the picture here reluctantly drawn. That there has not been a gradual and steady improvement in their condition, notwithstanding the obstacles they have been compelled to encounter, it would be equally unjust and untrue to assert: but under the disadvantages inseparable from an almost total absence of public or private supervision, that thorough and complete elementary education, which it was the policy and design of our system of public instruction to secure to every child of the State, has been almost universally withheld. But we may congratulate ourselves upon the accession of a new order of things, in relation to the workings of our system.”

“The reports of the several County Superintendents which are herewith transmitted, exhibit unequivocal evidence of efficient exertions on their part, in the performance of the responsible duties assigned them by law, and by the instructions of this Department. To their efforts is to be attributed, to a very great extent, the revolution in public sentiment, by which the District School, from being the object of general aversion and reproach, begins to attract the attention and regard of all. To their enlightened labours for the elevation and advancement of these elementary institutions, we owe it in a great measure, that new and improved modes of teaching, of government, and of discipline, have succeeded in a very large proportion of the districts, to those which have hitherto prevailed; that a higher grade of qualifications for teachers has been almost uni-

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

versally required; that parents have been induced to visit and take an interest in the Schools; that private and select Schools have been to a considerable extent discountenanced, and the entire energies of the inhabitants of districts concentrated on the District School; and that the importance, the capabilities, and extended means of usefulness of these nurseries of knowledge and virtue, are beginning to be adequately appreciated in nearly every section of the State. Collectively considered, these officers have well vindicated the confidence reposed in them by the legislature and the people, and justified the anticipations of the friends of education."

No. 1—(Continued.)

(From the "Journal of Education for Upper Canada."—Volume 1, pp. 153-156.)

(2.) DIFFICULTIES AND SALARIES OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

In previous numbers of this Journal we have remarked upon the duties and responsibilities of District Superintendents; we will now make some observations on their difficulties and salaries.

When the rare qualifications appropriate to the office of a District Superintendent are portrayed, and when the importance and advantage of his attending with sleepless vigilance to each of his varied duties is insisted upon, it is just and proper also to take into consideration the difficulties of his situation, and the remuneration necessary to secure his required and expected efficiency.

The mode of his appointment and the tenure of his office are not unfrequently a source and occasion of embarrassment to a District Superintendent. He is appointed and holds his office by the suffrages of an elective body; and the persons at whose pleasure he retains his office constitute a portion of those among whom he is to discharge his duties impartially and energetically, according to the regulations provided by law, "without fear, favour, or affection." It happens sometimes that some of the Councillors who appoint the District Superintendent to office are Trustees of Schools, and parties in matters respecting which he is called upon to decide. We have been informed of instances in which a District Superintendent has been threatened in regard both to his salary and office with the fullest exercise of a Councillor's opposition and influence, in case he (the Superintendent) should not support the claims or recommendations of such Councillor. We trust such instances are few; but it is very natural that they should, on some occasions, occur among three or four hundred persons, each of whom has a direct or indirect interest in some School Section. It has also happened in several instances that the constituents of a Councillor (those to whom he is under obligations for his election, and by whose support he hopes to be elected again) invoke his interposition with the District Superintendent to attain School money without fulfilling the conditions of the School law. It is too much to suppose that a Councillor should not in some instances yield to the solicitations of a constituent and neighbour rather than to the requirements of the School law, especially in the infancy of the School System. The Superintendent is thus placed between obligations of duty on the one side, and the wishes and influence of one or more persons on whose votes his continuance in office and his salary may depend. Other administrators of the law are accountable to the government, which in its turn is responsible to the country at large, through its Representatives in the Legislature; but District Superintendents being elected to office by local elective bodies, are liable to be affected by local circumstances,

as well as those by whom they are chosen. Individual prejudice and sectional interest may sometimes come in contact with the intentions of the Legislature, and the requirements of the law, and the District Superintendent acting in his judicial capacity of deciding between parties, or on questions affecting parties, finds himself in a different position from that of the District Judge in the performance of kindred duties.

We advert to this peculiar and delicate position of District Superintendents, to impress upon all Councillors the importance of insuring to each District Superintendent that independence of action which every Executor of the law should possess in the performance of his official duties—that the law is to be his guide even in matters in which their own personal feelings and interests may be involved. A District Superintendent, who, from his standing, qualifications, ability, and experience, is looked up to by the Council as well as by the inhabitants generally, will be beyond the influence of any personal or local opposition. But such fortunate examples—fortunate for all parties—are rather exceptions, than the general rule. It is all-important, therefore, that the District Councils, having made the best possible selection for the office of District Superintendent, should enable him to feel that he has nothing to fear as long as he performs his duties efficiently *according to law*.

But the most onerous part of a District Superintendent's duties is, to visit the Schools throughout his District. He can prescribe certain days or weeks of certain months for the *payment* of teachers and the examination of candidates; but the visitation of the schools is literally the work of the year. The excellent article in this number of our Journal, from the pen of the Head-Master of the Provincial Normal School, clearly shows both the *importance* and the *labour* of School-inspection; and we observe that several District Councils have strongly insisted upon it. The fatigues, exposures, industry, and qualifications required in the performance of this most essential part of a District Superintendent's duty—especially in new Districts or settlements—cannot be easily appreciated. He must be upon the road, with a horse or conveyance of his own, during the greater part of the year. This involves no small item of expense—an expense from which most public officers are exempt, as they are not compelled to travel. Probably none will doubt that a District Superintendent's duties are much more onerous than those of a District Judge; nor will any doubt that his office is less important, or that it demands a lower order of varied qualifications. Why should, then, the salary of the one be so much less than that of the other? Can it be supposed that a District Superintendent can labour with heart and satisfaction, with energy and constancy, for a remuneration little more than sufficient for his horse-hire and travelling expenses—a remuneration less than that of many clerks or book-keepers in a merchant's shop? Can Councillors reasonably expect much and efficient service from a District Superintendent, if they refuse him a salary equal to that of a subordinate writing clerk in other public offices? It is gratifying to see Councillors alive to the importance of frequent and through school-visitations on the part of District Superintendents; but they should be equally liberal in encouraging Superintendents to do so by showing how highly they value such labours. It is quite unreasonable to suppose that the office of District Superintendent will be filled by men of proper qualifications and character for half the salary attached to other offices requiring lower qualifications and less labour. A cheap Superintendent, like a cheap School-master, is poor economy. The addition of £50 or £75 to the salary of a District Superintendent would not amount to a penny for each inhabitant of an ordinary District;

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

but it would be of no small importance to the comfort and labours of an individual, and to the character and efficiency of the most important educational office in a District.

No. 2.

(From the "Journal of Education for Upper Canada."—Volume 1, pp. 65-71.)

POWERS OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS
IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN UPPER CANADA.

The powers of the Executive Government in administering the Common School System of Upper Canada, is a subject which has elicited some discussion; and from its great importance, and the apparent absence of any general information respecting it, even on the part of those who have spoken most confidently, we deem it advisable to consider the foundation and extent of those powers, and compare them with the powers possessed and exercised by the executive authorities of other popular governments from which our School laws have been derived.

Before proceeding in this inquiry, we beg to make two preliminary remarks. The first is, that *forms of government, and systems of education*, ought not to be confounded. The systems of elementary instruction in Prussia and Switzerland are substantially the same, though no two forms of government can differ more widely than the democracy of Switzerland from the despotism of Prussia. Thus may a system of instruction be borrowed from a country without adopting in any respect the political principles peculiar to its form of government. This remark furnishes an answer to two classes of objectors; to those who have objected to our School system because it in part exists under despotic monarchies, and to those who have objected to it because it has been chiefly adopted from democratic republics. The objection is in both respects fallacious, though it has been the theme of much thoughtless writing.

A second preliminary remark is, that there can be no provincial or state system of elementary education, unless it is *one* throughout the Province or State. To be one, there must be one central or governmental authority to direct its general operations. The fundamental object of what is called responsible government, is to stamp the public mind of a country upon the government in its composition, and in all its legislative and administrative acts, even in the smallest municipal divisions of the country. Each local officer and each local body ought to be subordinate to that Executive power which represents the voice of the whole country. This principle is common to both a republic and a free constitutional monarchy—only under the former, the people elect the Head of the Executive, while under the latter, they control the appointments of the advisers of the Executive authority.

The question now is, whether our School law invests the Government, through the Superintendent of Schools, with too much power in the administration of a public system of Common Schools? The plainest and most satisfactory method of answering this question, is to refer to the power with which the Executive Government, (through the Superintendent of Common Schools) is invested in the State of New York—from which our School law is derived—and the citizens of which are opposed to giving the Government any more authority than is absolutely necessary for the administration of the law. This part of the New York State system is thus summarily stated in "A Digest of the Common School System of the

State of New York," compiled and published in 1844, by S. S. Randall, Esquire, General Deputy Superintendent:—

"At the head of the whole system—controlling, regulating, and giving life and efficiency to all its parts, is the State Superintendent. He apportions the public money among the several counties and towns; distributes the laws, instructions, decisions, forms, &c., through the agency of the County and Town Superintendents, to the several districts—is the ultimate tribunal for the decision of all controversies arising under any of the laws relating to Common Schools—keeps up a constant correspondence with the several officers connected with the administration of the system in all its parts, as well as with the inhabitants of the several districts; exercises a liberal discretionary power, on equitable principles, in all cases of inadvertent, unintentional, or accidental omissions to comply with the strict requisitions of the law; reports annually to the Legislature the condition, prospects, resources, and capabilities of the Common Schools, the management of the School Fund, and such suggestions for the improvement of the system as may occur to him; and vigilantly watches over, encourages, sustains, and expands to its utmost practicable limit the vast system of Common School Education throughout the State." (p. 80.)

The above extract shews that the duties of General Superintendent in the State of New York and in Upper Canada are similar, while his powers are more extensive and absolute there than here. The State School Fund is apportioned upon the same population basis there as here, and upon the same conditions,—except that the County Boards there are *required* to do what our District Councils are *authorized* to do, in respect to raising an amount by assessment equal to that apportioned by the State Superintendent.

On the subject of *forms* and regulations respecting which much has been written, the following is the New-York State Law:—

"The Superintendent shall prepare suitable *forms* and *regulations* for making all *reports*, and *conducting* all *necessary proceedings*, under this Act, and shall cause the same, with *such instructions* as he shall deem *necessary and proper*, for the better organization and government of Common Schools, to be transmitted to the officers required to execute the provisions of this Act throughout the State."—(Passed in 1812, and still unrepealed and unmodified, after the experience of more than thirty years.)

Such being the authority of the State Superintendent in respect to the rules for the organization and government of the Schools, it may be asked whether the several "officers required to execute the provisions of the law," are obliged to act in accordance with the instructions and regulations of the Superintendent? These officers are chiefly the County and Town Superintendents and the Trustees. In regard to the County (our District) Superintendents, the law is as follows:—

"The County Superintendents shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the Superintendent shall from time to time prescribe; and appeals from their acts and decisions may be made to him in the same manner, and with the like effect, as in cases now provided by law; and they shall make reports annually to the Superintendent at such times as shall be appointed by him, which shall be the same as are now required to be made by County Clerks, with such additional information as he shall require."—(Passed in 1843.)

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

In respect to Town Superintendents and Trustees, the provisions of the New-York State School Law are the following:—

“Town Superintendents of Common Schools, and Trustees, and Clerks, wilfully neglecting to make any report, or to perform any other duty required by law, or by regulations or decisions made under the authority of any statute, shall severally forfeit to their town, or to their district, as the case may be, for the use of the Common Schools therein, the sum of ten dollars for each such neglect or refusal; which penalty shall be sued for and collected by the Supervisor of the town, and paid over to the proper officers to be distributed for the benefit of the Common Schools in the town or district to which such penalty belongs; and when the share of School or Library money apportioned to any town or district, or School, or any portions thereof, or any money to which a town or district would have been entitled, shall be lost in consequence of any wilful neglect of official duty by any Town Superintendent of Common Schools, or Trustees, or Clerks of School Districts, the officers guilty of such neglect shall forfeit to the town or district the full amount, with interest, of the moneys so lost; and they shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of such forfeiture.”—(Passed in 1839, and modified in 1843.)

From this provision of the New-York State School Law, it is obvious that the moneys apportioned to a School Section may be forfeited by non-compliance with the requirements of the law, and that, in that case, the Trustees at fault are jointly and severally responsible for the moneys forfeited. It also appears that any Trustee who does not observe the instructions of the State Superintendent, or does not abide by any decision which he may make, is liable to a fine of ten dollars.

Such are the legal provisions for the efficiency and uniformity of the Common School System which the experience of thirty years has suggested to our American neighbours—provisions which give their Superintendent of Common Schools much more power than is conferred upon the Chief Superintendent in Upper Canada.

But this is not all. The Provincial Superintendent of Schools has no authority to recommend or reject a book from our Schools; all that he is authorized to do in that respect, is to discourage the use of unauthorized books; but the Superintendent of Schools in the State of New York can reject any book from the School Libraries that he pleases.

Again, it is enacted, in the School law of the State of New-York that,—

“No share of the public money shall hereafter be apportioned to any county in which a County Superintendent shall not have been appointed, unless by order of the Superintendent of Common Schools.”—(Passed in 1843.)

We may remind the reader that the Counties in the State of New York answer to our Districts, the Boards of Supervisors are analogous, in Common School affairs, to our District Councils, and the Clerks of such Boards are similar to our District Council Clerks. The following is the provision of their law as to the conditions of appropriating School money to a County:—

“It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in each county in this State, on the last day of December in each year, to transmit to the

Superintendent of Common Schools certified copies of all resolutions and proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, of which he is Clerk, passed or had during the preceding year, relating to the raising of any money for School or Library purposes, and to report particularly the amount of such money directed to be raised in each town of such County; and in case it shall not appear that the amount required by law to be raised for School and Library purposes has been directed to be raised during the year by the Board of Supervisors of any County, the Superintendent of Common Schools and the Comptroller may direct that the money appropriated by the State and apportioned to such County be withheld until the amount that may be deficient shall be raised; or that so much of the money apportioned to such County be paid to the Treasurer thereof, as shall be equal to the amount directed to be raised therein by the Supervisors of such County; and in such case the balance withheld shall be added to the principal of the Common School Fund.” (Passed in 1839.)

Then, as to the conditions of paying School moneys to Sections, the following is the provision of the New York State Law:—

“In making the apportionment of moneys among the several School Districts, no share shall be allotted to any District, or part of a District, from which no sufficient annual report shall have been received for the year ending on the last day of December immediately preceding the apportionment.”

“No moneys shall be apportioned and paid to any School District, or part of a District, unless it shall appear, by such report, that a School has been kept therein for at least four months during the year ending at the date of such report, by a qualified Teacher; that no other than a duly qualified Teacher had at any time during the year for more than one month been employed to teach School in said District; and that all moneys received during the year, have been applied to the payment of the compensation of such Teacher; and no portion of the Library money shall be apportioned or paid to any District, unless it shall appear by the last annual report of the Trustees, that the Library money received at the last preceding apportionment was duly expended according to law, on or before the first day of October subsequent to such apportionment.” (Passed in 1843.)*

* The School Fund of the State of Massachusetts is less than half the amount of School Grant in Upper Canada for each child of school age; but no city or town in that State is entitled to receive any part of it without complying with four conditions, much higher and more stringent than those required of any District or School Section in Upper Canada. The following is quoted from the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts, dated December, 1846, under the head of “Aids and Encouragements to Education.”

“The conditions, the performance of which entitles a city or town to a distributive share of the income of the fund, are the following:—

“1st. It must have raised by taxation, upon the polls and estates therein, for the payment of the wages and board of Teachers, and for fuel for the schools, a sum equal at least to one dollar and twenty-five cents for each person between the ages of 4 and 16 years, belonging to said city or town, on the 1st day of May. Statutes 1846, ch. 223, § 5.

“2nd. It must have ascertained, through the agency of the School Committee, as soon as practicable after the first day of May, and by their actual examination, or in such other way as they may direct, the number of persons belonging to said city or town, on said 1st day of May, between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and the said number must be certified by the oath of the Committee. The Committee must also certify under oath the amount of money which the town has raised by taxation, for the payment of the wages and board of the Teachers, and for fuel for the schools. lb. § 2. The certificates of the Committee must be signed and sworn to by a majority of the Committee.

“3rd. It must, by its School Committee, have answered all the inquiries and filled all the blanks, contained in the Blank Form

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

The following provision has been in force more than twenty years to prevent false Trustee reports :—

“ Every Trustee of a School District, or separate neighbourhood, who shall sign a false report to the Town Superintendent to apportion and pay to his District or neighbourhood, a larger sum than its just proportion of school moneys of the town, shall for each offence, forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.”

The following is the provision respecting the management of School District libraries :—

“ A set of general regulations respecting the preservation of School District Libraries, the delivery of them by Librarians and Trustees to their successors in office, the use of them by the inhabitants of the District, the number of volumes to be taken by any one person at any one time, or during any term, the periods of their return, the fines and penalties that may be imposed by the Trustees of such Libraries for not returning, losing or destroying any of the books therein, or for soiling, defacing, or injuring them, may be framed by the Superintendent of Common Schools, and printed copies thereof shall be furnished to each School District of the State; which regulations shall be obligatory upon all persons and officers having charge of such Libraries, or using and possessing any of the books thereof. Such fines may be recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the Trustees of any such Library, of the person on whom they are imposed, except such person be a minor; in which case they may be recovered of the parent or guardian of such minor, unless notice in writing shall have been given by such parent or guardian to the Trustees of such Library, that he will not be responsible for any books delivered to such minor. And persons with whom minors reside shall be liable in the same manner, and to the same extent, in cases where the parent of such minor does not reside in the district.” (Passed in 1843.)

On all the subjects above referred to, it will appear obvious to every one acquainted with the Canadian School Act, how much more extensive and efficient are the powers of the General Superintendent of Schools in the State of New-York than in Upper Canada. This is true in regard to several particulars, besides those above mentioned, as the following sections will show :—

“ The Superintendent of Common Schools may designate and appoint any one of the Clerks employed by him to be his General Deputy, who may perform all the duties of the Superintendent in case of his absence or a vacancy in his office.” (Passed in 1841).

“ The Superintendent of Common Schools may appoint such and so many persons as he shall from time to time deem necessary, to visit and examine into the condition of Common Schools in any county where such persons reside, and report to the Superintendent on all such matters relating to the condition of such schools, and the means of improving them, as he shall

of Inquiries prepared by the Board of Education, and transmitted by the Secretary of State. *Ib.* § 3.

“ 4th. The School Committee of said town or city must have made a detailed report of the condition of the several Public Schools, within their jurisdiction, which report must contain such statements and suggestions in relation to said schools as the Committees may deem necessary or proper in order to promote the interests thereof. This report must be read in open town meeting, at one of the annual meetings of the town, or, at the discretion of the Committee, be printed for the use of the inhabitants of the town. The original report must be deposited in the office of the Town Clerk, and a certified copy of it be transmitted by the Committee to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of April. *Ib.* § 4.”

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

prescribe; but no allowance or compensation shall be made to said visitors for such services.” (Passed in 1839.)

“ Any County Superintendent may be removed from office by the Superintendent of Common Schools, whenever in his judgment sufficient cause for such removal exists; and the vacancy thereby occasioned shall be supplied under his hand and official seal, until the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the county in which such vacancy exists. A copy of the order making such removal, specifying the causes thereof, shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to be by him laid before the Board at their first meeting thereafter.” (Passed in 1843.)

“ The Superintendent of Common Schools from year to year, shall be authorized to subscribe for so many copies of any periodical published at least monthly in this State, exclusively devoted to the cause of Education, and not partaking of a sectarian or party character, as shall be sufficient to supply one copy to each organized School District in the State; in which periodical the Statutes relating to Common Schools, passed at the present or any future Session of the Legislature, and the general regulations and decisions of the Superintendent pursuant to any law, shall be published gratuitously. The said periodical shall be sent to the Clerk of each District [Trustee Secretary-Treasurer] whose duty it shall be to cause each volume to be bound at the expense of the district, and the same shall be preserved in the District Library for the use of the district. The expense of such subscription, not exceeding twenty-eight hundred dollars annually, shall be paid out of the surplus income arising from the moneys deposited with this State by the United States. (Passed in 1841.)

We need scarcely say, that not one of these powers is possessed by the Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, who instead of expending two thousand eight hundred dollars of public money per annum for a monthly periodical, has gratuitously undertaken the labour of editing one himself, and publishing it upon his own responsibility. Were it necessary, other provisions of the New-York State Law might be quoted to the same effect with the above. It will thus be seen how groundless are the objections which have been made to the comparatively limited powers of the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada. It is painful to reflect that while our republican neighbours are gradually (as is shown by the dates of the several sections of their School law quoted above,) building up their Common School system in all its departments, by stringent provisions of the law and ample Executive authority, there are not a few in Canada who profess to admire the educational institutions and intellectual progress, as well as general prosperity, of the United States, and yet are opposing those very provisions of our School Law to which the American people are so much indebted. We say American people; for the School Law of the State of New-York is the model of the School Laws of the other Northern States from Maine to Michigan—with two exceptions. Four out of six of the New-England States have lately provided for a General Superintendent or Commissioner of Public Schools; and his powers are similar to those of the Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New-York. In the newer States those powers are still more general and effective, as the following sections from the School Law of the State of Michigan, passed in 1843, will evince. The first section relates to the duty of the Superintendent to make an annual report to the Legislature. The second and third sections are as follows:

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

"SEC. 2. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare and cause to be printed with the laws relating to primary schools, all necessary forms and regulations for conducting all proceedings under said laws, and transmit the same, with such instructions relative to the organization and government of the public schools, and the course of studies proper to be pursued therein, as he may deem advisable, to the several officers entrusted with their management and care.

"SEC. 3. Such laws, forms, and instructions shall be printed by the person having the contract for the State printing, in pamphlet form, with a proper index; and shall also have annexed thereto, a list of such school books as the Superintendent shall think best adapted to the use of the primary schools and a list of books containing not less than two hundred volumes suitable for Township Libraries, with such rules as he may think proper to recommend for the government of such libraries."

It is surprising to observe how far the citizens of the young State of Michigan are, in educational legislation, in advance of many professed advocates of universal education in the older Province of Upper Canada. What is there settled by common consent is here debated; what is there law, and that by universal suffrage, is here resisted, and that by persons who profess to write on the subject of education. Here we find persons "thinking as children, understanding as children, talking as children;" there, in a younger and even democratic country, they "have put away childish things," and think, and speak and act as men on the great question of educating the people.

In conclusion we have to observe, that as no difference of opinion has existed between the successive administrations of Government in regard to the necessity and importance of the office of Superintendent of Schools in regard to both Upper and Lower Canada, so no one can compare the powers with which that office has been invested in Upper Canada with those attached to it in Lower Canada or in any State of the neighbouring Republic, without perceiving that, so far from its powers being exorbitant, the powers of the Superintendent of Schools are more limited in Upper Canada than in any other State or Province in America; while multitudes in the various Districts of Upper Canada, and the correspondence and published documents which have emanated from the Office since the present incumbent assumed its duties, are witnesses that it has been administered with perfect impartiality, without regard to religious sect or political party.

No. 3.

From the "Journal of Education for Upper Canada," Volume I., pages 49-56.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION—THEIR ORIGIN, CONSTITUTION, AND OBJECTS.

As imperfect and erroneous notions appear to exist relative to the appropriate functions of Boards of Education, it will be useful, and we trust acceptable, to give some account of their origin, constitution and objects, in connexion with a system of public elementary instruction. In this connexion, they are of American origin: and from the United States have been incorporated into the Common School system of Upper Canada. We refer not here to such a body as the *University of France*—which stands at the head of the entire system of University, Collegiate and Primary instruction—presided over by a Council of six, each

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Councillor having charge of one or more divisions of public instruction, and over which Council presides a Grand Master, or Minister of Public Instruction; or as the *Ministry of Public Instruction* in Prussia, which has been separated from that of the State since 1817, and which is divided into several sections, having the oversight and direction of the whole system of Education in the kingdom, from the Primary Schools up to the Universities. In both these countries, each section or division of public instruction has a head, and the whole system is administered by individual heads of departments. Nor do we refer to such a Board as the Commissioners of National Education for Ireland. For though their functions are limited to primary instruction, they alone constitute the machinery of elementary instruction in that country. In both Prussia and France, the provinces, regencies and parishes; the departments, arrondissements and communes, co-operate in the Elementary School System as do our District Councils and School Sections; but in Ireland the local municipal bodies have nothing to do with the School System; the social state of the country unfits it for such Municipal co-operation; and the Board alone educates, determines the rank and scale of salaries to teachers, appoints the School Inspectors, publishes the School books, and controls all the School houses aided by the Parliamentary grants. The system is simple, central, magnificent, powerful; its School publications are unrivalled, as its principles are Christian and catholic; but it is necessarily expensive—the current expenses of Officers, salaried Commissioner, Secretaries, Clerks, &c., being upwards of £6,000 sterling per annum, independent of the expenses (£7,000 sterling per annum) of the Normal and Model Schools, and about £4,000 per annum over and above the receipts, expended in the publication of books; and its mode of administration is foreign to the local institutions, circumstances and habits of the people of this country. The Board was not created to execute a law, but to be a law; it was established and has existed for fifteen years under the authority of a Royal Despatch, not to administer a prescribed system defined by law, but to create a system; and it is the sole, absolute moving power of that system. The powers exercised by local patrons are given, not by statute, but by the Board itself, and can be modified at its pleasure. The Board expends the Parliamentary grants upon terms of its own prescribing; nor is a sixpence given to a Teacher not on its own list, nor an Inspector of Schools employed except by its own appointment, nor is there any local School authority except by its own creation. It can hardly be expected that the local Councils in Upper Canada would be willing to relinquish the powers which they possess in our School system to a central Board appointed by the Crown, like that in Dublin, and designed for a state of society like that of Ireland.

The Boards of Education of which we propose to speak are those which have become a part of the Common School systems from which we have chiefly borrowed, and which have not as yet deducted a farthing from the School Fund of any country. The first of these Boards was created in the State of Massachusetts in 1837—an example which has been followed by the State of Maine, while the States of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont, have followed the New-York State model in having a State Commissioner or Superintendent.

The system of Common Schools in these States is peculiar. For more than a century each town or township of six miles square has been required by the law of the State to have a School or Schools of a certain rank so many months in the year, according to the population—and for the support of these Schools every inhabitant was made liable according to his property.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

In case of the requirement of the law being neglected, the dissatisfied inhabitants desiring education for their children could complain to the Grand Jury of their county, and the delinquents would surely be indicted and fined. The remedy was so certain and effectual, and the desire for education so general, that in very few instances have the requirements of the law been disregarded; in most instances they have been exceeded. But still, the system was not a *state*, or even *county*, it was only a *town* system. The ordinary courts of law were the only School authorities beyond the town committees. Each town had no higher standard for Schools than that furnished by itself. The Schools had therefore remained stationary for more than half a century, and were falling behind the wants of the age, when, to supply to some extent the desideratum of a central and general system by the diffusion of useful knowledge, a Board of Education was established in the State of Massachusetts in 1837; and as that Board is the model after which others have been established, we will quote entire the Act creating it. It is as follows:—

“SECT. 1. His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is hereby authorized to appoint eight persons, who, together with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, *ex officio*, shall constitute and be denominated the Board of Education; and the persons so appointed shall hold their offices for the term of eight years: *Provided*, the first person named in said Board shall go out of office at the end of one year, the person next named shall go out of office at the end of two years, and so of the remaining members, one retiring each year, and in the order in which they are named, till the whole Board be changed; and the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council as aforesaid, shall fill all vacancies in said Board, which may occur from death, resignation, or otherwise.

“SECT. 2. The Board of Education shall prepare and lay before the Legislature, in a printed form, on or before the second Wednesday of January, annually, an abstract of the school returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the said Board of Education may appoint their own Secretary, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for his services, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and who shall, under the direction of the Board, collect information of the actual condition and efficiency of the Common Schools, and other means of popular education, and diffuse as widely as possible, throughout every part of the Commonwealth, information of the most approved and successful methods of arranging the studies, and conducting the education of the young, to the end that all children in this Commonwealth, who depend upon Common Schools for instruction, may have the best education which those schools can be made to impart.

“SECT. 3. The Board of Education, annually, shall make a detailed report to the Legislature of all its doings, with such observations as their experience and reflection may suggest, upon the condition and efficiency of our system of popular education, and the most practicable means of improving and extending it.

“SECT. 4. For the salary of the Secretary of the Board of Education, provided for in the second section of this Act, the Governor is authorized to draw his warrants from time to time, as the same may be required.”

(Passed in 1837.)

In the following year the Legislature passed three Acts relating to the Board of Education—the one compensating its members for their expenses, the second authorizing the Board to prepare blank forms and in-

quiries to be filled up and answered by School Committees—and directing that the returns to these inquiries should be made to the Secretary of State, and an abstract of these returns be made under the direction of the Board “in the office of the Secretary or the Commonwealth;” and the third Act prescribing the duties and increasing the salary of the Secretary of the Board, and is as follows:—

“SECT. 1. The Secretary of the Board of Education, in addition to the duties required of him by the Act establishing the Board of Education, shall, once in each year, at such times as the Board of Education may appoint, attend in each county of the Commonwealth a meeting of all such teachers of public schools, members of the school committees, of the several towns, and friends of education generally in the county, as may voluntarily assemble at the time and place in the county designated by the Board of Education, of which sufficient notice shall by him be given; and shall then and there diligently apply himself to the object of collecting information of the condition of public schools of such county, of the fulfilment of the duties of their office by all members of the school committees of all the towns, and the circumstances of the several school districts in regard to all the subjects of teachers, pupils, books, apparatus, and methods of education; with the intent of furnishing all requisite materials for the report by law required from the Board of Education.

“SECT. 2. The compensation of the Secretary of the Board of Education shall be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be made in equal quarterly payments.

“SECT. 3. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.”

(Passed in 1838.)

Such are the powers of the Massachusetts Board of Education. It will be perceived that the Board has nothing whatever to do with the administration of the Common School law; but that the sole objects of its establishment were to collect and diffuse useful knowledge in the most popular and impressive methods for the improvement of the Schools generally. The annual County School Meetings held by the Secretary of the Board, and his able lectures (of which he has published a volume), together with his elaborate annual reports, have already resulted in a very great improvement in the Schools of that State. He has also edited the *Common School Journal*; but the journal itself is published by a private book establishment in Boston, and for its contents the Board of Education are not responsible. In 1838 a wealthy and philanthropic citizen, T. Dwight, Esquire, placed at the disposal of the Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education, the sum of \$10,000, upon condition that the Commonwealth would contribute the same amount, to be disbursed under the direction of the Board in qualifying Teachers of Common Schools. The Senate and Assembly, by a joint resolution, accepted the proposal, and other similar proposals since; and the result is the establishment of three State Normal Schools—two male, and one female. The Board has also recommended a series of books for school libraries, published by a bookseller in Boston. Thus the Board has charge of the State Normal Schools—recommends library school books—collects and diffuses useful information, and makes practical suggestions as to schools; but, though including the Governor and Lt. Governor among its members, does not as a Board administer the school law of the State.

The system of management which obtains in the other New England States, may be inferred from the following concluding paragraphs of the Report of the

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Massachusetts Board of Education, dated Dec. 4, 1846:—

"We cannot conclude this Report without submitting a few remarks rather of rejoicing than of pride at the changes which have followed the educational policy of our own Commonwealth, in other States.

"In the State of Rhode Island, under the auspices of that distinguished educationist, Henry Barnard, Esq., State Common School Commissioner, the whole School System has been re-organized and greatly improved; a wise and efficient School Law enacted, and a public sentiment thoroughly revolutionized. Few States, if any, are now animated by a better spirit, or promise more favourable results, on this subject, than the State of Rhode Island."

* The School law of the State of Rhode Island, which the Massachusetts Board of Education term "wise and efficient," confers upon the Commissioner of Public Schools much greater powers than are possessed by the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada. The Act which was passed in 1844, provides that the Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor of the State and defines his duties as follows:—

"§ III. The Commissioner of Public Schools is authorized, and it is made his duty—

"1. To apportion annually, in the month of May, the money appropriated to Public Schools, after deducting such sums as may be specifically appropriated by the General Assembly, among the several towns of the State, in proportion to the number of children under the age of fifteen years, according to the census taken under the authority of the United States, next preceding the time of making such apportionment.

"2. To sign all orders on the General Treasurer, for the payment of such apportionment in favour of the treasurer, of such towns as shall comply with the terms of this act, on or before the 1st July annually.

"3. To prepare suitable forms and regulations for making all reports, and conducting all necessary proceedings under this act, and to transmit the same, with such instructions as he shall deem necessary and proper for the uniform and thorough administration of the School System, to the Town Clerk of each town for distribution among the officers required to execute them.

"4. To adjust and decide, *without appeal* and without cost to the parties, all controversies and disputes arising under this act, which may be submitted to him for settlement and decision; the facts of which cases shall be stated in writing, verified by oath or affirmation if required, and accompanied by certified copies of all necessary minutes, contracts, orders, and other documents.

"5. To visit as often and as far as practicable, every town in the State, for the purpose of inspecting the Schools, and diffusing as widely as possible by public addresses, and personal communication with school officers, teachers, and parents, a knowledge of existing defects, and desirable improvements in the administration of the system, and the government and instruction of the schools.

"6. To recommend the best text books, and secure, as far as practicable an uniformity, in the schools of at least every town; and to assist, when called upon, in the establishment of, and the selection of books for school libraries.

"7. To establish at least one Model School and Teachers' Institute in each county, and one thoroughly organized Normal School in the State, where Teachers, and such as propose to teach, may become acquainted with the most approved and successful methods of arranging the studies, and conducting the discipline and instruction of public schools.

"8. To appoint such and so many inspectors in each county, as he shall from time to time deem necessary, to examine all persons offering themselves as candidates for teaching public schools and to visit, inspect, and report, concerning the public schools, under such instructions as said Commissioner may prescribe: *Provided*, that as far as practicable such inspectors shall be, or shall have been, experienced teachers, and shall serve without any allowance or compensation from the General Treasury.

"9. To grant certificates of qualification to such teachers as have been approved by one or more county inspectors, and shall give satisfactory evidence of their moral character, attainments, and ability to govern and instruct children.

"10. To enter, or cause to be entered, in proper books to be provided for the purpose in his office, all decisions, letters, orders on the Treasurer, and other acts as Commissioner of Public Schools; and to submit to the General Assembly at the October session, an annual report containing, together with an account of his own doings,—

"*First*,—A statement of the condition of Public Schools, and the means of popular education generally in the state;

"*Second*,—Plans and suggestions for their improvement;

"*Third*,—Such other matters relating to the duties of his office, as he may deem useful and proper to communicate."

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

"During the recent session of the Maine Legislature, a Board of Education for that State was established. Its constitution bears a strong resemblance to that of the Massachusetts Board of Education, *and its objects are identically the same*. In order to carry on its work with more system and vigor, the Board is empowered to appoint and employ a Secretary, whose whole time is to be devoted to the improvement of the schools.

"At its last session, the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, also, appointed a Common School Commissioner; and, in the act establishing the office, it is expressly provided that the Commissioner shall spend at least twenty weeks, each year, in visiting the different counties, delivering addresses, &c. He is to prepare blank forms for the schools, make an annual report, and perform other services incidental to so important an office.

"In the autumn session of 1845, the Legislature of Vermont re-organized its whole system. It adopted the general features of the system under which the State of New York, within the last few years, has made so gratifying and astonishing advances in the career of improvement. The distinguishing feature of this system is, a provision for the appointment of a State Superintendent for the State, of one or more County Superintendents for each county, and of a Town Superintendent for each town.

"Thus five of the New England States are now zealously engaged in the promotion of a cause, from which posterity will receive ampler and more precious blessings, than if they were to inherit from their ancestors the richest mines of silver and gold, imbedded in a soil spontaneously teeming with the choicest productions of the earth."

It will thus be seen that two out of the six New England States administer their school laws as other laws, without any general superintendence—their local and ancient social institutions not admitting of it; but that they have Boards of Education for limited and special purposes; while the other four States have adopted the system of the State of New York in having a General Superintendent or Commissioner.

When it was determined to establish a Normal School for the State of New York, the following provision was made for its management:—

"By chap. 311, Laws of 1844, the sum of \$9,600 is appropriated for the first year, and \$10,000 annually for five years thereafter, and until otherwise directed by law, for the establishment and support of a 'NORMAL SCHOOL for the instruction and practice of Teachers of Common Schools in the science of education and in the art of teaching.' This institution is required to be located in the county of Albany; and is to be under the supervision, management and direction of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the Regents of the University, who are authorized and required 'from time to time to make all needful rules and regulations; to fix the number and compensation of teachers and others to be employed therein; to prescribe the preliminary examination, and the terms and conditions on which pupils shall be received and instructed therein—the number of pupils from the respective cities and counties, conforming as nearly as may be to the ratio of population—to fix the location of the said school, and the terms and conditions on which the grounds and buildings therefor shall be rented, if the same shall not be provided by the corporation of Albany; and to provide in all things for the good government and management of the said school.' They are required to appoint a board, consisting of five per-

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

sons, including the Superintendent of Common Schools, who are to constitute an executive committee for the care, management and government of the School, under the rules prescribed by the Board of Regents. Such executive committee are to make full and detailed reports, from time to time, to the Superintendent and Regents, and among other things to recommend such rules and regulations as they may deem proper for said schools.

"The Superintendent and Regents are required annually to transmit to the Legislature an account of their proceedings and expenditures, together with a detailed report from the executive committee, relating to the progress, condition and prospects of the school.

"*Executive Committee.*—Hon. Samuel Young, State Superintendent, Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. William H. Campbell, Gideon Hawley, and Francis Dwight, Esquires."—*Mr. Randall's Digest of the Common School System of the State of New York*, p. 335.

The *Regents of the University* are a body which have been in existence more than sixty years—their sixtieth annual report having been printed. They consist of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State, *ex officio*, and twenty other members, appointed for life; and have the visitation of all Colleges and Academies receiving aid from the State, and the appropriation of money for books, apparatus, and the aid of Colleges and Academies upon certain conditions; but have no connexion with the administration of the Common School law beyond the regulations and appointment of the Committee for the management of the State Normal School. It was after this example that the Board of Education for Upper Canada was constituted—giving the Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada less, and the Board more power, than in the State of New York; the Committee there having nothing to do with school books, they being among the instructions of the Superintendent,—to whom also the annual reports of the Executive Committee are made, the Superintendent countersigning them and expressing his concurrence in them; nor are the Executive Committee or even Regents of the University authorised to do any thing in the administration of the Common School law, or even to give advice to the Superintendent if he should ask it. They were constituted for other purposes; and were no more constituted for the general administration of the school law, than was the Council of King's College at Toronto.

We have thus given the origin, constitution and objects of the State Boards and Committees of Education in the countries from which the Canadian school system has been derived. In every instance do those Boards include the Governor or responsible head of a department of each State in which they are established; in no instance are they connected with the general administration of the school law; in no instance are they invested with as large powers as have been conferred on the Board of Education for Upper Canada; and in every instance are the powers of the State Commissioner or State Superintendent of Schools greater in the United States than those which have been conferred upon the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.

The inquiry may arise in the minds of some readers, why it is that in every free country, both European and American, both monarchical and republican, where a general system of elementary instruction has been established by legislative enactments, its administration has been placed in the hands of an individual head of a department, and in no instance in the hands

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

of a Board or Committee? The answer is obvious, that the administration of a law by a Board is at variance with the practice of free governments in all their ordinary departments, and is the principle of irresponsible oligarchy, while the administration of it by a salaried head of a department is an essential element of the principle of practical responsibility. How can the principle of personal responsibility be applied to the acts of a Board? Is the Council Board of King's College, Toronto, responsible? Not only is personal responsibility divided, but it cannot be known what individual members have or have not been parties to particular acts: nor can any penalties be justly inflicted upon unsalaried persons for what is gratuitously performed. But an individual head of a department can be called upon to account for every thing that he does; and his acts can be arraigned before the Government or Legislature, and he be dismissed for any neglect of duty, or abuse, or improper exercise of power. Acting under a responsibility in which his character and prospects in life are involved, an individual will not only seek the best information from men and books, but act with corresponding caution and energy. The only way to have this principle of effective responsibility applied to a Board, is to have each member of it the recipient of a salary—to require that its acts should be unanimous, and of course the attendance of its members unanimous, and that each member should be responsible for every act. This, however, would be a departure from the ordinary practice of responsible government by heads of departments—would greatly increase expense—would impede if not in many instances, altogether obstruct the performance of administrative duties—would be a fruitful source of discord; while the dismissal of a number of men for an individual act would be attended with inconvenience in various respects.

The reason is, therefore, obvious why our successive administrations of Government since the Union of the Canadas, acting upon the principles of practical responsibility, have provided both in law and practice that the new department of Elementary Instruction should be administered as are other departments; and the nature of the case, as well as the practice of other countries, has suggested the propriety of the provision of the present School Act, in separating the department of elementary instruction from any political office, as had been done in Lower Canada, while the responsibility of it is greatly increased by the many additional and important duties attached to it.

No. 4.

Copy of a Memorial of the Municipal Council of the Gore District to the Legislature, on the subject of the School Act, 9th Victoria, Chapter 20; adopted by the Council 10th November, 1847.

"The Committee appointed to draft a Memorial to the Legislature on the subject of the School Act, respectfully beg leave to present the same:

"*To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled:*

"The MEMORIAL of the Gore District Municipal Council:

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That from the great dissatisfaction manifested throughout the District with the new School Act, and feeling deeply sensible of the importance of a system of Elementary Instruction suited to the wants of

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

the people, your Memorialists are induced to bring the subject under the notice of Your Honourable Body, with a view to obtain, by legislative enactment, such modification of the said Act, as will simplify its provisions and render it less expensive in its operations, or otherwise the substitution of the Acts repealed by the 4th and 5th Vic., Chap. 18, with such amendments as will in conformity with the Municipality Act, secure these results.

"Your Memorialists believe, that the Act in question is too unwieldy and complicated in its machinery to be worked successfully by the parties empowered to carry out and enforce its provisions, and that the moneys required to pay the Provincial and District Superintendents, as well as those taken from the School Fund for the establishment and support of Normal and Model Schools, are little less than waste of so much of the Legislative Grant, or other funds raised for the support of Common Schools which may be applied to those purposes.

"With reference to the working of the Act, it may be remarked, that the duties imposed upon Trustees are of too onerous a nature, to indulge a hope that they will be efficiently, if at all, performed in the rural School Sections; and indeed when it is seen by the Chief Superintendent's Report, that about ten different forms, with numerous explanations of the same, are found necessary for the guidance of this class of officers, in the least important part of their functions, it is obvious too much time, trouble, and careful application are exacted, when the whole of their duties are taken into consideration.

"Your Memorialists would also beg leave to represent that the sums required to pay a Provincial Superintendent as before stated—a Clerk and the contingencies of his office, amounting, as is supposed, to some eight or nine hundred pounds, as well as those paid to twenty District Superintendents, which will, if all are paid in proportion to that officer in this District, amount to three thousand pounds more, making the whole fall little short of four thousand pounds per annum; would, in the opinion of your Memorialists, be more profitably applied in the payment of Common School Teachers.

"With reference to a Normal School, containing one or more Elementary Model Schools, established by the 5th Clause of the School Act, Memorialists find that the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, are appropriated to procuring and furnishing the necessary building, and a like sum for the payment of Teachers' salaries, and other contingent expenses; besides which it is stated by the Chief Superintendent in the Report already alluded to, that 'the experience of other countries, similarly situated to ours, sufficiently shows how much the current expenses of such an establishment must exceed the sum granted to aid in defraying them,'—thus showing, that the large sum of three thousand pounds are taken from the Common School funds for the current year, and the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, with as much more as the current expenses will exceed the latter amount, will be required annually thereafter, for the maintenance of this department of tuition, without, as your Memorialists most seriously believe, any benefit derived by the community from an outlay of such magnitude.

"With respect to the necessity of establishing a Normal, with Elementary Model Schools in this Province, Memorialists are of opinion, that however well adapted such an Institution might be to the wants of the old and densely populated countries of Europe, where services in almost every vocation will scarcely yield the common necessaries of life, they are, so far as this object expected to be gained is concerned, altogether unsuited to a country like Upper Canada, where

a young man of such excellent character as a candidate is required to be, by the National Board of Education in Ireland, to enter a Normal School, (page 56 of said Report,) and having the advantage of good education besides, need only turn to the right hand or to the left, to make his services much more agreeable and profitable to himself than in the drudgery of teaching a Common School, at a salary of twenty-nine pounds per annum, which is the average amount paid School Teachers for the year 1845, as set forth in Appendix No. 2, to the said Report; nor do your Memorialists hope to provide qualified Teachers by any other means in the present circumstances of the country, than securing, as heretofore, the services of those whose Physical Disabilities from age render this mode of obtaining a livelihood the only one suited to their decaying energies, or by employing such of the newly arrived Emigrants as are qualified for Common School Teachers, year by year, as they come amongst us, and who will adopt this as a means of temporary support, until their character and abilities are known and turned to better account for themselves.

"Your Memorialists having now had the experience of the working of several Common School Acts, are of opinion, that notwithstanding the absence of all Legislative provision, the Acts repealed by the 4th and 5th Vic. chap. 18, operated more efficiently, and gave more general satisfaction than any since substituted, and your Memorialists believe that the same might be restored, with such amendments as will make the District Councils Boards of Education, with full power to tax for School purposes, continuing the Legislative grant, transferring the duties performed by the Superintendents to the District Clerks, and making such other amendments as may be found necessary to carry out these and such other alterations as will be required by the Municipal Act; by this means a saving will be made for the benefit of the Common School Fund of about six thousand pounds per annum, and the object obtained of giving to the people a School Act, simple in its provisions, cheap in its management, and well understood in its operations.

"Your Memorialists would, therefore, pray your Honourable Body would be graciously pleased to take the premises into consideration, and adopt such mode of relief, as to your Honorable Body may seem fit, and your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAMES LITTLE,
Chairman.

JOHN WHITE,
FRANCIS CAMERON.

"COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Hamilton, November 10th, 1847."

No. 5.

Copy of the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Colborne District, in regard to the Memorial of the Gore District Council, to the Legislative Assembly, on the subject of Common Schools.

"The Standing Committee on Common Schools to whom was referred the Memorial of the Municipal Council of the Gore District, to the Legislative Assembly, on the subject of Common Schools,

Beg leave to Report:

"That your Committee have maturely considered the objects contemplated in the Memorial of the Muni-

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

icipal Council of the Gore District, and the reasons offered therein for the alterations in the present School Law, desired by the Memorialists, are of opinion, that it is not expedient that your Honourable Council should commit itself to the course recommended by the Memorialists; namely, to co-operate with the other District Councils throughout the Province, in endeavouring to procure the repeal of the existing School Act, and the revival of the Acts repealed by the 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 18.

"Your Committee beg leave respectfully to add, that they conceive the provisions of the Acts proposed to be revived, so inapplicable to the present circumstances of this Province, the powers conferred by them so inadequate, and the means they provide as agents or instruments for carrying on the great work of Popular Education, so disproportioned to the results expected and needed by the people, that the amendments which must be either now introduced into them, or which a very short practical experience of their working would show to be indispensable, would produce a mass of legislation much more 'unwieldy and complicated' than the law for which it is proposed to substitute them.

"However desirable it may be to have 'simple and cheap' enactments for the conduct and support of Schools, it is much more essential that these enactments should also be efficient; and that they should so provide for the controul and expenditure of the public money, the supervision of the Schools, and above all, the adequate supply of competent and well-trained *Teachers*, so that the rising generation of Upper Canada may be prepared at least to make some near approach to that place in the social scale, which their more intelligent, because better educated, neighbours now threaten to monopolize. That the youth of the rural Districts of this fine Province are much behind the age, and that this inferiority is *solely* owing to the defective system of Public Instruction with which the people have been urged to remain content, are mournful facts which no one can deny, and which read but a sorry comment on the laws the Memorialists propose to revive.

"That 'the moneys required to pay for the establishment and support of Normal and Model Schools are little less than a waste of so much of the Legislative grant,' is an opinion, in which your Committee are so far from concurring, that they believe it is from these sources must mainly arise the instrumentality through which the friends of Education can alone hope for the first considerable amelioration of the evils they lament; and they can only regret that the great benefits they anticipate from these Institutions must necessarily be tardy in their operation. Nor can your Committee reconcile it either with their just expectations, or their sense of duty, to rest satisfied with 'the services of those whose Physical Disabilities from age and decaying energies' render them unfit; or of those 'newly arrived Emigrants' whose 'unknown character and abilities' render them unable to procure a livelihood by any other means than by becoming the preceptors of our children; the dictators of their sentiments and manners; the guardians of their virtue; and, in a high degree, the masters of their future destinies in this world and the next.

"Your Committee are of opinion, from the best information they have been able to collect, that 'the dissatisfaction manifested throughout the Gore District with the new School Act,' is far from being general in other parts of the Province; and that on the contrary, as the existing law becomes better understood; as the difficulties, in most cases imaginary, which at first interfered with the proper discharge of the duties of Trustees, are explained or dispelled; as an enlight-

ened public opinion shall gradually be brought to bear on the parts assigned to Visitors and District Superintendents, impelling them to a more vigorous and effective discharge of the important trusts confided to them; as the Normal and Model Schools begin to yield their legitimate fruits; and as the blighting effects of employing men as School Teachers who are, neither in manners nor in intellectual endowments, much above the lowest menials, shall press less and less heavily upon the mental and moral habitudes of the rising generation, the great benefits to be derived from the present Common School Act, and its immense superiority over all former School laws of Upper Canada, will become more and more confessed and appreciated. Already that public apathy, which is the deadliest enemy to improvement, is slowly yielding to the necessity imposed by the present law upon Trustees and others, of acquiring extended information; of entering with a deeper interest into all matters connected with Common Schools; and of joining with Visitors, Superintendents and Municipal Councillors in a more active and vigilant oversight of them. It should not be considered a too sanguine expectation to look confidently forward to a period not very distant when the admirable machinery of the present law; its active and zealous Chief Superintendent; its Normal and Model Schools; its District and Township School Libraries; its Visitors and Trustees, shall begin to produce in Upper Canada, the mighty intellectual and moral reformation which similar institutions have already effected in other lands: but it is quite too much to expect, that in an existence of little more than one year, with many of its most important agencies yet in embryo, and others totally inoperative, in the face of prejudices, against much ignorant, and some willful opposition, amongst a population in many places as unprepared to comprehend as to accept its advantages,—that under such circumstances, it could already have produced results at all commensurate with the pecuniary expense of its first introduction. That which, it is believed, will prove a most material and beneficial adjunct to the present School law, in disseminating useful information, and fostering a just appreciation of its more minute and detailed arrangements,—the '*Journal of Education*,'—has made its appearance only during the present month; when it shall have secured the patronage and attentive perusal of every officer concerned in the administration of School affairs, but little, it is hoped, will be heard of the difficulty of carrying out the provisions of the present School law.

"The recollection of the incalculable evil of perpetuating incessant changes in the School laws of the Province, changes which were as loudly clamoured for during the operation of the law recommended to be revived by the Memorialists as of any subsequent enactments, has concurred with the foregoing considerations, in determining your Committee to recommend no fundamental alterations in the existing law. Your Committee, during the examination of this momentous question, have been deeply impressed with the conviction that most, if not all, of the defects complained of, are chargeable, not so much upon the law, as upon the administration of it, and this applies peculiarly to the office of District Superintendent; the vigorous and faithful discharge of the duties of this officer, cannot, in the estimation of your Committee, be too vigorously insisted on. In the course of his visits to the Schools, and his intercourse with Teachers, Trustees, and Visitors, he has it in his power, far above any other individual connected with local School management, to give a tone to public sentiment; to stimulate Teachers and pupils to a more earnest and diligent application in their respective spheres; to exalt the standard of popular Education; to originate and procure the adoption of plans for improving

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

the internal structure and regulation of Schools; to allay dissensions; to inculcate sound morality;—in short, to enlighten, invigorate, and controul nearly all the subordinate agencies employed in the wide range of the present Common School system; and he who does less than this, comes short of the just expectations of the framers of the law, and fails to contribute his share to produce the satisfactory and beneficial working of it. When the public voice shall unite with his own awakened sense of duty, to impel this officer to be present at, and take an active part in every public quarterly examination of every School in each District, then, and not till then, may we hope to see the present School law equal to the exigence it was intended to meet.

“In a measure so comprehensive as the present Common School Act, involving such vital interests, it was scarcely possible that no defect should appear to exist, or that no changes should seem desirable, when its practical details were brought to the test of a widely diversified experience; and some suggestions, chiefly regarding the duties and accountability of District Superintendents, will be offered for the consideration of the Council, in a Report which your Committee will be called on to offer on the printed Circular of the Superintendent of Education, dated Toronto, 14th January, 1848. Your Committee are of opinion, that in the power to appoint and remove at pleasure, and fix the salary of the District Superintendent, District Councils have as much controul over this officer as it is expedient they should possess, with the exception of the financial department of his duties.

“All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) THOS. BENSON,
Chairman.

“MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Colborne District, 8th February, 1848.”

No. 6.

Copy of a Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Secretary of the Province, expounding and recommending the original Draft of the Common School Act, 9th Vic., ch. 20.

EDUCATION OFFICE, (WEST,)
Cobourg, March 3rd, 1846.

SIR,

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, conveyed by your letter of the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to submit, for His Excellency's consideration, the following remarks and suggestions on the Common School Act, 7th Vic., Cap. xxix, (passed in 1843,) together with the annexed Draft of a proposed School Bill.

Many of the observations which I make in this paper will appear to disadvantage in the absence of a *Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada*,* which I hope to be able to submit to His Excellency before the meeting of the Legislature, or very shortly afterwards.

My present remarks and suggestions will be confined to the School Act itself, and shall be made in as few words as possible.

From a careful examination of the present Act, (of 1843,) it is obvious that it was constructed with a

* This Report was transmitted the 27th of the same month, and two editions of it have been printed by order of the House of Assembly.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

benevolent intention; that its object was to secure to the whole people the benefits of a Common School education—providing for the establishment of both elementary and superior Common Schools—protecting the religious feelings of each class of the community—rendering the Schools accessible to the poor, by providing for their relief from the payment of School rates—and evidently contemplating the true theory of public instruction under a constitutional government, the co-operation of the government, and the people, in its administration.

But with these general objects, and with many excellent provisions for accomplishing them, the Act is intricate and lame in many of its details, and altogether defective in some essential provisions; and it contains some provisions which are incompatible with other provisions of the Act itself; and others again which are not in harmony with the principles of our general system of government.

By comparing the Act with the Common School Law of the neighbouring State of New-York, it will be seen that the principal provisions of our Act, in regard to every class of Officers mentioned in it, and in respect to the whole system of proceeding, is borrowed from the New-York Statute, with the alterations and changes of terms only, which our Municipal Institutions and phraseology rendered absolutely necessary.

And in this adoption of the New-York School Law, two things seem to have been overlooked. 1st. The difference between the workings of a democratic Republic and those of a Responsible system of Government under a Constitutional Monarchy. 2nd. There is no provision for the exercise of the same executive authority over the system of public instruction with that which has been provided for in the State of New-York. The functions of the Regents of the University, and the most material powers of the Superintendent of Schools,—constituting the regulator, if not the main-spring of the New-York system—are wanting in the Canadian Act.

Without adverting to the duties of that important body, called the Regents of the University, I will remark, that in respect to the State Superintendent, (or, as we term the same Officer, *Chief Superintendent*,) it is provided, “That, if any person who considers himself aggrieved by any decision made by any School district Meeting, or any decision in regard to the altering, forming or refusing to form or alter any School district, or in regard to paying any Teacher, or refusing to pay him, or in refusing to admit any scholar gratuitously into any School, on account of alleged inability to pay; or, in fine, *concerning any matter arising under the general School Law*, may appeal to the Superintendent of Common Schools, and his decision upon the case is final and conclusive.” Not a shadow of any part of this power is vested in the hands of the Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, nor even in the Governor in Council. Nay, the Governor in Council does not possess so much authority in the administration of the Law as any County or Township Superintendent, or even the Trustees of any single School District. The Government has no authority whatever to interfere with the doings of any County, Township, or School district, in Upper Canada.

There can be no Provincial system of Education—except that of apportioning money—where there is a completely independent power in each of the Schools, in regard to both the books and regulations of the School—a subject on which the Government itself is not authorized to say a single word!

It is true that the spirit of the people is very far from being conformable to the provisions of the Act. All

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

parties have been in the habit of appealing to the Superintendent on doubtful and disputed questions, and he has been in the constant habit of deciding upon them: but there is no law for either the one or the other; the whole course of proceeding has been voluntary, and dictated by necessity and the fitness of things.

The Act authorizes the Chief Superintendent to draw up Rules and Regulations for Schools; but no one is required to observe them. The 65th Section provides that the qualification of Teachers of Model Schools shall be attested by the principal Teachers of a Normal School, after it shall have been established; but the Act makes no provision for the establishment of such a School. Similar defects and anomalies pervade the details of the Act.

Before proceeding to offer any suggestions for amending the Act, I beg to lay down two or three principles which I consider fundamental.

If it be intended that the *system* of public instruction be Provincial, or National, it must be *one* throughout the Province. There cannot be a distinct system, or no system, as it may happen, in every County, Township, or School district.

In order that a system of instruction may be Provincial, the machinery of it must be so—the various parts of it must be made to move in harmony, the one with the other, and the whole must be subject to one common direction. This cannot be the case where the different parts are wholly independent of each other—where the County and Township Superintendents, and each Corporation of Trustees, are as independent of the Crown in Canada as they are of that in China.

Furthermore, one chief design of a Monarchical system of Responsible Government is to stamp the sentiment and spirit of the public mind upon the administration, as well as legislation of the country, and to secure the collective acts of the country against the antagonistic or selfish acts of individuals or isolated sections. It makes the Executive Government not only the representative of the whole community in its actual composition, but also in the execution of every part of the law for the benefit of the community. As there is one responsibility, so there is one authority, one mode of appointing to, and removing from, the head of every department of authority—whether supreme or subordinate—in all localities, and gradations of office. This principle of Responsible Government is contravened by the Common School Act, in the whole system of local superintendency. The Act therefore makes no provision for a Provincial system of Schools, but contains provisions which are the reverse of it, in every respect, and which are not in harmony with the principles of Responsible Government as applied to every other department of the Administration.

I assume, also, that Christianity—the Christianity of the Bible, regardless of the peculiarities of sects or parties, is to be the basis of public instruction, as it is of our civil Constitution. I beg, also, to remark, that the Common School Act of Lower Canada—passed during the last session of the Legislature—supplies several of the defects of the Upper Canada Act; and I think it much more desirable to assimilate, as far as possible, the Common School systems of the two sections of the Province, than to assimilate that of Upper Canada to the New-York State system.

The first seven sections of the Act (of 1843) relate to the appointment and duties of the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of Common Schools. At the time of my appointment to the situation I have the honour to hold, I was informed that it was the intention of the

Government to separate the office of Chief Superintendent of Education from that of Secretary of the Province, and to place the Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada upon the same footing as to means of support with persons in similar situations in other departments. This has been done in respect to Lower Canada; and the reasons for the change there apply with equal, if not with greater, force to Upper Canada—the latter being at a distance from the Seat of Government.

I would also add to the prescribed duties of the Superintendent of Schools. In place of the first seven sections, and the sixty-seventh section of the present Act, I would propose the first and second sections of the accompanying Draft of a Bill.* The duties which I propose to impose upon the Superintendent will more than double the work which the present Act prescribes to him.

I propose the appointment of a Board of Education, and the establishment of a Normal School, (see annexed Draft of Bill, Sec. 3-5.†) The Board ought to consist of the most competent men in the country, and be a fair representation of the religious feelings of the country, without reference to political party.

The Superintendent of Schools, as an Officer of Government, and accountable to it for all his acts, ought not, I think, to be, in his administrative acts, under the controul of any intervening body; and in availing himself of the counsels of such body, which he may often have recourse to, he should do so, as well as act, upon his own responsibility. It will be observed, that the power which each District Superintendent has over each District Model School is not given to the General Superintendent in respect to the Provincial Normal School, but to the Board of Education, under the sanction of the Governor, and that the Superintendent has only a general oversight of the Normal School.

The proposed arrangement in respect to School Books—a matter of extreme delicacy and difficulty—will, I hope, be an essential improvement on a vitally important feature of the system of public education. Nothing can be worse than the present state of things in respect to School Books. Every communication received at this Office referring to the subject, speaks of the absolute necessity of something being done; but no one suggests what should be done, except that there should be an uniformity in the text-books used in the Schools. In the State of New-York, by a law passed in 1843, the State Superintendent of Schools, and even every County Superintendent, has authority to reject any book from the School libraries. Objections would be made in this Province to giving such power to the Superintendents of Schools. In the State of New-York the Regents of the University make out a list of books for School libraries, and no books can be introduced into them except such as are contained in the Regent's list, or except the permission of the Regents of the University be first obtained. I do not propose to give quite so much power as this to the Board of Education. In practice I intend that the Board should make out a list of School Books in each branch of learning that they would *recommend*, and another list that they would *permit*,—leaving the Trustees of Schools to select from these lists.

The proposed duties of Municipal Councils are stated in the annexed Draft of Bill, Sections 6-10.‡ With one or two exceptions, they are the same as those prescribed by the present Act.

* 9th Vic., Cap. xx, Sec. 1, 2.

† 9th Vic., Cap. xx, Sec. 3-5.

‡ 9th Vic., Cap. xx, Sec. 6-11.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

I propose the abolition of the office of Township Superintendents—the least popular class of officers created by the present Act, and against whose continuance objection is expressed in nine out of ten of the communications received at this office on the subject—especially those from private individuals and District Superintendents. This proposed change affects the greater part of the machinery of the present School Act. The duties now performed by Township Superintendents, I propose to be discharge respectively by the Municipal Councils, the District Superintendents and the Trustees; the first making, instead of approving of the School divisions; the second giving notices of apportionments, and paying Teachers; the third giving notices of local School meetings.

I have learned that much inconvenience has been experienced in respect to School meetings, for want of the proper notices which it is scarcely possible, in all cases, for a Township Superintendent to give. I think the proposed arrangements in respect to such meetings will add much to the convenience of the people. The principal, and, indeed, only inconvenience, in the proposed plan, is the payment of Teachers. Under the old School law, the Teachers were paid by the District Treasurers. I have never heard of any particular inconvenience attending it. I would propose the same now, if the District Treasurers would not deduct a per centage on the School moneys passing through their hands.

The payment of the District School Tax to the District Superintendent will be quite as convenient for each Township Collector as the present system, as such Collector must go to the District Treasurer to pay the other taxes, and the District Superintendent's residence is generally adjacent to that of the Treasurer. Then the District Superintendent is required to visit each School throughout his District once a year—which will afford facilities for financial, as well as other arrangements.

The mode of appointing District Superintendents, and their duties, are prescribed in the annexed Draft, Sec. 11, 12.* It will be seen that such a change in the mode of their appointment is proposed as accords with the principle of Responsible Government, and is essential to the harmonious and efficient working of the School system. It would doubtless be more simple and consonant to our system of Government, if the District Superintendents were appointed in the same manner as all other administrators of the law; but, as a completely opposite system has obtained, so great a change might create dissatisfaction. It is also proposed that, as soon as practicable, the offices of Clerk of the District and of District Superintendent shall be filled by the same person.† The convenience of this arrangement in performing many of the duties of Superintendent, and the financial gain of it to the several Districts, will be apparent to every observer. The duties of both officers can be easily performed by the same person; the allowance will naturally be such as to secure the services of persons of high intelligence, both as Clerks of Councils and District Superintendents of Schools.

* 9th Vic., Cap. xx, Sec. 6, 12 and 13.

† Note.—It was proposed to appoint District Superintendents in the same way that Clerks of District Councils were at that time (1846) appointed—nominated by the District Councils, and appointed by the Crown. The clause for that purpose was advocated by the then Attorney-General (now Mr. Justice) Draper in the House of Assembly, but was lost by a small majority; and the old mode of appointing District Superintendents was retained. It was also proposed that as soon as any Clerkship of a District Council should become vacant, the two offices of Clerk of the Council and District Superintendent should be filled by the same person. This clause was not sanctioned by the Government; but such has been the case up to the present time in the Victoria District. It may be so in other Districts at the pleasure of the District Councils.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

In the proposed arrangement the duties of Superintendents will be very considerably increased, which will doubtless be considered by District Councils in fixing the amount of their remuneration.

The discontinuance of the office of Township Superintendent will be attended with considerable advantage to the School Fund. Township Superintendents (as far as I can judge by Reports from several Districts) receive, each, from five to twenty-five pounds per annum. To place the average amount paid to each Township Superintendent as low as ten pounds (for 310 Townships) it would amount in all to more than £3,000 per annum.

The smallness of the remuneration to Township Superintendents prevents competent persons, in many instances, from undertaking the task. On the other hand, many of the Township Superintendents are well qualified and efficient men; but such men are almost invariably Clergymen of some denomination. I do not propose to dispense with their valuable co-operation; on the contrary, I propose to relieve them from the vexatious and thankless part of their duties, and add to their numbers by providing (see Sections 13 and 14 of the annexed Draft,*) that all Clergymen, and Magistrates also, shall be School Visitors, under such precautions, regulations and instructions, as may be prepared by the Superintendent of Schools, under the immediate sanction of the Governor in Council.

It is not proposed, as will be seen, to give such Visitors control in the management of Schools; but for their co-operation and influence I anticipate the greatest advantages in the improvement of our Schools, and in the diffusion of useful knowledge.

The election of Trustees and their duties, as proposed, are stated in Sections 16-27.† The most important change proposed is, their continuing in office three years instead of one. The disputes respecting the appointment and payment of Teachers, arising from annual changes in the present system, are numerous and painful beyond conception. The evils of annually electing all the Trustees of each School have been deeply felt in the neighbouring State of New-York, and are vividly portrayed in some of the Reports of Superintendents. In 1843, a law was passed extending their period of office to three years. This is the period prescribed in the Lower Canada Act, passed last session. On the importance and advantage of this change I need not enlarge. Two other important changes are proposed in common with the duties of Trustees: The one is, that they shall not receive aid from the School Fund until the amount of the Rate-bill which they have imposed is collected, or shall not receive a larger amount from the School Fund than they provide and pay by Rate-bills or voluntary subscription, [the system in the State of New York.] This arrangement will secure the School Fund from the abuses which are constantly being practised upon it: it will also secure the Teacher a minimum amount of support. Under the proposed arrangement, if the Legislative grant to a School be ten pounds, the District Council must provide ten pounds more. These two sums constitute the School Fund. The Trustees must raise a sum equal to that of the School Fund—namely, twenty pounds, in the case supposed; the whole amounting to forty pounds. [In the State of Massachusetts the inhabitants of each School division are required to raise, by local rate on property, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per annum for each child between the ages of 4 and 16 years, in order to be entitled to any aid from the

* 9th Vic., Cap. xx, Sec. 14-16.

† 9th Vic., Cap. xx, Sec. 18-27.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

State School Fund.] In looking over the Reports from several Districts I find that, in the majority of cases, the amounts heretofore raised by Rate-bill have exceeded the ratio I propose.* But, in other cases, the amount raised by Rate-bill has not exceeded a few shillings—the School has been kept open only three months of the year, and that at a very low salary—just long enough to get the public money. My attention has been repeatedly called to this evil by local Superintendents. I propose to remedy it by requiring that a School Section, in order to be entitled to a continuation of aid from the School Fund, shall have a School open during at least six months of the year; and shall, *bonâ fide*, pay an amount equal to that which they draw from the School Fund. This arrangement will also tend to secure the punctual payment of Teachers, and keep the accounts of each year separate and distinct.

The next important change which I propose is, that the Rate Bill, imposed by the Trustees of each School Section, shall be levied upon the inhabitants of each Section, generally, according to property. It is the inhabitants generally who elect the Trustees; it is for the inhabitants generally that the grant is made; and the same principle, I think, ought to be acted upon throughout the system—all having a right to avail themselves of the School.

I need not say how just and patriotic is this principle, how important it is for the poor, and especially those (as is often the case) who have large families; how much it would lighten the burthen of supporting the Schools; how greatly it would increase the attendance of pupils, and, consequently, the blessings of education, and how strictly then would our Schools be public Schools. I may observe, that this system obtains in the States of New-England, where there are the best Common Schools in the United States. It is also the Prussian and Swiss system.

On the other hand, the evils of the present system of School Rate Bill have been brought under my notice from the most populous Townships, and by the most experienced educationists in Canada. When it is apprehended that the Rate Bill will be high, many will not send their children to the School at all; then there is no School, or else a few give enough to pay the Teacher three months, including the Government part; or even after the School is commenced, if it be found that the School is not so large as had been anticipated, and that those who send will consequently be required to pay more than they had expected, parents will begin to take their children from School, in order to escape the Rate Bill, as persons would flee from a

* *Note.*—The clause of the Bill here recommended was approved of by the Government, but was opposed and lost in the House of Assembly. Had it become law, in common with the clause recommended in the following paragraph, (authorizing Trustees to impose Rate-bills upon all the inhabitants of their School Section according to property,) how different, already, would have been the state of many of our Schools from what they now are,—how different would have been the circumstances of School Teachers—and how plain and comparatively easy would have been the duty of Trustees. The amount of apportionment to the inhabitants of each Section would have determined the minimum of the amount to be raised by them by Rate-bill or voluntary subscription. That amount, payable by all the inhabitants according to property, would have been little for each—would always have provided a salary sufficient to enable them to have a good Teacher during more than half, and in the most cases, all the year; all the children would have had equal access to the School; and the causes of most of the disputes between neighbours, and between Parents, Teachers and Trustees, would have been prevented. The harmony of the Bill was destroyed; it was mutilated and maimed in some of its most practical and essential details by the successful opposition to them while under the consideration of the Assembly, and the Superintendent of Schools has been assailed for the very defects in the law thus created, and which he has employed all the means in his power to prevent—defects which have, indeed, been partially remedied by subsequent enactments, but which cannot be wholly removed without further legislation.

falling house. The consequence is, that the School is either broken up, or the whole burthen of paying the Teacher falls upon the Trustees, and often a quarrel ensues between them and the Teacher. I have been assured, by the most experienced and judicious men, that it is impossible to have good Schools under the present system of Rate Bill. I think the substitute I propose will remedy the evil. I know of none who will object to it but the rich, and the childless, and the selfish. Education is a public good; ignorance is a public evil. What affects the public ought to be binding upon each individual composing it. In every good Government, and in every good system, the interests of the whole society are obligatory upon each member of it.*

To secure the punctual transmission of School Reports, I propose that the payment of the last instalment of the School Fund to each Section shall be conditional on the presentation of the Annual Report from such Section; and to relieve the Trustees from preparing the Report, (a duty to which many of them have strong feelings of repugnance, and for which, in many instances, they are not very well qualified,) I propose that the Teacher shall act as their Secretary, in preparing it, if required; a duty to which he will be prompted in order to get his money.

I also propose a Section (28†) stating the general duties of Teachers. These duties are applicable to all Common School Teachers. I think it is important, on various grounds, that such duties should be made law. The first division under this Section is transcribed from the School law of Massachusetts, except that I have *modified* and *limited* it.

As the term ‘*District*’ is retained in our laws and applied to the larger municipal divisions of the Province, I have thought it inconvenient to apply the same term to the minor School divisions of Townships. I have proposed to apply to these latter divisions the term ‘*Section*,’ which is as convenient and as appropriate as any other which has occurred to me.

On the miscellaneous provisions (see sec. 29–43, ‡) proposed it is, perhaps, not necessary for me to remark. Each will speak for itself. I have retained all the Sections of the present Act which appear to me to be necessary.

There are several minor modifications to which I have not referred; the expediency of which will be sufficiently apparent without remark; and I am aware how impossible it is, within any tolerable limits, to explain by writing the nature and importance and operations of many of the modifications and amendments to which I have alluded, and which I think it expedient to submit.

Considerable changes in any system are always attended with inconvenience, if not with difficulty. The transition from the generally complained of working of the present Act, to the adoption of the modifications recommended, in the annexed Draft of Bill, can

* *Note.*—The important clause of the Bill thus recommended, was strongly advocated by Mr. Attorney-General Draper, but was opposed and lost in the Assembly by a majority of four or five. It was the poor man's clause, and the clause of the enlightened patriot; and the loss of it has inflicted great injury upon many Common Schools, besides involving Trustees in great perplexities and embarrassments in consequence of their not being able to impose a general Rate Bill for School-house, repairs, furniture, &c. But we rejoice that the principle thus first submitted to the consideration of the Government in 1846, has been incorporated into our system of Schools for Cities and Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada, and that District Councils have also been invested with power to act upon it, as far as they may think it advisable. See the whole subject explained in the first number of this Journal.—pp. 11, 15.

† 9th Vic. cap. xx., sec. xxviii.

‡ 9th Vic. cap. xx., sec. xxix–xlili.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)
5th June.

be but very partially effected the present year. The year has commenced; the appointments have been made; all is in the hands of the several local officers. They must be continued to the end of the year. But I think the first *ten* Sections of the annexed Draft of Bill might go into immediate operation without at all interfering with the local machinery of the present Act, and would fully prepare the way for completing the transition by the first of next January, without producing any disorder or inconvenience. I have accordingly prepared a Section to that effect.

In the meantime, in case of the approval by His Excellency of the annexed Draft of Bill, and its becoming a law, it would be proper to have all the regulations and instructions, and forms, for which it provides, together with copies of the Bill itself, prepared, printed, and put into the hands of all persons who may be administrators of it. I think it would also be advisable to prepare and get printed blank forms for Reports, both for District Superintendents and Trustees—so that all parties may commence properly, and that there may be an uniformity forthwith in the administration of the law throughout the country. Such precautions and aids, for a year or two, will render the working of the whole system harmonious, uniform, and efficient.

The annexed Draft of Bill may have some cases unprovided for; but it provides for all the cases that have yet come under the notice of this Office, and all that I can conceive after examining the various School Laws of different states and kingdoms.

I beg to remark, generally, that I have retained as much of the machinery and phraseology of the present Act as I could; have sought to make the arrangements more methodical and more simple; and have reduced the number of Sections from 71 to 44.

I would also observe, that the annexed Draft of Bill does not give the Government, through the Superintendent of Schools, any thing like as much power as the new School Law for Lower Canada gives the Superintendent of Schools there. I have desired to retain no more power in the hands of the Superintendent than is absolutely necessary to enable the Government to controul the general principles and character of the system of public instruction, and to see that money appropriated by the Legislature is faithfully and judiciously expended. I hold it as a true principle, and as expedient, that the Legislature, in appropriating money, should provide, through one or more general officers, that its liberal and benevolent intentions be accomplished in the expenditure of that money. Then, as the people contribute locally, they have the local right of employing and dismissing Teachers at their pleasure.

It is not easy to adjust precisely the different parts of a mixed machinery. I have sought to simplify it as much as possible, and have proposed to give the Government no more power than is indispensable to make the system Provincial, and fulfil the intentions of the Legislature.

I would that the habits and circumstances of Canadian society might allow of simplifying the system still more.

Numerous and intricate legal provisions in matters of detail, in relation especially to Education, are perplexing to the people and embarrassing to the Government.

Appendix
(N.)
5th June.

In respect to the means for the establishment and support of a Normal School, I may remark, that the Legislature of the State of New-York has granted \$9,000 to rent and furnish buildings for a State Normal School at Albany, and \$10,000 per annum for its support.

I think there should be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Board of Education, at least £1,500, to establish a Normal School, and the same amount, per annum, for its support. I hope it may be established and maintained for a somewhat less sum; but, it appears to me especially desirable that the Board should not be meanly tied down to a possibly insufficient sum. Such a proceeding might occasion a complete failure, with all its melancholy consequences. The circumstances, and management and authority of Government, in the expenditure of the grant, would be a guarantee that not a sixpence more should be expended than would be absolutely necessary.

I trust some means will be available from the sale of school lands by which encouragement may be given to the formation of *School Libraries* in the several Districts and Townships. A small sum disposed of annually in that way would prompt to the contribution of much on the part of the inhabitants of different Districts, and would lead to the circulation and reading of a vast number of useful books. But I am not sufficiently informed on this point to suggest any clause to be introduced into the Act respecting it. I am inclined to think it may be done by the Government without any Act on the subject, and in conformity with the provisions of the proposed Bill.

In conclusion, I have to repeat, that, although this communication is protracted to a great length, several topics remain unnoticed, and to others, I am afraid I have alluded too briefly to be either explicit or satisfactory. Should any further explanations be deemed necessary, I shall be happy to give them in any way that they may be required.

But I must beg permission to add what escaped me to notice in the proper place—that I have received information that there are several Townships in Upper Canada settled by Germans, in which all the Schools are German, and all the Teachers aliens.

Believing that it was not the intention of the Legislature, and that it is not expedient, to prohibit European aliens from being employed as Common School Teachers, I have excepted them in the annexed Draft of a Bill. It is perhaps not *necessary* to except any other than foreign Germans, but I have thought there might be cases of French and Italians proposing to teach schools in Upper Canada. The study of the French language especially should, I think, be encouraged to as great an extent as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

The Hon. D. DALY, M. P. P.,
Secretary of the Province, Montreal.

Copy of the Letter to the Secretary of the Province, expounding and recommending the original Draft of the Common School Amendment Act (now, slightly changed) 10th and 11th Vict. Cap. 19.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th March, 1847.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a Legislative measure for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Cities and Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada, and for remedying some defects which are found to exist in the Common School Act for Upper Canada, 9th Vic., cap. xx. in consequence of changes to which it was unfortunately subjected while under the consideration of the Legislature.

With a view to accomplish these objects I have prepared the annexed Draft of a Bill, which, in connection with such explanatory observations as appear to me to be necessary, I beg most respectfully to lay before His Excellency in Council.

In my communication of the 3rd March, 1846, accompanying the Draft of a School Bill for Upper Canada, I observed that our Common School Law had been chiefly borrowed from the State of New-York. I beg now to add, that it is a modification of the School Law of that State in respect to *Counties*—analogous to our Districts—but not of the New York State School Law in respect to *Cities* and large *Towns*; for the School interest of which local and special Acts have been passed by the State Legislature. But, as our own Town and City Schools had been conducted under the General School Act, I thought it not advisable last year to submit two Educational measures for Executive deliberation and Legislative discussion at the same time;—that it was preferable to amend, as far as practicable, the School Law for Western Canada at large, and afterwards to introduce a distinct measure for the improvement of Schools in Cities and Incorporated Towns.

It is not necessary for me to reiterate in this place the general principles which I laid down in my communication of the 3rd March last, as essential to a proper system of public instruction. Taking those principles for granted, I will confine myself to a simple statement of the necessity of a measure such as I have the honour to submit, and to an explanation of its principal provisions.

1. The same reasons which justify the Incorporation of Cities and Towns for the more efficient management of their local affairs, and the promotion of their local interests generally, require a like incorporation of their public School system for the best interests of the rising generation. The practical knowledge and vigilance of a local corporation are, if possible, even more needful for the interests of Common Schools, than for the other interests of Towns and Cities. I think, therefore, that the School affairs of Cities and Towns ought not to be left in the hands of District Municipal Councils, but ought to be placed in the hands of the Corporation of each City, and the Board of Police of each Incorporated Town.

2. The peculiar circumstances and wants of Cities and Towns appear to me to demand this modification of our School System. In rural Districts the population is sparse; in Cities and Towns it is dense. A single School Section in a rural district embraces as many square miles as an entire Town or City. The bound-

aries of a rural School Section are usually the estimated distance which children can travel daily to and from the School. It also requires, as a general rule, the united influence and resources of the inhabitants residing within the boundaries of a rural School Section to support the School. There can thus be but one School within such boundaries. In rural districts, therefore, as there can be but one School in each Section, there can be no gradation of Schools—there can be only mixed Schools, and those of one kind—such as each rural Section, separately and independently, can establish and support. But the case is widely different with Cities and Towns. Upon a plot of ground not greater than that of a rural School Section, there is a population requiring and capable of supporting a dozen Common Schools, aside from Schools of a higher order. According to the present system, the city or town would be geographically divided into a given number of School Sections, the inhabitants of each of which would elect three Trustees, and have a Common School unconnected with any other, and supported wholly by local interest. As in rural districts, there is but one kind of Schools—and that such as is adapted to the youngest class of pupils—so, under the present system, there can be no gradation of Schools in a city or town any more than in the country. Thus the educational wants of Towns and Cities are but partially supplied. Schools of an inferior description are more numerous than is necessary, and Schools of a higher order are altogether wanting—except as they may, in some instances, be established and supported by private enterprise. But private Schools are too expensive for a large class of the inhabitants of cities and towns; nor should the children of this large class of our fellow-citizens be deprived of a good English education on account of the poverty of their parents, or be abandoned to the hazard of private enterprise.

Now, the proximity of the inhabitants to each other, in cities and towns, supersedes the necessity of the geographical division of a city or town into small sections—unless to a limited extent in regard to Schools for very young children. To provide for the educational wants of cities and towns, there should be *gradation*, and therefore a *system* of Schools: Primary Schools for children from 5 to 8 years of age;—a proportionable number of intermediate Schools for children, say from 8 to 11 years of age; and one or more English High Schools, teaching the higher branches of a thorough mercantile education. Children at the proper age, and when sufficiently advanced, should be removed and promoted from the primary to the intermediate Schools, where they could receive a useful Common School education; and then those whose parents could afford to give them a more thorough education, should be transferred to the High Schools. Of course the School Houses should be erected, or *different apartments in the same house provided*, and Teachers employed, appropriate to the objects and character of each of these Schools. The number of Schools thus classified which might be necessary to supply the educational wants of our Cities and Towns, would be less than that now established in them, and would be supported at not greater expense.

But such a system of Schools in a City or Town involves one system of management, and, therefore, one authority. Hence, in any City or Town where such a system of Schools exists, there is but one Board of Trustees or Commissioners for the management of Common Schools. This is the case not only in the best educated Cities of Germany, but also in the chief Cities of the neighbouring States—such as Boston, New-York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, &c. In each of these Cities there is but one Board of Trustees, or Commissioners of Common Schools; and in most of

Appendix

(N.)

5th June.

them the members of such Boards are appointed by the Corporations—one-third of the members thus appointed or chosen retiring from office annually, and their places filled by the Corporations concerned.

Such is the principle of the measure which I have the honour to submit, in respect to the Cities and Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada; and such is the design of the Bill—a Draft of which is herewith transmitted, and on the leading provisions of which I beg now to offer some explanatory remarks.

The *First* Section provides for the erection of each City and Incorporated Town in Upper Canada into a Municipal District for Common School purposes.

The *Second* Section provides for the appointment and succession of the members of a Board of Trustees for each City and Incorporated Town aforesaid.

The *Third* Section provides for the payment of School moneys into the hands of the Chamberlain or Treasurer of each City or Town, subject to the orders of the Board of Trustees.

The *Fourth* Section provides for the vesting of the Common School property of each City and Town in the hands of the Corporation of such City, and the Board of Police of such Incorporated Town to be managed by the Board of Trustees appointed as aforesaid.

The *Fifth* Section prescribes the several duties and obligations of such Board of Trustees, in harmony with the Common School Act, 9th Vict., cap. xx.

The *Sixth* Section makes a similar provision in respect to the Teachers employed by such Board.

The *Seventh* Section provides for the Visitors of Common Schools in each City and Town—not including Magistrates, who are too numerous in Cities and Towns to be authorized to act as School Visitors; and the Aldermen in Cities and the Members of the Board of Police in Towns, with the resident Clergy, will form an ample *corps* of School Visitors.

The *Eighth* Section invests the Municipal Authorities of Cities, Towns, and Districts with discretionary power to raise money, by assessment, for Common School purposes generally, including the purchasing of School sites, the erection of School Houses, the Salaries of Teachers, &c.

Such are the principal provisions of the proposed Bill in respect to Cities and Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada.

The few remaining Sections of the Bill are designed to remedy some defects which exist in the Common School Act of the last Session of the Legislature. These Sections are so few,—and some of them apply also to Cities and Towns—that I have thought it better to include them in the proposed Bill than to recommend the introduction of a separate Bill for amendment of the Common School Act. The Common School Act and the proposed Bill are so connected that should the latter become a law they ought to be printed together.

I now beg to explain the Sections which I have the honour to propose, with a view of remedying the defects of the Common School Act.

It was one of the defects of the Common School Act of 1843, that it did not invest Municipal Councils with authority to impose assessments to a sufficient amount for the purchasing of School sites and the

building of School Houses. In the 8th Section of the original Draft of the School Act of last year, I proposed to invest the Council of each District with discretionary power for these purposes; but during the passing of the Bill through the Legislature—at which stage I know not, for I did not perceive the alteration for several months—a limiting phrase (namely, “within the limits of their powers of imposing taxes”) found its way into the 8th Section of the Bill, in consequence of which Municipal Councils are subject to the same disabilities under which they have heretofore laboured. In the 8th Section of the accompanying Draft of Bill, Municipal Councils of Districts are included with City and Town Corporations, and are proposed to be invested with requisite powers of imposing assessments for Common School purposes.

The *Ninth* and *Tenth* Sections embody an important principle which lies at the very foundation of a sound system of public instruction, and which is essential to the *universal* education of any country—it is the principle of *School Rate-bill*, as well as *School Assessment*, according to *property*, both in town and country. In my communication of the 3rd of March last, I dwelt at some length on the importance of this principle, and referred to the testimonies of experienced educationists in different parts of Upper Canada as to the impossibility of ever having good Schools, much less rendering them accessible to all the youth of the land, under the past and present system of *School Rate-bill*—a system which has never been admitted in the State of Massachusetts, where Common School education is nearly, if not quite, universal among the poorest classes of the community. The principle embodied in the ninth and tenth Sections of the accompanying Draft of Bill was embodied in the original Draft of the Common School Act—was sanctioned by the late Governor-General in Council, and was advocated in the House of Assembly by the Honourable Attorney-General Draper; but the proposition being new, and being apparently misunderstood by some, and coming in contact with wealthy selfishness, was lost by a small majority. But since the last Session of the Legislature, several District Councils have expressed themselves in favour of this principle, and the subject has repeatedly been brought before me by Trustees. The principle of *School-rate* according to property is recognized and acted upon in respect to Assessments imposed by each District Council for the raising of a moiety of the School Fund, and for the erection of School Houses; but in the practical part of the School system, where the operation of the principle is most important, it does not obtain. All that is done by the District Council will answer no practical purpose, if the Trustees do not furnish and keep the School House comfortable, and employ a proper Teacher, and provide for the payment of his salary. This the Trustees cannot do, as a general rule, as long as they are thrown upon chance and caprice and selfishness for the resources necessary to fulfil and satisfy their engagements.

The circumstances of Trustees, as the law now stands, are as follows:—They can seldom engage a competent Teacher without agreeing to pay him a stipulated salary, and generally by the year. Very few good Teachers will agree to depend upon the chance fees of tuition arising from the chance attendance of pupils, for the principal or a large part of their salaries. But upon such chances either the Teacher must depend for the chief part of his means of support, or the Trustees must depend for the chief part of the means necessary to enable them to pay the Teacher and support the School; for they have no resource but voluntary subscription or *Rate-bill* upon the parents who may please—and only as they may please—to send their children to the School. Thus Trustees, in order to establish and maintain a good School, must agree to pay a stipulated sum per

Appendix

(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

quarter, or per year; but they have no certain resources beyond their own private means to rely upon to enable them to pay the sum stipulated.

That the resources arising from the imposition of rate-bills upon parents voluntarily sending their children to the School are insufficient, and that this system is detrimental to the interests of the Schools and of the youth of the community, will be obvious from the following considerations, which have been repeatedly brought before me as *facts* in the form of complaints and applications for counsel and advice:—When it is known that a considerable sum will be required to repair the School House and make it comfortable, parents, in many instances, desist from sending their children until after the completion of the repairs, so as to avoid being rated for the payment of them. One of the evils attending such a proceeding is, that the children of such parents are deprived of a quarter's instruction in the School. Another evil is, that the refusal of some parents to bear a part of the expense of repairing and furnishing the School House imposes a heavier burden upon those who do send to the School, and sometimes prevents so many others, that the Trustees are compelled either to leave the House unrepaired, and continue to occupy it when utterly unfit for use, or resort to voluntary subscription to get means to make the most needful of such repairs. To avoid these inconveniencies and evils, Trustees have, in numerous instances, applied to their District Council to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Common School Act, to impose an Assessment upon their Sections for School-house repairs and furniture; and I have advised them to do so. This, however, is an exceedingly inconvenient and roundabout proceeding to obtain the application of the principle which is embodied in the ninth and tenth Sections of the annexed draft of Bill.

But another consideration, evincing the evil of the present system of School rate-bill is, its pernicious influence upon the School after its establishment. It involves a present pecuniary inducement to every parent to keep his children from the School. Many parents in narrow circumstances are influenced by this motive, and desist from educating their children; indeed, I have been informed of numerous instances of poor men with large families being compelled to do so. Again, many parents possessing ample means to educate their children are indifferent in respect to it. Not having had the advantages of early education themselves, they think their children can do as they have done. A slight pecuniary inducement will, therefore, prevent them from sending their children to the School. These same considerations will also induce many parents to withdraw their children from the School, on slight grounds of offence or inconvenience. The withdrawal of every pupil from the School involves the necessity of imposing an additional amount of rate-bills upon those who continue to send their children to the School, and furnishes, therefore, additional inducement to them to remove their children also. And towards the close of the year or term of the Teacher's engagement, if it be found or apprehended that the rate-bill must be increased in order to pay his salary, many parents remove their children from the School; others take the alarm; and I have been informed of instances in which the School has been nearly abandoned, and the Trustees have been involved in the most painful embarrassment. Then the Trustees, perhaps, blame the Teacher for this diminution in the attendance at the School, and refuse to pay him his stipulated wages. I have been appealed to on several occasions to settle disputes arising out of such circumstances. To anticipate and prevent these difficulties, as far as possible, Trustees have, in some instances, before engaging a Teacher, gone about among their neighbours with a view of getting them voluntarily

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

to subscribe a sufficient amount to pay his salary. In some instances they have partially succeeded; in other instances they have been able to induce but a few to join with them in such an obligation. But, in many instances, the employment of inferior Teachers, upon terms such as a competent Teacher would not agree to, has been the result.—Now, the whole tendency of such a system is as pernicious to the feelings, views, and mental habits of all parties concerned, as it is fatal to the character and interests of the Common Schools.

Of the effect of this unpatriotic system upon the aggregate attendance of children at our Common Schools, some opinion may be formed from the fact, that the average number of children taught in them *is rather more than fifty per cent. less than in a neighbouring State*, where the principle of rate-bill according to property—instead of according to attendance—obtains. To leave children uneducated is to train up thieves and incendiaries and murderers; and it is the interest and duty of both the Government and every honest member of the community, to aid in the prevention, as well as punishment, of crimes and their kindred vices. For the Government, or Province, with resources at command, to refuse or neglect to afford means of subsistence to starving and famishing multitudes, would be justly regarded as a public crime and disgrace. But, is it a less crime, and lighter disgrace, to subject by neglect, hundreds and thousands to intellectual starvation and the pestilence of crime and misery which follow in its train? Yet at the present time *more than one-half of the children of Upper Canada, of School age, are not in attendance at any School!* But place the poor man on a level with the rich man in the divinely ordained means of such instruction for his children as will *qualify* and *dispose* them for their duties in the social system; let the poor man feel that by paying his penny of School assessment, his children have as good a right to the School as those of his wealthy neighbour who pays his thirty shillings, and how many will be seen crowding to the School of knowledge and virtue from that very class of the community from which our gaols and prisons are now filled. Compel the untutored and misguided parent to pay his quota for the actual operations of the School, and a door of instruction will be opened to his children which, otherwise, parental ignorance and selfishness would shut against them; and their natural rights and best interests will thus be protected and secured during the period of their childhood and helplessness, and they will not grow up barbarians and nuisances in the community. Require every man to pay for a necessary Common School education according to the property which he has acquired and enjoys in the Country, and you lighten the burthen of supporting the Common Schools, from those parents who are educating their families; you remove the strongest temptation to keeping children from the School, and furnish every parent with an additional and direct inducement to send his children to the School; you remove all contention between parents and Trustees and Teachers, on account of the present system of Rate Bills and subscriptions according to attendance; you relieve Trustees of the most perplexing part of their duties, and place both them and the Teacher in a position more agreeable and more efficient in regard to the character and interests of the School; you provide means for obtaining better and more regular salaries for School Teachers, and at less expense to each of the parents now sending children to the Common School, and thus ensure a better class of Teachers; open the School House door to every child in the land, and thus lay the foundation for a virtuous, intelligent, and prosperous community.

Such are the objects contemplated by the *Ninth* and *Tenth* Sections of the accompanying Draft of Bill;

Appendix
(N.)

3th June.

and, should they become law, I most truly believe that they will produce a greater improvement in the Common Schools and in the diffusion of Common School education than any educational enactment which has yet taken place in this Province. In connexion with the influence of our Divine Christianity, I can conceive of no greater blessing to coming generations of Canada than the incorporation into our School law of the principle which I here advocate, and which is thus summarily expressed by the Massachusetts Board of Education in their Annual Report for 1845: "The cardinal principle, which lies at the foundation of our educational system, is, that *all the children of the State shall be educated by the State*. As our Government was founded upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, it was rightly concluded by its framers that, without a wise educational system, the Government itself could not stand; and in ordaining that the expenses of educating the people should be defrayed by the people at large, without reference to the particular benefit of individuals, it was considered that those, who, perhaps, without any children of their own, nevertheless would still be compelled to pay a large tax, would receive an ample equivalent in the protection of their persons and in the security of their property."

The *Eleventh* Section of the accompanying Draft of Bill provides for the appointment of a second District Superintendent of Common Schools, at the discretion of the Council, in Districts the Schools of which exceed one hundred and fifty in number; a provision analogous to one which exists in the State of New-York. It will obviate an objection which exists to the present Common School Act, in regard to two or three of the largest Districts in Upper Canada.*

The *Twelfth* Section [authorizing the Governor in Council to remove a District Superintendent for neglect or violation of duty, until the ensuing meeting of his District Council,] is rendered necessary by the loss of the clause in the Assembly during the last Session, which was introduced into the School Bill relative to the appointment of District Superintendents of Common Schools. That clause provided for the appointment of District Superintendents by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the District Councils. I refer to my communication of the 3rd March last for the reasons of that clause,—namely, to conform the School law to our system of Provincial Responsible Government, and to secure the fulfilment of the intentions of the Legislature in establishing and aiding a Provincial system of Schools. But that clause not having been adopted by a majority of the House of Assembly, and the appointment of District Superintendents having been left exclusively with the District Councils, it was necessary to provide some means by which responsibility shall be secured to the Government in respect to the application of moneys which have been granted by the Legislature, and in respect to the administration of the School system, as far as the Government is responsible for it. At the present time, any District Superintendent may or may not execute the law, may or may not apply the School Fund according to the conditions and regulations required by law, and the Government has no power to prevent him from doing so. If the School Fund were created entirely by local assessment, then a local responsibility alone could be properly insisted upon; but as one-half of the Fund is provided by the Provincial Legislature, there ought to be responsibility to the Provincial Government on the part of all those who are entrusted with its management. The propriety of

* This was lost in the Legislative Council, after having passed the Assembly.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

appointing all such Officers by the Provincial Government is obvious; but it would then follow that their salaries should be paid out of the public revenue, as are those of other public officers. But an opposite system of appointment has obtained; and as the District Councils provide for the salaries of District Superintendents out of District Funds, and provide also, one-half of the amount of the School Fund, I do not think it advisable to propose any change in the relations and responsibilities of District Superintendents to the District Councils. But for the same reason that District Superintendents are thus responsible to the Councils, should they be responsible to the government—being entrusted with the controul of moneys and other powers for the due administration of which the Government is responsible. And such is the object of the *twelfth* section of the annexed Draft of Bill.

The law of the State of New-York, from which so much of our School law has been derived, contains, among others, the following provisions relative to the appointment, removal, and duties, of District Superintendents:—

"The Board of Supervisors in each County of the State shall appoint a County Superintendent of Common Schools for such County; and in those Counties in which there shall be more than one hundred and fifty School Districts, reckoning two parts of joint Districts as one, they may appoint two County Superintendents, or one in their discretion; and at all such appointments hereafter made, the Board shall divide the County into two convenient Districts, designating the person appointed for each District respectively, when there shall be two appointed; but no share of the public money shall hereafter be apportioned to any County in which a County Superintendent shall not have been appointed, unless by order of the Superintendent of Common Schools. Such County Superintendents shall hold their offices, respectively, for two years, subject to removal by the Board of Supervisors, on complaint, for causes to be stated."

"Any County Superintendent may be removed from office by the Superintendent of Common Schools, whenever, in his judgment, sufficient cause for such removal exists; and the vacancy thereby occasioned shall be supplied by appointment under his hand and official seal, until the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County in which such vacancy exists. A copy of the order making such removal, specifying the causes thereof, shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to be by him laid before the Board at their first meeting thereafter."

"The County Superintendents shall be subject to such general rules and regulations as the Superintendent may from time to time prescribe; and appeals from their acts and decisions may be made to him in the same manner and with the like effect as in cases now provided by law, and they shall make Reports annually to the Superintendent at such times as shall be appointed by him, which shall be the same as are now required to be made by the County Clerks, with such additional information as he shall require."

[Laws of 1843.]

The School Laws of the State of New-York are the result of many experiments and upwards of *forty years' legislation*; and the above quotations show how fully the adequate authority of the Executive Government is recognized and maintained in regard to all the regulations and proceedings of the State School System. But, I think, it is more congenial with our system of Government to place in the hands of the Governor in Council that power in regard to the removal of a District Superintendent which the

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

law of the State of New-York gives the Superintendent of Common Schools. There it extends even to *competency* or *fitness* for office ; in the accompanying Draft of Bill it is proposed to extend it only to *misconduct*.

The *Thirteenth* Section of the annexed Draft of Bill provides for making, at the discretion of the Governor in Council, the Treasurers of District Funds, the Treasurers of the District *School* Funds also. I suggested this provision in my Report on the School Bill of the 3rd of March last ; but stated that as some, if not most of the District Treasurers received percentage on the moneys which passed through their hands, a loss would be sustained by such a provision unless a special arrangement could be made exempting Schools moneys from such a draw-back. Since then an Act has been passed changing the tenure of the office of District Treasurers ; and I believe most, if not all the District Treasurers now receive fixed salaries. I think that it will now be practicable to carry the thirteenth section of the annexed Draft of Bill into execution, (should it become a law) without any loss to the School Fund, and with advantage to the School system.*

It is not considered good policy in any other Department of the Public Service, to unite in the same person the three offices of Treasurer, Auditor, and Paymaster. Yet it is so in our School system. The District Superintendent is made the Treasurer of the School Fund of the District ; he judges of the propriety of all orders and claims made upon that Fund ; and he pays them or not as he thinks proper. Now, as a general rule, it is an advantage for one to have such funds in his hands, and to retain them as long as possible, especially if he is engaged in or connected with any kind of business. It is his interest, therefore, to defer the payment of claims upon funds in his hands as long as possible, or the notification of them to parties concerned : and the local administration of the School Act presents numerous opportunities and pretexes for procrastination in both these respects. Many complaints have, down even to the present month, been made against Township Superintendents for delaying, on various grounds, the payment of School Funds in their hands. Whether any one of these complaints is well founded or not, I have no means of knowing ; but assuming them to be ill-founded, as I hope they are, is it proper to place Superintendents of Common Schools in circumstances in which they are liable to such imputations and suspicions without any means of disproving the injustice of them ? To District Superintendents no such suspicions can attach ; for they have, as yet, had nothing to do with the payment of the School Fund to Teachers ; but under the present Statute, they are about to assume that part of the duties of the abolished office of Township Superintendents. It will now be the duty of the Common School Superintendent of each District to pay out in detail all the Common School Funds of such District. It is, therefore, a question whether he should continue to be the Treasurer of School Funds or whether they should not be placed in the hands of the ordinary Treasurer of the District, payable to School Teachers on the orders or cheques of the District Superintendent. According to the latter mode, there would be the most effectual provision for correct accounts of the expenditure of the School Fund, and for its prompt payment to parties entitled to it—the best security against any abuses in connexion with its application, and against attacks or suspicions unfavourable to any District Superintendent. Should the thirteenth Section become law, it would, of course, not be necessary for a District Superintendent, any more

* NOTE.—This clause passed the House of Assembly, but was lost in the Legislative Council.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

than the Provincial Superintendent, to enter into bonds with two or more sureties for the faithful performance of his duties. The amended law of the State of New-York is the same as that which is proposed in the thirteenth Section of the annexed Draft of Bill. It is as follows:—"The sum annually to be distributed for the encouragement of Common Schools shall be paid on the first day of February, in every year, on the warrant of the Comptroller to the *Treasurers* of the several Counties and the Chamberlain of the City of New-York."

But, still, I do not propose that the power given by the thirteenth Section of the annexed Draft of Bill should be exercised, unless where the change of District Treasurership of the School Funds can be made without any additional charge upon them.

The *Fourteenth* Section of the annexed Draft of Bill provides for the appointment of the Mayor of the City of Toronto as a Member of the Board of Education. The reason for this appointment is, that the Provincial Normal School is established at Toronto, and the Model School connected with it will be composed of children resident in the City. The City will, therefore, have a peculiar interest in the Provincial Normal School, and its authorities may yet feel themselves called upon to contribute something towards its support. The authorities of the City of Albany provide the buildings for the Normal School of the State of New-York. Under these circumstances, I think it very proper that the Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto should be a Member of the Board of Education.

I have thus explained as fully as appears to me necessary, and as briefly as the nature of the subjects involved would admit, the principal provisions of the annexed Draft of Bill, and which I most respectfully submit to the favourable consideration of the Governor-General in Council, with a view to its introduction into the Legislature, in order to establish a proper system of Schools in Cities and Towns in Upper Canada, and to remedy the defects which have been referred to in the Common School Act, 9th Vic. cap. xx.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

The Hon. D. DALY, M. P. P.,
Secretary of the Province, Montreal.

No. 8.

Copy of Communication to the Secretary of the Province, submitting the means of carrying into effect the 2nd Section, 10th division, 9th Victoria, Cap. 20., which requires the Superintendent of Schools—"To employ all lawful means in his power to collect and diffuse information on the subject of Education generally among the people of Upper Canada."

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 29th Dec., 1846.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for His Excellency's favourable consideration in Council, the following means of carrying into effect the second Section, tenth division, of the Common School Act, which requires the Superintendent of Schools : "To employ all lawful means in his power to collect and diffuse information on the subject of education generally, among the people of Upper Canada."

The first measure which I respectfully propose to give effect to this provision of the Act, is, the publica-

Appendix
(N.)
5th June.

tion, of a semi-monthly *Journal of Education*; each number to contain about 16 pages double columns, somewhat similar to Blackwood's Magazine, or the London and Westminster Review. To be published at a dollar a year, and superintended by myself.

Such a publication entitled, "The Common School Journal" is published at Boston by the Secretary of the Board of Education, and for the publication of which the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts grants assistance. A similar Journal is published at Albany—called the "District School Journal," and to the circulation of which the State of New York has contributed—as stated in the last received Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools—the sum of "several thousand dollars." The School authorities in the two States mentioned, speak in the strongest terms of the importance and usefulness of these Educational Journals. In Paris, there are, published under the sanction of the Minister of Public Instruction, two monthly Journals. The one entitled:—"Revue de l'Instruction Publique, en France et dans les pays étrangers," the other entitled,—"*Manuel général de l'Instruction Primaire, recueil mensuel destiné, 1o à donner aux comités et conseils municipaux tous les renseignements nécessaires pour la formation, l'entretien et la direction des écoles; 2o à soutenir les intérêts des instituteurs et à les guider dans le choix des méthodes et procédés d'enseignement; 3o à répandre dans toutes les communes de France les meilleures principes d'éducation.*"

The importance and almost absolute necessity of such a publication, for Upper Canada, can scarcely admit of a doubt, besides the various facilities it would afford the Education Office in the execution of the law. I have ascertained that the expenses of printing, addressing, &c., the twenty-four numbers of such a Journal could be pretty nearly defrayed by the *payment* of a dollar a copy per year—assuming the circulation to be 2000. No allowance need be made for editing it; but allowance must be made for losses of subscriptions and other incidental expenses, such as agencies, &c. A Legislative grant for this purpose might be objected to; but I propose the following means of sustaining the publication for one year. As the Legislative Assembly will probably sanction the printing of a pamphlet edition of my Report on Elementary Instruction, I would propose that the estimated expense of such an edition of 2500 be placed at my disposal; and that such edition of the Report be printed in successive numbers of the *Journal of Education*. The School Act requiring me: "To prepare as soon as practicable and recommend the adoption of suitable plans of "School-houses, with the proper furniture and appendages"—a Report on which I hope to have ready by the ensuing Session of the Legislature—I propose that the sum estimated by the Government Printer for the printing of such Report on School-houses, be also placed at my disposal, and that the Report, when approved of, be printed in the proposed *Journal of Education*.

With such assistance, I would undertake to incur the responsibility and labour of publishing a semi-monthly *Journal of Education* for one year, at the end of which time it can be easily decided whether the Journal should be continued, and what kind of assistance would be required for that purpose.

Should this undertaking receive the approbation of His Excellency in Council, I should wish to issue the first number, so as to date it the 15th of January, 1847. I beg therefore to be apprized of His Excellency's decision at your earliest convenience.

A second measure by which I propose to promote the objects of the School Act, is, in the course of the

next four or six months, to visit and employ one or two days in School discourses and deliberations with the Superintendent, Visitors, Teachers, and Trustees, in each of the several Districts in Upper Canada. I know of no means so effectual to remove prejudice—to create unanimity of views and feelings, and to excite a general interest in the cause of a popular Education, the establishment of Libraries, &c. The labours of such an undertaking would be very considerable, but would, I think, be amply rewarded by its results. I should not however hesitate to attempt it, should His Excellency approve of it and allow me for such expenses as may be incurred in travelling.

I propose these two undertakings in addition to the already increased duties of my Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

[Signed,] EGERTON RYERSON.

The Hon. D. DALY, M. P. P.

Secretary of the Province, Montreal.

II.

Acknowledgement of the foregoing Letter.

(Copy,)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 19th October, 1848.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Report on the Common School Law of Upper Canada, (with an Appendix) and a Draft of a Bill, with Explanatory Remarks, making further provision for the improvement of the system of Common Schools therein; and am to inform you, that they have been laid before His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, for consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most ob't. servant,

[Signed,] J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Reverend EGERTON RYERSON, D. D.

Superintendent of Schools,
Toronto, C. W.

III.

Copy of Additional Explanatory Remarks accompanying a Draft of Bill making further provision for the Improvement of the System of Common Schools in Upper Canada, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 23rd February, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, the annexed Draft of Bill for Upper Canada. For convenience, I have included in the annexed Draft of Bill all the provisions of the Draft of Bill which I had the honour to transmit with explanations, the 14th of last October. The first fourteen Sections of the annexed Draft of Bill are identical with the Draft of Bill of the 14th of October; and I have nothing to add to the explanations and remarks on the School Law generally, which accompanied that Draft of Bill.

The *Fifteenth* Section of the annexed Draft of Bill provides for giving legal effect to the proposition of the Board of Education, of the 4th of March last, and ap-

Appendix
(N.)
5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

proved of by the Governor General in Council, as communicated in your letter of the 31st of October. The *Proviso* in this Section will show that it is not intended to encroach upon the amount of aid now given to the Common Schools of Upper Canada; and it will therefore not only guard the amount of aid thus given, but prevent any dissatisfaction arising in the minds of its recipients.

The *Sixteenth* Section proposes a small provision for the establishment of a Provincial School of Art and Design, on the vast importance of which I need not enlarge. I have treated the subject at some length in the concluding part of a Lecture just published in the number for February of the second volume of the "Journal of Education for Upper Canada." I may remark, that the Governor of the State of New York has recently recommended the Legislature of that State to make a grant for the establishment of a School of Art and Design, to be under the direction of the same Body that manages the State Normal School. There is room and there are facilities for establishing such an Institution on the premises and partially in connection with the Normal School for Upper Canada, at much less than half the expense required to establish it under any other circumstances or in any other place.

The additional amount coming to Upper Canada on a new and equitable division of the Legislative School Grant of £50,000, will meet the expenditures proposed in this Bill for the establishment of Common School Libraries, a Provincial School of Art and Design, and to facilitate the attendance of Candidates for School-teaching at the Normal School. When the *actual operations* of those departments of public instruction shall have been witnessed, the Legislature will then be able to judge whether they ought to be extended.

The *Seventeenth* Section proposes to confer upon the Chief Superintendent and Masters of the Normal School, authority to give Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Teachers to Students of the Normal School—a power which is possessed by the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of New-York in regard to *any* Common School Teacher on the recommendation of a local Superintendent. I can imagine no objection to this Section; and I am satisfied it will be advantageous in several respects.

The *Eighteenth* Section is in harmony with the gracious decision of the Governor General in Council, as communicated in your letter of the 19th ultimo, in reply to my application and the recommendation of the Board of Education for the employment of a second or assistant Clerk in the Education Office for Upper Canada. I have also to remark, that should this Section be approved of in its present form, the Superintendent of Schools for both sections of the Province will be placed upon the same footing in respect to salaries. It will add, probably, from £20 to £40 per annum, for two or three years to what the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada will be otherwise entitled to, on a new division of the Legislative School Grant—a portion only of the expenses incurred by him in publishing the first volume of the *Journal of Education*, besides the labour of editing it. If it be desired by the Government that the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada should make official visits to the several Districts, he can then be enabled to do so, either by having his salary made the same as that of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada; or by being allowed his travelling expenses; but he is not able to do so, nor can it be reasonably expected of him, at his own expense from his *present* salary. On the accumulated duties of the Education Office for Upper Canada during the last two years, or on a comparison of them with the duties of the Education Office for Lower Canada, I have

no inclination to remark; and I will only remark, that allowing travelling expenses to the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada will be more advantageous to him than making his salary the same as that of the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada.

The *Nineteenth* Section proposes to limit the power of Trustees to collect rate-bills for the salaries of School Teachers, to the year for which they are levied, and to make them personally responsible for what may be due a Teacher in case of neglect of duty in collecting it. A most fertile source of disputes and embarrassment in school operations is found in the delays in collecting rate-bills—the Trustees of one year refusing to collect the rate-bill debts of the preceding year; and the school of one year being injured in the attendance of pupils, and in some instances shut up in consequence of payments due from parents of children to the school of the preceding year. The *Nineteenth* Section will be a help to Trustees who insist upon the regular payment of rate-bills, and will prevent the evils arising from delays.

These first Nineteen Sections of the annexed Bill, I have the honour to recommend as necessary to render the Common School Law of Upper Canada efficient without any reference to the new "Municipal Corporations Bill;" and should not the "Municipal Corporations Bill" become law this Session of the Legislature, I most earnestly hope the first nineteen Sections of the annexed Bill will be passed. As I explained in my Communication of the 14th of October last, these Sections propose no *alterations* in the provisions of the present School Law, but the remedying of defects which the omissions of clauses in the Drafts of previous Bills have caused, and the supply of wants which the progress of the school system has created. Many facts and recommendations from local Superintendents, and two or three District Councils, have come to my knowledge since last October, in favour of the principal Sections of the Draft of Bill then transmitted—and especially in favour of the *Second* and *Third* Sections; and the only amendments in the School Law which have been urged by the Municipal Councils of the Brock, Talbot, and Home Districts, at their recent Sessions, are embraced in the annexed Draft of Bill. I have not seen any recent proceedings of any other District Council in Upper Canada, on the subject of the School Law.

SECTIONS designed to adapt the School Law to the proposed "Municipal Corporations Bill."

The last six Sections of the annexed Draft of Bill, are designed to adapt the School Law to the contemplated change in the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada.

There is a great difference in the comparative efficiency of the School System in different Districts; and I believe that difference is chiefly owing to the character of the local Superintendents. Where the District Superintendent is an *intelligent, practical, active, industrious* man, and *heartily alive to the great interests of the work in which he is engaged*, there the progress of the system is obvious and most gratifying, and the Municipal Council is disposed to carry out the judicious and various practical recommendations of the District Superintendent. As examples, I may refer to the Brock, Talbot, Niagara, and indeed to more than one-half of the Districts in Upper Canada. But in other Districts, where the local Superintendents are far from being efficient, either from want of practical talent or diligence, the state of the School System, and the interest of the people in the Schools, are very different.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Now, in this last class of Districts, I think any change in the local supervision, cannot be otherwise than an improvement; but in Districts which have been fortunate in the selection of local Superintendents, I doubt whether a change in the system of local supervision will be advantageous to the interests of the Schools—at least, for some time to come. But with a system of Township Municipal Councils, there can be no other than a system of *Township Superintendence*; and there must be also a corresponding system of correspondence with the Provincial Education Office—thereby greatly increasing its duties.

On the whole, however, and in the course of a short time, I think a *Township School System* of Common Schools, (which prevails in some of the New England States), will be found very superior to the present County or District System; although I am aware that, in this opinion, I differ from the strongly expressed views of the New York State Superintendent of Common Schools in his last Annual Report. But the Townships in Upper Canada are very much fewer than in the State of New York, nor is there any Township Municipality System in that State; and I have constructed some of the last six Sections of the annexed Draft of Bill, with a view of guarding against the defects and evils of the Township Superintendent System complained of by the New York State Superintendent.

The *Twentieth* Section prescribes the times when the several provisions of the Bill shall come into force.

The *Twenty-first* Section invests Township Councils, within their respective jurisdictions, with the powers of the present District Councils for Common School purposes.

The *Twenty-second* Section requires each Municipal Council to notify the Chief Superintendent of its appointment of a local Superintendent—a necessary precaution and provision.

The *Twenty-third* Section confers upon Township Superintendents, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, the powers of District Superintendents, with two vitally important provisos:—The one fixing the minimum of the allowance to Township Superintendents, the other prescribing additional duties of the highest importance to the progress of Common Schools. Without these provisos, I think the system of *Township Superintendents* will prove a failure, as it has done in the State of New York; with these provisos, I think it will add very greatly to the efficiency of our Common School System. In the "Municipal Corporations Bill," I perceive the minimum of allowance to certain officers is proposed to be prescribed by law; and I think such a provision *absolutely essential* to the efficiency of the office of Township Superintendent. The inefficiency of the late office of Township Superintendent was, I am persuaded, chiefly owing to the absence of the provisos which I here propose. In some instances, persons offered to perform the duties of Township Superintendent gratuitously, and such offers were invariably accepted; but that gratuitous zeal soon subsided; and as gratuitous service is irresponsible service, those who performed it considered themselves entitled to gratitude for the little that they did, rather than liable to blame for the much that they did not. Besides, when there were rival candidates for the office, the lowest bidder almost always received the largest suffrage; but when once in office, he would proportion his work to his compensation. Such was the tendency and practical effects of the system; though there were many honourable exceptions. And a still worse effect of that system was, the appointment, under such circumstances, of many incompetent persons. The first proviso which I propose, will remove all competition

for the office upon pecuniary grounds; and while the compensation will be such as to secure the services of competent persons, the duties enjoined by the *second proviso* can hardly be discharged, or even attempted by incompetent persons. The second proviso will prevent the Councils from appointing persons who are not competent to prepare and deliver public lectures; and persons who are competent to do that will be most likely to be qualified to inspect and superintend the Schools—their qualifications for which will be necessarily increased by their obligations to prepare public lectures on such subjects. The *second proviso* will produce, per annum, 12,000 school visits of Superintendents, instead of 3,000, as at present, besides, 3,000 *public school lectures*,—one in each School Section in Upper Canada. The vast amount of good which will result from such an arrangement, can scarcely be estimated.

This *Twenty-third* Section is likewise so worded, that the same person may be appointed School Superintendent of more than one Township; and it will probably often happen that the same person,—known to be peculiarly qualified for such an office, and devoted to the interests of Schools—may be appointed Superintendent of Common Schools by the Municipal Councils of two or three or four contiguous Townships. It is probable that some of the best of the present District Superintendents will be so employed.

As to the expense of the Township Superintendent System, I remark that in several of the Districts, the salaries *now paid* to District Superintendents exceed one pound currency per School; and in other Districts where this is not the case, the salaries of the District Superintendents are notoriously too small. The payment of *both* District and Township Superintendents would be felt as a burthen, as the system itself is both complex and feeble; but the difference in the expense of a system of Township or District Superintendents, will be nominal, while about four hundred per cent. more labour will be performed under the former than has been performed under the latter.

A Township School System will also be favourable to the system of Township School Libraries, with the School Sections as branches. Under this system the Chief Superintendent can render his official annual visits to the several Counties or Districts more useful than at present, by meeting the School Superintendents of the several Townships, and through them, bringing to bear, in the course of a few months, upon every Township and School Section in such Districts, any measures of practical improvements in the Schools.

Since the foregoing was written, I have added a *third proviso* to the twenty-third Section with the view of securing the attendance of Township Superintendents at County or District meetings, such as were held by the Chief Superintendent in the autumn of 1847. I apprehend no objection to such a proviso; and I think it will be attended with advantage in many instances.

The *Twenty-fourth* Section provides for the peculiarities of *Union* School Sections. In almost every *Township line*, the School Sections are composed of portions of adjoining Townships; and the method I propose to provide for them will, I think, be found simple and effectual.

The *Twenty-fifth* Section provides for County certificates of qualification to Teachers, as those of a Township Board of Examiners cannot have force beyond the limits of such Township, and as many Teachers will feel it an inconvenience to be compelled to get a new certificate every time they remove from one Township to another. But in the Programme of

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

subjects which I should recommend for the concurrence of the Board of Education and the sanction of the Governor General in Council, for the guidance of such County Boards, I would provide that none but the first or highest class of certificates should be given by them.

The *Twenty-sixth* Section provides for the continuance in office of the District Superintendents until the first of March, 1850, and then for the transfer of their School moneys and papers to Township Superintendents. The local School Reports for the current year cannot be prepared before the first of March 1850; and the greatest confusion would arise from their earlier retirement from office.

Should any further information be required on any of the subjects embraced in the annexed Draft of Bill, I shall be happy to furnish it as far as in my power.

Believing that the latest practical information as to the workings of the Common School System in the State of New-York, would be acceptable and useful to those Members of the Honourable the Executive Council who may take charge of the proposed School Bill, I have procured and herewith transmit copies of the last Official Reports of the Normal and Common Schools of that State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

The Honourable

JAMES LESLIE,

Secretary of the Province,

Montreal.

Copy of a Draft of Bill making further provision for the Improvement of the System of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the Improvement of the System of Common Schools in Upper Canada: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, *An Act to re-write the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada*; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Board of Trustees for each City and Incorporated Town in Upper Canada shall have the same authority to levy and cause to be collected rate bills for Common School purposes which the Trustees of Common Schools generally possess, or with which they may be invested by law, any thing contained in any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of any Common School, in addition to the powers with which they are now invested by law, to cause, if they shall judge it expedient, any lawful rate-bill to be made annually, or oftener, upon all the inhabitants of their School Section according to the valuation of property, as expressed in the Assessor's Roll, who shall allow any one of the Trustees, or their authorized collector, to make a copy of such Roll, so far as it may relate to their School Section.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of any School Section to purchase books, maps, globes, blackboards, and other apparatus for the use of pupils in their school, and to levy the necessary rate-bill or rate-bills upon the parents of children attending the school, or upon the inhabitants of their School Section according to the valuation of property, as heretofore provided in this Act, as they may judge expedient, for the payment of the said books, maps, globes, blackboards, and other apparatus, and the lawful expenses of collecting the same.

IV. And be it enacted, That persons over sixteen years of age applying for admission into the Common School of the Section in which they shall reside, shall be received upon the same terms and under the same regulations as children of legal school age.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Trustees of each School Section to prepare and read, or cause to be prepared and read, at each Annual School Meeting for their Section, the Annual School Report: which shall include among other matters required by law, a full account of the receipts and expenditure of all School moneys which have been received and expended in behalf of such Section for any purpose whatsoever during the year then terminating; and if said account shall not be satisfactory to a majority of the householders present at such meeting, then such householders, or a majority of them, shall appoint one person, and the said Trustees shall appoint another, and the two arbitrators, thus appointed, shall examine said account, and their decision respecting it shall be final; or if the two arbitrators thus appointed, shall not be able to agree, they shall have authority to select a third arbitrator, and the decision of the majority of the three arbitrators, thus appointed or selected, shall be final; and such arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall have authority to collect or cause to be collected whatever sum or sums may be awarded by them, in the same manner and under the same regulations as those according to which Trustees are authorized to collect school rate-bills; and the sum or sums thus collected, after deducting the lawful expenses of collection, shall be paid into the hands of the District Superintendent, and expended for the Common School purposes of said Section.

VI. And be it enacted, That every Trustee of a Common School who shall be convicted before a Magistrate, on the complaint of any person whatever of signing a false report, and every Teacher of a Common School who shall be convicted, in the same way, of keeping a false register or making a false return, with the intent of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of School moneys to such Common School, shall, for each offence, forfeit to the Common School Fund of the District, the sum of five pounds, and shall be liable to be tried and punished for misdemeanor.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Municipal Council of each District in Upper Canada, if it shall think proper, to appoint and provide for the salaries of two District Superintendents of Common Schools, whenever there are more than one hundred and fifty Schools in such District, and to prescribe to each of the Superintendents so appointed the part or parts of the District in which they are respectively to perform the duties required of District Superintendents of Common Schools.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each Municipal Council in Upper Canada to appoint a Board of Examiners, not exceeding seven in number, of whom the District Superintendent of Common Schools shall be one, and shall preside at all meetings of such Board; and it shall be the duty of

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

the Board of Examiners, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, to meet, not oftener than four times a year, at such time and place as may be appointed by the District Superintendent, to examine and give certificates of qualification to candidates for School-teaching, under such regulations as may be provided according to law for conducting such proceedings: Provided also, that no Teacher in any District where such a Board of Examiners shall be appointed, shall be considered as a lawfully qualified Teacher who shall not, within twelve months after the appointment of such Board, have obtained a certificate of qualification signed by the Chairman under the sanction of the majority of such Board present at a lawful meeting of the same: Provided likewise, that in no District where such a Board of Examiners shall be appointed according to the provisions of this Act, shall it be lawful for any two School Visitors, or for the District Superintendent without the concurrence of a majority of such Board of Examiners present at any lawful meeting, to give a certificate of qualification to any Teacher or Candidate for School teaching: Provided furthermore, that it shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of any District in which there are two Superintendents of Common Schools to appoint two Boards of Examiners for the parts of the District respectively which have been assigned to the respective District Superintendents.

IX. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of any District to authorize the establishment of one or more Schools for the education of the children of coloured people, which School or Schools shall be managed in the same manner and be subject to the same obligations as the law prescribes for the management of separate Schools: Provided nevertheless, that such Schools shall be aided out of the Common School Fund of the District in proportion to the attendance of pupils at such Schools as compared with the attendance of pupils at the other Common Schools of such District.

X. And be it enacted, That in case of any dispute arising in a School Section as to the site of the School house of such Section, the Municipal Council of the District, in which such Section is situated, shall decide in such manner as it may judge expedient; as also on the sites of all School houses built by means of money raised under the authority of such Municipal Council.

XI. And be it enacted, That so much of the fifth Clause of the Thirteenth Section of the Statute 9th Vict., chap. xx., as prohibits the giving of a certificate of qualification for teaching a Common School to any other than a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, be and is hereby repealed.

XII. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for each District Superintendent of Common Schools, (unless otherwise directed by lawful authority,) to apportion the District School Fund to the several Sections in such District entitled to receive the same according to the ratio of the average number of pupils attending each Common School (the mean attendance of pupils for both summer and winter being taken) as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools of such District.

XIII. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to expend a sum not exceeding [2,000] pounds, currency, per annum, for the establishment and support of Common School Libraries, under such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, by and with the sanction of the Governor

General, in Council: Provided nevertheless, that no aid shall be given towards the establishment and support of any Common School Library without an equal amount being contributed and expended from local sources for the same object.

XIV. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to expend a sum not exceeding fifty pounds per annum, in any one District in Upper Canada, for the holding of a Teachers' Institute or Institutes in such District, under such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, by and with the sanction of the Governor-General in-Council: Provided also, that no such Teachers' Institute shall continue for a period of less than five, or more than ten days.

XV. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Board of Education for Upper Canada to expend out of the Legislative Grant for the support of Common Schools, a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds per annum, to facilitate the attendance of candidates for school-teaching at the Normal School for Upper Canada: Provided always, that the sum thus authorized to be expended, and any other sum or sums authorized to be expended by this Act, shall not lessen the amount heretofore expended for the support of the Normal, Model and Common Schools in Upper Canada.

XVI. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Board of Education for Upper Canada to expend a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds per annum, towards the establishment and support of a School of Art and Design for Upper Canada, in connexion with the Normal School or otherwise, under such regulations as may be adopted by said Board, and approved of by the Governor-General in Council.

XVII. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent of Schools, by and with the advice and recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to give a Certificate of qualifications as a Teacher of Common Schools in any District in Upper Canada: Provided always, that no such certificate of qualifications shall be given to any person who shall not have been a Student in said Normal School for a period of not less than five months: And provided also, that every person to whom such certificate of qualifications is given, shall be entitled to all the privileges and advantages of a legally qualified Teacher in any part of Upper Canada, until his certificate of qualifications shall have been cancelled.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That the same allowance shall be made in respect to salaries and contingent expenses for the management of the Education Office for Upper Canada which has been authorized by law in respect to salaries and contingent expenses for the management of the Education Office for Lower Canada.

XIX. And be it enacted, That after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the Trustees of any School Section shall not have authority to collect any rates which they may have levied for the salary of a Teacher or Teachers, after the expiration of the year for which such rates have been levied; and such Trustees shall be held personally liable for the payment of any sum or sums due to a Teacher or Teachers which such Trustees have neglected to collect as authorized by law.

XX. And be it enacted, That the foregoing sections of this Act shall have force and effect immediately

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix

(N.)

5th June.

after the passing thereof; and that the following sections of this Act shall have force and effect upon and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and not before, and not unless a Bill entitled "An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada," becomes a law.

XXI. And be it enacted, That the Municipal Council of each Township shall be, and is hereby invested, with all the authority and power and subject to all the obligations for Common School purposes within the limits of its jurisdiction, which appertain to each District Council in Upper Canada under the authority of the Statutes, 9th Vic., cap. 20, and 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 19.

XXII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each Municipal Council of a Township, or City, or Town, to report to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada the name of every person appointed as Superintendent of Common Schools for such Township, or City, or Town.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That each Township Superintendent of Common Schools shall, within the Township or Townships for which he may be appointed, possess all the powers and be subject to all the obligations which appertain by law to each District Superintendent of Common Schools: Provided always, that each Township Superintendent of Common Schools shall be entitled to a sum of not less than one pound currency per annum for each School under his charge: Provided also, that it shall be the duty of each Township Superintendent of Common Schools to visit and examine each School under his charge at least once a quarter, and to deliver a public discourse or lecture on some subject connected with the objects or interests of Common Schools in each School Section at least once a year: Provided furthermore, that it shall be the duty of each Township Superintendent to attend such County or District School meeting of Township Superintendents as may be appointed by the Chief Superintendent from year to year, to confer on matters relating to the interests of Common Schools and the diffusion of useful knowledge in the several Townships of such County or District.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That each Union School Section composed of portions of adjoining Townships, shall, for all purposes of Trustee elections and controul, be deemed one School Section, and shall be considered in respect to Superintendence and taxing for the erection of a School-house, as belonging to the Township in which the School house may be situated, and the School Fund apportioned to the several parts of such School Section shall be paid into the hands of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the Township to which such School Section is hereby declared for certain purposes to appertain.

XXV. And be it enacted, That the power conferred by the eighth Section of this Act, upon Municipal Councils for Districts, shall be invested in the Municipal Councils for Counties; and the Board of Examiners appointed by the Municipal Council of any County shall have the same authority and be subject to the same obligations within the County for which they may be appointed, as appertain to each Board of Examiners, according to the eighth Section of this Act: Provided also, that each Board of Examiners, appointed under the authority of this Act, shall, at any lawful meeting, appoint a Chairman who shall exercise the same power in regard to the objects of such meeting, as the District Superintendent of Common Schools is authorized by

the eighth Section of this Act to exercise: Provided likewise, that the Municipal Council of the County shall designate the member who shall call the first meeting of the Board of Examiners.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That each District Superintendent of Common Schools who may be in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall continue to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which he is now authorized and required by law to perform, until the first day of March of the said year, one thousand eight hundred and fifty; on which day he shall deliver into the hands of the Superintendent of Common Schools for each Township within the District of his charge, all Common School papers and moneys (remaining in his hands,) which relate or have been apportioned to the Common Schools of such Township; and for every refusal on the part of any District Superintendent of Common Schools to comply with this provision of this Act, he shall be subject to the forfeiture of twice the amount of the sum or sums of money (exclusive of costs) which may be involved in his refusal; and the Superintendent of Common Schools for each Township concerned, is hereby authorized and required to sue any such defaulting District Superintendent of Common Schools, before any of the Courts of law authorized to take cognizance of such cases, and to add the amount collected, after deducting necessary expenses, to the Common School Fund of his Township.

IV.

Acknowledgment of the foregoing Letter, with Draft of Bill.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 3rd March, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23rd ult. enclosing a Draft of a School Bill for C. W.; also the last official Reports of the Normal and Common Schools of the State of New York; and to inform you in reply that the subject of your communication will not fail to receive the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have the honour Sir, to be,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Reverend

EGERTON RYERSON, D.D.

Superintendent of Schools, C. W.,
Toronto.

Appendix

(N.)

5th June.

V.

COPY of Remarks, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, on the New School Bill for Upper Canada, [12 Vic. c. 83.] brought into the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable Malcolm Cameron.

REMARKS ON THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.

CONTENTS.

General remarks on the New School Bill.

1. Inquiries which should precede further legislation on the subject of Common Schools.
2. Spirit of the new Bill.
3. Difference in the principles of School Legislation between Upper and Lower Canada proposed by this Bill—exclusion of the Clergy in Upper Canada from being School Visitors, while they are continued, with extraordinary powers, in Lower Canada.
4. The new Bill does away with a Provincial System of Schools.
5. Prejudicial to certain great objects of the Normal School.
6. Modes of preparing School Reports proposed by the Bill, tedious, expensive and inefficient.
7. Financial provisions render Teachers liable to a loss of twenty-five to forty per cent. of the School Fund—and the provisions to provide for poor Schools unnecessary and inefficient.

Provisions of the Bill examined in detail, and various defects and anomalies pointed out.

Practical remarks and recommendations submitted for consideration.

(COPY.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 12th May, 1849.

Sir,—When recently in Montreal (where I arrived on the 26th ultimo) the Members of the Government were so entirely occupied with matters growing out of the proceedings which have disgraced the City of Montreal, and inflicted irreparable loss upon the Province, that they were unable to give any deliberate attention to the great interests involved in a School Law for Upper Canada. In accordance, therefore, with the suggestions of one or two Members of the Government, I proceed to submit in writing, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, observations on the School Bill lately brought into the Legislative Assembly—observations which I should have preferred making personally, had it not been for the humiliating events to which I have alluded. I make these observations the more freely because I was informed that some Members of the Government had not even read the Bill, and because I am persuaded many of its provisions will not be approved of by His Excellency, in Council, when the real character and operations of them are carefully examined.

Previously to my entering into the details of the Bill, I desire to make some general remarks.

1. My first general remark is, that before undoing nearly all that has been done in School Legislation, and subverting our whole system of School operations, I think a Commission or Committee of Inquiry should examine into what has been effected, and what causes have prevented greater success,—whether the provisions of the School Law, or other circumstances which time and labour alone, and not law, can controul. In such inquiries, educationists and educational statesmen have always had recourse to educational statistics when attainable. Minute and extensive statistics of Common Schools in Upper Canada during the two full years of the operations of the present School Act, have been collected, as well as tolerably comprehensive financial statistics of our Common Schools during two

or three years of the operations of the late Common School Act for Upper Canada. Before doing what experience has shown the introduction of every new general School Law has done in Upper Canada: throw back the School operations of the country an entire year, would it not be proper to examine into our School statistics, and compare them from year to year with those of other states or countries where the advancement of Common Schools has confessedly been most rapid? If such a comparison should result in favour of Upper Canada in every particular which involves the local voluntary operations of the people, would it sanction the repeal of our present School Law, or suggest the propriety of merely supplying its proved defects? Yet what I here intimate hypothetically, I am prepared to establish as fact. And if it should, furthermore, appear on inquiry, that those very Districts and portions of Districts which have made the greatest progress in the character and efficiency of their Schools, in the attendance of pupils and the salaries of Teachers, are averse to any organic changes in the present School Law; that no less than three District Councils which in 1847-8 expressed themselves unfavourably in regard to the provisions of the present School Act, have in 1848-9 expressed themselves directly the reverse; that not more than one or two District Councils in all Upper Canada have petitioned the Legislature at its present Session for any considerable changes in the School Law; that the places and parties where opposition has been made to the law, the least has been done to support Common Schools, and the object is to do still less by relaxing the existing obligations of the law; and if it can likewise be shown, that the case of every poor School Section has, as far as has been made known, been provided for, or can be most effectually provided for under the present law, and that without deducting a farthing, much less twenty-five per cent. out of the Legislative Grant apportioned for the payment of Teachers, and without establishing a class of pauper schools in the country,—if an inquiry into the operations of our School Law should establish what I have here supposed—and which I am certain would be the case—I am persuaded the Governor-General, in Council, would not desire to impose upon the people of Upper Canada the trouble, expense and perplexity of studying and learning to apply a new law, much longer, much more intricate, much more troublesome and expensive to work than the present law, and requiring new forms to carry into effect most of its provisions.

2. My second general remark is, that the new Bill has been conceived, and several of its provisions undoubtedly drawn up in a spirit of hostility to myself personally. Indeed the details of the Bill seem to have been prepared with a view of dispensing with the office of Provincial Superintendent; and in connexion with those details that office appears to be a sort of addendum (though first in order) to the other provisions of the Bill. I have been informed upon authority which I cannot doubt, that the Bill has been chiefly draughted by a person who has, for the last three years, been writing in a District newspaper against the present School Law and against myself—a person, who, as Chairman of the Education Committee of the Bathurst District Council, has put forth three Council documents reflecting upon myself—the only Council documents of the kind which have appeared in Upper Canada. It is very natural to suppose that such a gentleman would frame a Bill in harmony with his previous publications. So strong was my impression of the feeling which dictated the framing of the Bill, in its omissions and peculiar provisions, that I supposed it was at least intended to make a change in the Head of the Department, but on being assured at Montreal that such was not the intention of the Government, and

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

being satisfied that the Members of the Government generally, had no sympathy with, or suspicion of, the feelings which must have suggested several provisions and omissions in the Bill, I have felt it due to the Governor-General, in Council, due to the Board of Education, and due to myself, as well as to the people of Upper Canada, to analyze the principal provisions of this Bill—a Bill widely different in its general character and objects, from what the reported explanation of them, on its introduction in the Legislative Assembly, would lead the public to suppose.

3. My third general remark is, on the wide difference in the principles of legislation and of the spirit and character of the School System which this Bill proposes in regard to Upper Canada from that which is pursued in respect to Lower Canada. The newspapers and Superintendent's School Reports for Lower Canada show that much stronger and more extensive opposition has been made to the School Law *there* than *here*—that much less progress has been made in the School System *there* than *here*. But it has not been proposed to repeal the School Law *there*—to introduce an entirely new Law, involving much new machinery, and requiring new forms and regulations for its execution, and at the same time that it thus imposes upon the Superintendent a long task of tedious and thankless labour, denuding him of the means by which the experience of other educational countries, as well as Canada, shows, that his labours can be rendered successful, and the practical operation of a general system of elementary instruction matured and perfected. Though the powers of the Superintendent of Schools in Lower Canada are much greater than they are in Upper Canada, the constitution of his office is not changed, nor the fruits of his past labours destroyed; but he is aided in his work by having the defects and uncertainties of the present law remedied by the introduction and passing of a short Bill for amending it. But the School Bill under consideration proposes to treat the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada and his labors in a very different way. I think that any person deemed worthy of being continued in the office of Chief Superintendent of Schools in one section of the Province, is justified in expecting the same countenance and support from the Government, as is accorded to his Colleague in the other section of the Province. This countenance and support I have certainly received up to the present time; and this Bill is the first indication I have received of a different course of policy—which I am confident was not contemplated by the Governor-General, in Council. It is worthy of special remark, that by the provisions of this Bill the Clergy of various religious persuasions, as well as District Councillors and Magistrates, in Upper Canada, are denuded of the office of *School Visitors*—while the same description of persons, and others also, are retained as School Visitors in Lower Canada; and there the Clergy have also even the powers of selecting the religious books used by the pupils of their own persuasion. So essential a difference in the principles of School legislation for the two sections of Canada, must appear extraordinary to every impartial observer—that in Lower Canada where the Roman Catholic Religion is predominant, the Clergy are invested with so great power, while in Upper Canada, where the Protestant Religion is more generally prevalent, the Clergy should be excluded from visiting the Schools at all. I am satisfied the Governor-General, in Council, could not have been aware of so invidious an omission in this Bill. If the School Visitors' Section of the present School Law for Upper Canada is a dead letter—as the reputed author of the new Bill has often asserted in the public papers—then it can do no harm. If, on the other hand, this section of the present law has not proved a dead letter, if it has been the means of often bringing Clergymen of different religious persuasions into friendly personal intercourse with

each other, and of increasing a catholic spirit of Christian charity in whole neighbourhoods, and of combining the influence of the Clergy, Magistrates and others, in connection with that of parents and children immediately concerned in behalf of the interests of Common Schools, and if not a single instance can be adduced that this Section of the Act has operated injuriously, why should it be repealed? I can imagine no other reason for such a proposition than the hostility of the reputed author of the new Bill to the more numerous religious persuasions in Upper Canada. It appears by the statistical school returns for 1847 and 1848, that there were school visits of Clergy in 1847, 1,823—in 1848, 2,254; of District Councillors in 1847, 882—in 1848, 959; of Magistrates in 1847, 1,203—in 1848, 1,459. I submit then, that no candid, enlightened friend of general education could wish a section of the school law repealed which has developed in the course of the first two years of its operations so powerful a hitherto dormant influence in behalf of the Common Schools.

4. I remark in the fourth place, that this Bill makes no provision whatever for carrying into effect any general system or regulations of Common Schools, although it recognizes the necessity of such regulations and such a system. By one provision of the third Section, the Chief Superintendent is required "to see that all moneys apportioned by him under the authority of this Act be applied to the purposes for which they shall have been granted." This provision admits and assumes the necessity of some general Governmental oversight in order to secure the fulfilment of all the conditions of the Legislative enactment in the application of School moneys. But when we come to examine the provisions of the Bill for the carrying out of this principle, we find them not only wanting, but contravened by all the details of the Bill, which do not enable the Chief Superintendent even to learn, much less decide upon the local application of School moneys in any case whatever, and which place the absolute distribution and application of all such moneys, not in the hands of responsible individual officers, (as is the case in other Departments of Government) but with elective bodies, each member of which (like each member of the Legislative Assembly) is concerned to get as much as possible for the section that he represents, whatever may become of other sections; and he whose tact and vigilance will enable him to secure most for his own constituents, will be most applauded by them, whether from a Relief or any other Fund, without any regard to the claims or wants of other constituencies. The members of such elective bodies, as representatives of different constituencies, are interested parties in all such acts, and cannot, therefore, be impartial. The impartiality and responsibility of a Judge in such administrative acts requires, I think, a different method of executing the financial provisions of the School Law from that which is proposed in this Bill. And I am the more confirmed in this opinion by the provisions of the School Laws of every State in America, as well as every country in Europe, where an elementary School System exists. I know of no School System in Lower Canada, or any State of America, in which a State officer is not the responsible authority to decide upon and guard the faithful application of State appropriations. But my object is not to establish a theory; it is to call attention to the fact that the details of this Bill contradict and oppose, throughout, the admitted principle and required duty, that the Chief Superintendent shall "see that all moneys apportioned by him under the authority of this Act shall be applied to the purposes for which they shall have been granted."

On this point I desire to remark further, that this Bill requires the Chief Superintendent of Schools to make *Forms* and *Regulations* for conducting all the

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

operations of Common Schools—thus admitting the necessity of some general regulations; but the Bill provides no means whatever for securing the observance of these regulations, or the fulfilment of any of the conditions which they might involve. No provision whatever is made by which the Chief Superintendent can even ascertain whether any one of these regulations is observed in a single Township or School Section in Upper Canada. No provision is made to enable him to learn the name of the Township Superintendent of Common Schools; nor is any Township Superintendent required to answer any inquiries which the Chief Superintendent may make, much less to comply with or enforce any of his decisions, instructions or regulations.

5. I remark fifthly, that the provisions of this Bill are equally at variance with another important object of a Provincial system of Common Schools, as it denudes the Provincial Board of Education of its authority to recommend school-books, and places that authority in a great number of Local Boards. The Legislature of the State of New-York wisely placed the management of the State Normal School in the hands of the same Body which was invested by law with authority to recommend books to be used in the Libraries, etc., of the Common Schools. This example has been followed in Upper Canada. One object of the Provincial Normal School is, not only to train Teachers in the best methods of teaching certain subjects, but also to familiarize them with the character and best modes of teaching certain books and make a corresponding classification of pupils in their schools; and also to acquaint Teachers with the general character of books which may be recommended for Common School Libraries, and the best means of introducing them. The provisions of this Bill set aside these important and collateral objects of the Normal School—do away with an already widely introduced series of Provincial school-books—prevent any Provincial publisher from printing a school-book, as he can have no assurance of its general use—and fill up the schools with the books imported and praised by itinerant vendors, as the Local Boards cannot command the means and facilities of acquainting themselves with the foreign book market, and procuring various books, and by examination and comparison, select the best and the cheapest for their Schools. I would also submit whether the proceedings of the Provincial Board of Education have not thus far been most salutary as well as successful in regard both to the character and the prices of the books now used in *nearly two-thirds* of the Common Schools in Upper Canada, and that, in a period of less than three years. I cannot conceive any sufficient reason for putting an end to such a course of usefulness, and blasting its anticipated fruits, by setting aside the Provincial Board of Education, and creating a number of Local Boards, which are not in a situation to ascertain the cheapest and best books, much less to negotiate and devise means for making them accessible at the lowest prices. On the eve of providing for School Libraries and other improvements in the facilities of general knowledge, I can conceive many reasons for enlarging the number of Members, and for increasing the powers and importance of the Provincial Board, or Council of Education, but not one for abolishing it.

6. Another general remark is, that the mode of preparing School Reports provided for by this Bill is inefficient, laborious and expensive, beyond all precedent. It requires *two* copies of each Trustees' Report to be made—the one to be posted in the School Section, and the other to be sent to the Township Superintendent; it then requires *two* copies of the Township Superintendent's Report to be made—the one to be laid before his Township Council, and the other to be transmitted to the County Clerk; it then requires

the County Municipal Council to prepare and transmit a County School Report to the Provincial Superintendent. Thus, in a matter which local parties regard as most irksome, and which they perform with the greatest reluctance, their work is doubled—duplicate Reports being required of both Trustees' and Township Superintendents. Then the Township Superintendent is required to forward a copy of his Annual Report to the County Clerk,—which is quite as much trouble as to transmit it to the Provincial Superintendent.—After this the County Clerk (as it may be supposed) must prepare and transmit to the Provincial Superintendent a County School Report, compiled from the Reports of the several Townships in his County. That officer, as a general rule, knows nothing about preparing such Reports—has no interest or obligation in respect to their completeness—is under no obligation to write and get the defects of any local Reports supplied, should he perceive them. Now, it is to this County Council alone, which will probably meet once or twice a year for a few days, or at most to the County Clerk—a person not practically connected with schools, or conversant with their operations,—that the Chief Superintendent is to look for all his information in regard to the expenditure of school-money, and the operations of the school-law in the various Townships and localities in Upper Canada. The contemplated County Councils cannot command all the information, on local school matters, which the present District Councils possess; yet were the Chief Superintendent left to depend on that source alone for local Reports and local information on school matters, his knowledge of the conditions of schools and of the workings of the School System would be very vague and utterly insufficient to enable him to devise and suggest appropriate means for improving the various local interests of schools. I therefore submit, whether, instead of preparing School Reports and procuring school information, so onerous and imperfect, it would not be much easier and more effective for the Trustees, who are required to prepare their Report before their annual school meeting, to read it to their constituents at such meeting, thereby adding to its interest and importance, and thus securing a larger attendance, and then transmit such Report to the Township Superintendent, who should report to the Chief Superintendent, in the same manner that the District Superintendents do now. According to this method of preparing and transmitting Annual School Reports, there is no double or superfluous labour or expense.—The Chief Superintendent will receive from year to year, what every Head of a Department should possess in order to ascertain the working of every part of the machinery of the System, and thus improve and perfect it as far and as fast as possible—a Report of the state of each School in Upper Canada, and the annual observations of the Superintendent of each Township on everything connected with the progress and interests of Common Schools within his jurisdiction. If any such Report were defective, the Chief Superintendent could do, as he has done, write to the Superintendent concerned and have the defect corrected or supplied; and if any Township Council or Section should fail to comply with the provisions of the law, the apportionment of school moneys would be withheld from such Township or Section. But the new Bill, while it limits the Chief Superintendent to the County Council or County Clerk for local School Reports and local information, it requires the withholding of the School apportionment from any County, the School Report of whose County Council is not forwarded, or is not satisfactory. This is the only means placed in the hands of the Chief Superintendent to secure the execution of the whole School Law. But a moment's examination will show the injustice and evil that would result from executing this provision of the Bill. Should *any* Township Superintendent fail to report to the County Council, or should

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

the Report from *any* Township be essentially defective, the School Report of the County Council (even supposing it had time, and were able and disposed to prepare such a Report,) could not be satisfactory, in consequence of which every Township in that County would be liable to lose its apportionment—as the Bill does not authorize the Chief Superintendent to apportion School money to, or withhold it from, *Townships* but *Counties*. Or, suppose a County Council was not to meet between the time of making the Township School Reports, and that required for forwarding the County School Reports, and making the Annual Apportionment of School moneys; or suppose the County Clerk should neglect or fail to prepare and transmit the County School Report within the period referred to, then every Township in such County would be deprived of its apportionment of School money, though every Township may have fully complied with the provisions of the Law! It is perfectly clear, therefore, that such a provision of the Bill would be nugatory, or that the execution of it would be unjust and injurious, unless in the utterly improbable case of *all* the Townships of a County having severally forfeited their right to the School apportionment.

7. I remark once more on the general provisions of this Bill, that, under their operations, Teachers will be liable to the loss of from twenty-five to forty per cent. of the School Fund intended for their support. This Bill provides that the School apportionment to each County shall be paid to the County Treasurer; and such Treasurer is usually entitled to *four per cent.* of all moneys which pass through his hands. In the next place the County Council is authorized to deduct *twenty-five per cent.* of the whole apportionment, to form a fund under its own controul for “such School Sections as may not, without special assistance, be able to establish and maintain Schools;” and it is very well known that such Municipal Body is anxious to acquire the controul of all the money which it can obtain, and each County Council will be urged to abstract as large a portion of the School apportionment as possible, by those members who hope by that means to enhance the appropriations to the Townships which they represent. The amount thus abstracted from the School apportionment will not only reduce the amount distributed to each Township, but reduce in the same ratio the amount which each Township is obliged to raise by assessment. Then it is furthermore provided, that the salary of the Township Superintendent may be provided for by paying him a per centage of the moneys passing through his hands. Thus the per centage of the County Treasurer, the per centage for poor School Sections, and the per centage for the Township Superintendent’s salary, may all be deducted from the *School Fund*—reducing in a corresponding ratio the amount paid for the salaries of Teachers. Now, the present law provides that the *whole* of the *School Fund*—that is, the Legislative Grant, and a sum *equal* to it raised by assessment—must be paid to Teachers; so that the salaries of Superintendents and all other contingent expenses attending the collection and payment of School moneys, must be provided for over and above the amount equal to the Legislative Grant apportioned to any Township or District. Thus the School Fund is not taxed or lessened a six-pence by the entire administration of the School Law.

It is also to be remarked, that to select “such School Sections as may not without special assistance be able to establish and maintain Schools,” requires the most minute knowledge of the circumstances and character of the great majority of the people in all the Sections concerned—a knowledge which five Councillors in each Township may be supposed to possess in a five-fold greater degree than one, and therefore the Township Council may be fairly considered five times as

competent to decide on such delicate and difficult matters of individual and social want within its own jurisdiction as a County Council. Nor is there any provision in the Bill to enable a County Council to know even the School Section divisions of a Township; and it cannot be supposed the Townreeve can recollect them all and be intimately conversant with the peculiarities of each.

The *Thirty-sixth* Section of the present Act authorizes the expenditure of £200 per annum in aid of Schools in new Townships not otherwise provided for. Not one-half of this sum has been expended or applied for in any one year. In my communication of the 14th of October last, I showed how other poor School Sections have been provided for; and should any further means for that purpose be desired at the discretion of each Municipal Council, such Council has ample power to provide them. The School Act authorizes any Council to raise as large an amount as it pleases for Common School purposes. I have never insisted, as the Common School Fund, upon a larger sum, in each District or Township, than that apportioned out of the Legislative Grant. Any sum over and above that amount which a Council may think proper to raise, may, (as has been done by some Councils) be applied in such a manner to the relief of any otherwise unprovided for poor School Sections within its jurisdiction, at the pleasure of each Council. Each Council has also authority to alter, enlarge, or unite School Sections at its discretion: the Municipal Corporations’ Bill provides for uniting thinly settled Townships with more populous Townships; and thus may the wants of every poor School Section be supplied without deducting any thing from the School Fund, without creating any distinct class of Pauper Sections, or placing them under any other regulations than those which apply to School Sections generally.

Having made these general remarks on the provisions of the new School Bill, I will now advert to some of the provisions in detail. It is not possible for me, within any tolerable limits, to notice them all; nor do I think it necessary after the foregoing observations.

First and Second Sections. No provision is made for a second Clerk in the Education Office for Upper Canada, as is made for that of Lower Canada, and as the Governor-General, in Council, was pleased to sanction in a letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated the 19th of January, 1849. And the omission and repeal of the authority given in the *fifth* and *seventh* clauses of the *Second Section* of the present School Act, (which authority in both respects is possessed by the Superintendent of Schools for the State of New York in a much higher degree) destroys the means by which the Chief Superintendent has been most successful in promoting the efficiency of the School Law and of the Normal School to a degree which, I could demonstrate, were it necessary, would not have been otherwise attained. But reference will be made to this subject in another place. I have already adverted to the fact that the Bill provides the Chief Superintendent with no means of executing the *third* and *fifth* clauses of the *Second Section*.

Fourth and Fifth Sections. Loss to the School Fund—needlessly troublesome and expensive.

Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sections. Objectionableness and inefficiency already shown; involving much useless labour and expense, and occasioning many complaints and disputes.

Tenth Section. Proviso most objectionable, and never applied to the individuals who compose a majority on money questions in the Legislative Assembly, or in any *Corporation*, as each Municipal Council is made and regarded.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Eleventh Section. Unnecessary.

Twelfth Section. A Superintendent ought to visit each School at least *twice* a year; but to oblige him to examine each School *publicly* is contrary to all regulations and usages in all states and countries of Common Schools. The *third* clause of this Section is still more at variance with the very object of inspecting Schools, as well as the reverse of all instructions to School Inspectors on that subject, in England, Ireland, and every other country where a thorough system of School inspection exists. The primary objects of inspecting a School are, to enable the Superintendent to acquaint himself with the real state and character of the School—the condition of the School-house—the discipline of the School—the habits of the Teacher, his mode of teaching, the studies and attainments and progress of the pupils, and to point out to the Teacher what is defective, and suggest to him what is necessary for his greatest success and usefulness. In order to this, two things are necessary. There should not be previous notice of such visit, or special preparations may be made for it, by inefficient Teachers, in the appearance and order of the house, the attendance of pupils, etc. and then the Superintendent cannot form an idea of the ordinary state and character of the School. Secondly, there ought to be the freedom of privacy. It would be injurious to the Teacher and to the School, for the Superintendent, by examinations, inquiries and remarks, *publicly* to elicit the defects of a Teacher or his mode of conducting his School. There is a wide difference in the objects and character of an *Inspector's* visit to a School, and a *Quarterly*, or *Yearly Public* Examination of such School. The latter is a show day; the former is a day of rigid investigation, of reproof, of council and encouragement, as may seem expedient. The subject of the mode and objects of inspecting Schools, and the utter impropriety of giving previous public notice of such inspection, has been ably treated by the Head Master of the Provincial Normal School, in the Upper Canada Journal of Education for May, 1848, pages 129-135. In most parts of the country, the giving of the proposed three days' notice to the Teacher would be attended with great inconvenience on the part of the Superintendent; and his failing to do so (as it would necessarily happen in many cases) would give rise to complaints and dissatisfaction on the part of Teachers. I am aware that it is useful to assemble the Trustees and supporters of the School betimes; but such are the objects of the Superintendent's Lectures and the Quarterly Examinations. There *may be instances* in ordinary visits of inspection, in which it would be agreeable to all parties and useful for Trustees and parents to be present; but I think all such matters of detail, as to modes of proceeding, and where variety is admissible, in some cases, to leave them to individual discretion and general instructions. Legislation on every detail of modes of procedure swells the law to an undue length, embarrasses action and gives birth to endless disputes. This remark applies to much that is contained in the several clauses of this Section. A County instead of a Provincial Board of Education to recommend School Books, has been sufficiently noticed. The *fourth* and *sixth* clauses of this Section supposes much power in the hands of the Township Superintendent: but other provisions show that he possesses no power whatever to execute what these clauses require him to do.

The *seventh*, *eighth* and *ninth* clauses of this Section abolish a Provincial System of applying School moneys, and annul the existing conditions for the payment of such moneys. And even the hitherto and, in all countries where Public School Systems are established, the indispensable condition of keeping a School in operation during a prescribed period of the year, by a *legally qualified* Teacher, is set aside,—

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

the only means by which the School Fund can be secured from abuse and waste, and a most important means of elevating the standard and character of Common Schools. The last part of the *seventh* clause is anomalous; and the last part of the *ninth* clause is incompatible with the *third* clause of the *Second Section*. The making of two copies of the Township School Report, as required by the *tenth* clause, has been remarked upon. The *contents* of such Report as enumerated in the several divisions of this clause, are the same as those now required by law and as have been provided for by the blank forms of Reports which the Chief Superintendent has furnished to all local Superintendents.

Twelfth (Thirteenth) Section. The penalty for delaying to report by withholding the School money from a Township until the transmission of such Report, is of no avail to secure its transmission by the 1st of March, since the School money is not payable by the Bill until two months afterwards; and the *ten pounds* penalty could be collected by the Town Clerk, on the Townreeve, much more promptly than by the method proposed.

Thirteenth Section. A statement by the Township Superintendent to the Town Clerk of his receipts and expenditures of School moneys, is not sufficient. Appointed auditors should examine his accounts, and a voucher should be required for every expenditure reported. No provision is made for the application of the forfeit of twenty-five pounds imposed by this Section.

Fourteenth Section. The notices and reports required by this Section are troublesome and, for the most part, useless, and often impracticable, as the Councils are not generally likely to meet within the periods during which the required notices are to be given them. To give such notices at the next ensuing meeting after the occurrences referred to, seems to be quite sufficient.

Fifteenth Section. The payment of the Township Superintendent's *per centage* out of the *School Fund* has been sufficiently noticed.

Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Sections are substantially transcripts of the corresponding sections of the present Act; but the *Proviso* of the *Twenty-first* Section involves great injustice and will be productive of disputes without number. It supposes an individual denuded of the power and resources of office in a *corporation*, yet individually subject, at the pleasure of another, to the obligations which were contracted while he was a member of such corporation!

Twenty-second to Twenty-eighth Sections inclusive, are transcribed and adapted from the present Act, except the latter part of the *Twenty-sixth* Section which requires a *duplicate* copy of each Trustee election meeting to be made—the one to be posted for the information of those who are supposed and ought to be present at such meeting, and the other to be sent to the Township Clerk, but which ought to be sent to the Township Superintendent, who should have a list of the names of all the Trustees of his Township in his possession in order to judge of the orders for School moneys presented to him.

Twenty-ninth Section. The *first* clause of this Section requires Trustees "to receive the moneys from whatever source derived;" while other provisions of the Bill require the Township Superintendents to pay the *whole School Fund*, not to Trustees, but (as it ought to be, and as the present law

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

requires) to *Teachers*, on the orders of Trustees. The *second* clause and the first part of the *third* are copied from the present Act; but the restrictive condition imposed upon the Council may be made the occasion of much wrangling and embarrassment, and can do no good, as no Council would desire to impose an unnecessary assessment for the purchase or erection of a School house. A great part of the *fourth* and *fifth* clauses is, I am satisfied from much inquiry, liable to the same objection. The *sixth*, *seventh*, *eighth*, *ninth*, *tenth* and *eleventh* clauses, are substantially from the present Act. But in the latter part of the 3rd, 4th and 6th divisions of the *eleventh* clause, extraordinary things are required to be embodied in the Trustees' Reports, *two copies* of each of which are enjoined to be made. It is required that not only the *number* of the children of School age in each Section shall be reported, but "the *names* of the *parents* or others with whom such children reside, and the number of children residing with each"—a requirement which will double the length and trouble of Trustees' Reports, and which appears to me to be without any necessity or value. The Trustees are also required to report the *name* of each pupil over sixteen years of age attending their School and the *number of days* he may have attended, and the *month* or *months* in which those days were—another troublesome and, in my opinion, wholly superfluous requirement. Trustees are likewise required to report the "number of such pupils as shall have distinguished themselves by good conduct and proficiency." Trustees may not have the information or be able to make the nice official discriminations between pupils, and may not be disinterested judges between the merits of their own and their neighbours' children; and the Teacher may not be willing or find it convenient to decide between the claims to distinction of the children of his employers. It is one of those little matters of detail which I think ought not to be made the subject of law, but left to local discretion.

Thirtieth Section. I have already remarked on the tedious and cumbrous provisions of this Section.

Thirty-first and Thirty-second Sections. The same as the present law.

Thirty-third Section. Transcribed from the Draft of Bill submitted by me in February, and I think ample to prevent fraud without the latter part of the 3rd division of the *eleventh* clause of the *Twenty-ninth* Section.

Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Sections. Much in these Sections which will be found tedious, complicated and useless.

Thirty-sixth Section. The first part of this Section is necessary, and has been copied from the present Act; but the second part from the word "year" in the second line of the 19th page, to the end of the Section, will prove in many cases impracticable for a Council to administer, and a source of irregularity and dissatisfaction. The simple provision which is contained in the *Twelfth* Section of the Draft of Bill which I submitted in February, will meet the diversity of views which exist in different Districts on the principle of distributing the School Fund, and will ultimately secure the adoption of the best principle.

Thirty-seventh Section. No provision is made for assessment to procure *Libraries*, and the *Provisos* impose forms, conditions and restrictions which can do no good, and which will embarrass both Trustees and Councils. I think that Trustee and Council

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Corporations ought to be their own judges as to the mode or modes of providing for the support of their own Schools. Their own experience and interests will be a better guide than the hedges of legislative restrictions, in adopting the best methods of supporting their Schools.

Thirty-eighth Section. The first part of this Section is law now; but the addition of the second part from the colon in the ninth line of the 20th page, is another addition of needless and troublesome forms and requirements.

Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Sections. These Sections are unnecessary, as each Municipal Council has power to abolish, alter, enlarge, or unite School Sections at its discretion; and the Trustees can have as many Teachers and Departments in each School as they please, without any of the tedious forms and regulations here imposed, and without the unjust and most objectionable *Proviso* which concludes the *Fortieth* Section.

Forty-first Section. This Section to the word "belong" in the 24th line, is the same as the present law; but the *Proviso* adds another to those useless and cumbrous conditions and restrictions with which this Bill abounds, and which, I think, will be fruitful of litigation and injurious to the interests of Schools. The greater part of the disputes which have been brought under my own notice for the last three years have arisen from the possession of too little (and not too much) power by Council and Trustee Corporations, and by their being hedged around by too many forms and restrictions.

Forty-second and Forty-third Sections are copied from my Draft of Bill submitted in February, and are necessary.

Forty-fourth Section. Can do no harm, except from the space it may occupy in the *Statute Book*, as it will not be acted upon, and as it is unnecessary from the discretionary powers which are elsewhere given in respect to the formation of School Sections and the assistance of poor ones.

Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Sections. All that is aimed at by these Sections has actually been accomplished under the provisions of the present Act, and may be accomplished at any time without the forms and *Provisos* here enjoined. They appear to me to be superfluous and cumbrous in connexion with existing provisions for both Grammar and Model Schools.

Forty-eighth Section. The prohibition of the appointment of any person as "Teacher of a *Grammar School* unless he shall have produced a certificate of qualifications signed by the Head Master of the Normal School for Upper Canada," is a very extraordinary provision, especially when it is considered that the Normal School is not a *Classical* School, that the Head Master is not Classical Professor, and when most of the candidates for teaching Grammar Schools are Graduates of the British or Canadian Universities.

Forty-ninth Section. This Section seems to be as anomalous as the preceding one. Should the Head Master of the Normal School be empowered to give a Provincial certificate of qualification to any applicant, he will have hundreds of applications each year; and he must either refuse to act and thus give applicants grounds of complaint, or he must devote a great part of his time to such applications. He cannot know the applicants; nor indeed does the Section require

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

him to inquire into or even know their moral character. Besides, the Head Master confines his teaching to the departments of Language, Geography and History, the departments of Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy being taught by the Mathematical Master, who ought certainly to be associated with the Head Master in giving *Provincial* certificates. Besides, this Section proposes to invest the Head Master of the Normal School with an *irresponsible* exclusive power of giving and cancelling *Provincial* certificates of qualification to Teachers—a power which, upon the principles of responsible government, should only be exercised by a responsible Provincial officer. The Head Master of the Normal School is not an officer of the Government, but of the Board of Education; but it is proposed to invest him with an absolute power, alike independent of the Board and of the Government. It is also submitted, whether such certificates emanating from the Normal School ought not to be limited to *Students* of that School, whose characters and aptitude to teach, as well as attainments, are known to the authorities of the School? In the Seventeenth Section of the Draft of Bill which I submitted on the 13th of February, it was proposed to make it “lawful for the Chief Superintendent of Schools, by and with the advice and recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School for Upper Canada, to give a certificate of qualification as a Teacher of Common Schools in any District in Upper Canada: Provided, that no such certificate of qualifications shall be given to any persons who shall not have been a Student in said Normal School for a period of not less than five months. And provided also, that every person to whom such certificate of qualifications is given, shall be entitled to all the privileges and advantages, and subject to all the obligations and responsibilities, of a legally qualified Teacher in any part of Upper Canada until his certificate of qualification shall have been cancelled.” The known hostility of the author of the Bill under consideration, to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, doubtless prevented his adoption of the Section which I have quoted, and induced him to prepare a characteristic substitute; but I submit which Section is most in harmony with the fitness of things and our system of government? I remark, that, in the State of New York, the Chief Superintendent has all the authority which the Forty-ninth Section of this Bill proposes to give to the Head Master of the Normal School, but which I have never recommended to be given to the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.

Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Sections. In the *Twenty-fifth Section* of the Draft of Bill which I submitted in February, I recommended the appointment of a County Board of Examiners; but I am satisfied that these Sections of the new Bill will operate very injuriously, for reasons which I have stated in my general remarks. There is no provision made to defray the expenses of these Boards.

Fifty-fourth Section. This is a provision of the present law.

Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Sections change the whole character of the constitution of the Normal School, and entirely subvert the system of management by which that Institution has been established and matured, at so small an expense, to its present state of acknowledged efficiency. Had the author of this Bill ever even seen a Normal School, and examined into its constitution and mode of management, he would not have framed these Sections as he has. I could show, were it needful, that the operations of these Sections would entail a loss upon the Normal School Fund of from £100 to £200 per annum. At any expense it might indeed gratify

the feelings of the author of this Bill to sever the Chief Superintendent from the general oversight of an Institution which he has originated, and so anxiously endeavoured to perfect as far as possible; but in attempting to do so, the author of the Bill departs from all precedent. In Dublin a Commissioner has been paid £1,000 sterling per annum to take the general oversight of the Normal and Model Schools. In the State of New York the law provides that “the Normal School shall be under the management of the State Superintendent of Common Schools and the Regents of the University.” So that not even a committee of management can be appointed, or an officer selected, or a dollar expended, or a regulation made, without the separate and distinct sanction of the State Superintendent—a power which I have never proposed to give to the Chief Superintendent in respect to the Normal School for Upper Canada. But it is necessary that there should be some *responsible* link of connexion between such an establishment and the Government on the one hand, and an every day practical connexion between the Board and all connected with the Normal School on the other, either through the Chief Superintendent, or his confidential assistant and representative when absent. The extent and importance of that connexion even in the various supplies and expenditures of the Normal School can only be conceived by persons conversant with the operations of such Institutions. I shall only add on this point, that I have heard the opinions of all the Members of the Board of Education, except one, on these Sections of the Bill, and their opinions are in perfect harmony with the views which I have expressed.

Fifty-ninth Section. The same as the present law.

Sixtieth Section. Appropriating £1,000 per annum to facilitate the attendance of Students at the Normal School, is the *Fifteenth Section* of my Draft of Bill submitted in February; but I think the subject of the *Proviso* may and ought, (as it is in New York,) to be left to the experience and judgment of the Board of Education.

Sixty-first Section. The objects of this Section can be better attained by a Circular letter of instructions from the Provincial Secretary specifying the subjects and forms of such Reports.

Sixty-second Section. Copied from my Draft of Bill, as also the

Sixty-third Section. Providing for the establishment of School Libraries; but the essential *Proviso* which I added is omitted—namely, that “no aid shall be given towards the establishment and support of any Common School Library without an equal amount being contributed and expended from local sources for the same object.”

Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Sections. Substantially the same as submitted in my Draft of Bill in Feb., but confusedly expressed and requiring tedious forms.

Sixty-eighth Section. On the troublesome and imperfect system of *County Councils* making Annual School Reports; and of requiring *duplicate* Township and Trustee School Reports, I have already remarked.

Sixty-ninth Section. Copied from my Draft of Bill submitted in February.

Seventieth and Seventy-first Sections. Needless.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Seventy-second Section. The present law.

Seventy-third Section. Would on the 1st of January, 1850, leave all Upper Canada without a single legally qualified Common School Teacher, and would cause an immense deal of trouble and numerous disputes.

Seventy-fourth Section. Providing for the establishment of a Provincial School of Art and Design, copied from my Draft of Bill submitted in February.

Seventy-fifth Section. Is the reverse of every provision for law decisions on Common School matters in the neighbouring States and other Countries—does away with all governmental power to enforce the provisions of the School Act, and subordinates the instructions and decisions of the Chief Superintendent and of even the Governor General, in Council, to the “final decision” of each local Council.

Seventy-sixth Section. The same as the present law.

Seventy-seventh and last Section. Repeals all former Schools Laws.

Having thus noticed the several provisions as well as general features of this Bill, I now submit to the Governor-General in Council, that nearly every Section of it which is not contained either in the present Act or in the Draft of Bill which I submitted in February, is obviously theoretical, cumbrous, intricate, expensive and inefficient. I would respectfully submit, what advantage will be gained by exchanging the present School Act for one more than twice as long in words, which has twice as much machinery, more numerous forms, little or no arrangement of subjects, and no harmony of parts?

In addition to what has been heretofore stated, and what is here intimated, I remark that to pass the new Bill will break up the now settled succession of School Trustees, and introduce at the beginning of the next year all the derangements of School contracts, the disputes and evils which formerly attended the entire changes of School Corporations, by the election of three Trustees instead of one at the first annual meeting.

It will involve the expense of printing and distributing (almost entirely by Post) of from 5,000 to 7,000 copies of this voluminous Bill, to supply Superintendents, Councils, Trustees and Teachers throughout Upper Canada; and it will require the preparation, printing and distributing of a corresponding number of new Forms and Regulations. The expense of printing the Acts, Forms and Regulations will considerably exceed £100, and the distribution of them by Post to the various Townships will amount to a considerable sum.

It will render a tour of the Province on the part of the Chief Superintendent necessary to prepare properly for a law so unusual and multitudinous in its provisions and forms; and it will throw back the whole system of School operations and interests at least one year. I hereto annex a Statistical Abstract* showing the results of the operations of the present School Act since 1846—the year of transition from the late to the present School Act; and although every means was employed by explanatory Circulars, printed Forms for Meetings, Reports, etc., to render the transition from one law to the other as easy and agreeable as possible, yet the returns for

* See Report for 1848, pages 26-29, and Appendix No. 1 and 2.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

1846 exhibit a considerable falling off as compared with those of the preceding year; while the *increase* from that time to this, in every department of local effort and co-operation, and in every municipality of Upper Canada, except the *City of Toronto*, is marked and gratifying.

The introduction of a new School Law must also defer the establishment of Common School Libraries for another year, as it would be useless to attempt doing more than get the people to understand and work a new School Act in ordinary Schools matters during the first year of its operations.

And it strikes me as very inconvenient and inopportune to introduce an entirely new School Law at the very moment the people are learning to work entirely new Municipal Institutions—the agencies for working the School Law.

On the other hand, if the present School Act, with the removal of its proved obscurities and defects, be allowed to remain and be simply adapted to the contemplated Township Municipalities, not a single new regulation, or form, or copy of the Act, will be required to be prepared or printed during the current year, as all the local School Authorities are supplied with them. No further explanations of the provisions of the School Law will be required, as the people are now familiar with them, by means of my last Provincial tour, the *Journal of Education* and practical experience; and the labour and addresses of the Chief Superintendent during a Tour of the Province, the latter part of the current year, can be devoted to the direct practical work of improving the Schools and School houses, and the great work of establishing School Libraries.

In my observations and conversations with all classes of School officers, I have found that the felt defects in the present School Act consist chiefly in the too limited powers of Trustees and Municipal Councils.—In the Draft of School Bill which I submitted in my communication of the 13th of February, I devoted the first six Sections to remedy the defects of the present School Law in respect to *Trustees* in both Cities and Towns, as well as in rural Districts; in the next four Sections I provided remedies for similar defects in respect to Municipal Councils. Then having provided for a more effective and systematic method of examining and classifying Teachers, I submitted the provisions requisite for the Normal School, School of Art and Design, and Common School Libraries. Then, in six short Sections, I provided for the adaptation of the whole School Law to the contemplated Township and Town Councils—placing them in all respects as I think they should be, in the stead of the present District Councils.

I submit, therefore, whether it is not better, at present, to pass the short Bill which I submitted in February, (with the requisite explanation of the design and connection of the several clauses;) and then when the new Municipal Institutions shall have been tested, and the workings of them understood and appreciated, let a thorough and sifting inquiry be made into the working of every part of the School system—let that inquiry be made by competent and candid individuals, and let a clear, comprehensive, methodically arranged School Law be prepared, such as will be worthy of any Government, and adapted to the then developed Municipal Institutions of the country.

The *mode* of paying the Legislative Grant to the local Superintendents, should, I think, be left, as has always been, to the *discretion and convenience of the Government*; and I shall be prepared, in due time,

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

to submit to the Inspector General a method of paying the Legislative School Grant to Township and Town Superintendents, less troublesome to the Government, and more advantageous to the Public Treasury and to the efficiency of the School System, than that which has been adopted in the mode of paying it to District Superintendents, and much more convenient and economical than that which is provided for in the new Bill which I have remarked upon.

In the annexed Appendix, the Statistical Tables, (Nos. 1 and 2,) will show what has been done under the present School Law, with its acknowledged defects, in respect to the attendance of pupils, the visits which have been made, and the resources provided by local voluntary co-operation for the support of Schools, apart from the erection of numerous School houses, the establishment and success of the Normal School, and the introduction of an uniform and valuable series of Text Books into about two-thirds of all the Common Schools in Upper Canada—and all this within a period of less than three years, and under circumstances peculiarly disadvantageous. I submit wheth-

er such a law should be supplanted by a hastily and loosely concocted Bill, and whether such labors should be thrown to the winds, and the foundation of the School System broken up, without investigation and inquiry.

A strong conviction of duty, and the great importance and variety of the topics to which I have referred, are my apology for the length of this communication.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

The Honourable

JAMES LESLIE,

Secretary of the Province,

Montreal.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix (N.)
5th June.

Appendix (N.)
5th June.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLE, No. 1,

Exhibiting the results of the operations of the present School Law for Upper Canada, 9th Vict., cap. 20, since its introduction in 1846-47.

THE DISTRICTS IN UPPER CANADA.	SCHOOLS IN OPERATION DURING THE YEARS			ASSESSMENTS IMPOSED BY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY FOR COMMON SCHOOL PURPOSES DURING THE YEARS			RATE-BILLS IMPOSED BY TRUSTEES FOR THE PAYMENT OF TEACHERS' SALARIES DURING THE YEARS			GROSS AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR THE SALARIES OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS IN UPPER CANADA FOR THE YEARS			NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA DURING THE YEARS					
	1846.		1847.		1846.		1847.		1846.		1847.		1846.		1847.		1848.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	No.	No.
Eastern,	186	178	165	1,448	14	8 1/2	1,112	11	11	1,650	12	3 1/2	4,086	9	1 1/2	6,607	7,332	6,772
Ottawa,	45	37	43	432	10	8 1/2	291	7	1	195	8	5	862	19	10 1/2	1,498	1,537	1,585
Johnstown,	226	198	205	1,571	5	4	1,600	0	0	1,820	11	3 1/2	4,505	11	7	7,867	8,669	9,400
Bathurst,	98	120	120	1,099	1	4	1,034	18	10 1/2	848	15	2 1/2	2,507	6	3	3,818	4,662	4,928
Dalhousie,	101	61	76	0	0	0*	580	5	2	2,261	10	0	2,818	9	9	1,824	3,908	3,519 1/2
Midland,	176	175	182	1,261	11	9	1,416	12	8	1,126	1	1	3,747	8	7	6,956	7,862	7,534
Prince Edward,	101	98	97	607	8	10 1/2	550	7	2 1/2	1,128	12	5 1/2	2,336	18	7	4,087	4,117	4,650
Victoria,	94	103	113	623	17	7	672	11	5 1/2	491	9	7	1,267	2	4	3,198	4,128	4,689
Newcastle,	169	171	193	1,694	17	0	1,484	0	9 1/2	2,336	1	6	5,137	0	3 1/2	8,880	8,176	9,227
Home,	289	316	316	3,377	11	11 1/2	3,219	6	8	4,889	0	5 1/2	10,890	17	4	13,781	15,662	16,190
Simcoe,	77	83	90	660	10	2 1/2	630	5	0	733	14	2	1,801	4	1 1/2	2,920	3,827	4,035
Gore,	186	200	191	1,935	16	6	1,937	16	6	3,730	5	5 1/2	7,099	9	1 1/2	8,610	9,956	10,842
Colborne,	61	73	87	660	19	11	769	11	4	1,184	13	1	2,785	19	9 1/2	2,237	3,497	2,995 1/2
Home,	179	183	184	1,560	17	6 1/2	2,009	0	0	2,173	15	0	4,875	19	10 1/2	7,563	8,950	10,449
Talbot,	93	109	91	793	6	2 1/2	823	13	10	566	8	5 1/2	2,029	5	6 1/2	3,445	4,079	4,533
Brook,	145	148	136	864	15	10 1/2	794	8	5	1,299	18	1 1/2	2,878	3	4 1/2	4,589	5,645	5,875
Wellington,	93	104	105	1,040	0	0	1,317	0	0	1,052	6	2 1/2	3,073	6	0 1/2	4,656	5,646	6,047
London,	193	195	206	1,555	4	8 1/2	1,635	16	2 1/2	2,320	18	8 1/2	5,117	7	0 1/2	8,224	9,459	9,371
Huron,	38	41	53	236	3	7 1/2	571	4	7 1/2	352	3	3	810	8	4 1/2	1,498	1,986	2,635
Western,	67	134	149	1,270	15	1 1/2	1,031	16	0	524	7	5 1/2	1,183	10	9 1/2	1,754	5,461	5,663
Grand Total,	2,589	2,727	2,800	22,715	8	11 1/2	22,955	2	8	29,385	12	3 1/2	67,908	19	1 1/2	101,912	124,829	130,739

Number of Schools in operation during the year 1846, 2,589
 Number of Schools in operation during the year 1847, 2,727
 Number of Schools in operation during the year 1848, 2,800

Gross amount available for the Salaries of Teachers in U.C., in 1846, ... £67,908 19 1 1/2
 Gross amount available for the Salaries of Teachers in U.C., in 1847, ... 124,829
 Gross amount available for the Salaries of Teachers in U.C., in 1848, ... 130,739

* Included in Rate-Bill column.
 † An approximation: no Report having been received from Bytown for 1848.
 ‡ Defective Report.

Appendix (N.)
5th June.

Appendix (N.)
5th June.

STATISTICAL TABLE, (continued) No. 2.

Exhibiting the results of the operations of the present School Law for Upper Canada, 9th Vict., cap. 20, since its introduction in 1846-47.

THE DISTRICTS IN UPPER CANADA.	SCHOOL VISITS IN 1847.					SCHOOL VISITS IN 1848.					SCHOOLS IN 1847-1848.*		SCHOOLS IN 1848.*										BOOKS RECOMMENDED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA, USED IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS IN 1847 AND 1848.									
	By Superintendents of Common Schools.	By Clergymen.	By Councillors.	By Magistrates.	Other Visits.	Total Visits.	Number of Schools in operation in 1847.	Number of Schools in operation in 1848.	By Superintendents of Common Schools.	By Clergymen.	By Councillors.	By Magistrates.	Other Visits.	Total Visits.	Number of Schools in operation in 1848.	Bibles and Testaments in 1847.	Bibles and Testaments in 1848.	National Readers in 1847.	National Readers in 1848.	National Arithmetic in 1847.	National Arithmetic in 1848.	Lennie's E. Grammar in 1847.	Lennie's E. Grammar in 1848.	Kirkeham's E. Grammar in 1847.	Kirkeham's E. Grammar in 1848.	National Geography in 1847.	National Geography in 1848.	Morse's Geography in 1847.	Morse's Geography in 1848.			
																														1823	1,233	5,218
Eastern,	88	172	41	76	369	778	165	165	120	172	41	76	369	778	165	99	96	77	110	39	53	59	82	13	11	17	14	16	20			
Ottawa,	18	25	17	25	53	137	43	43	64	25	33	33	112	255	43	34	17	17	28	9	10	17	30	0	0	6	6	12				
Johnstown,	165	165	65	136	473	1,084	205	205	240	179	93	195	561	1,268	205	147	118	99	133	55	69	30	40	78	14	14	66	102				
Bathurst,	101	67	43	67	211	489	120	120	212	120	27	56	318	733	120	107	87	101	100	51	56	61	0	3	3	9	23	23				
Dalhousie,	79	80	106	92	124	491	61	76	90	85	104	92	131	502	76	41	67	15	40	3	4	6	21	3	0	7	2	2				
Midland,	332	332	48	90	129	692	182	182	292	70	12	35	237	646	182	139	129	120	152	47	12	17	30	79	130	15	81	110				
Prince Edward,	151	49	5	27	237	469	98	97	174	48	10	28	256	486	97	67	91	59	83	28	20	11	4	45	50	3	35	39				
Victoria,	90	46	14	52	272	475	103	113	95	78	9	37	317	536	113	63	43	62	91	54	91	46	63	65	74	41	6	29	42			
Newcastle,	119	136	28	66	363	692	171	193	175	204	39	84	502	1,004	193	148	139	89	66	45	30	46	63	65	74	41	6	29	42			
Home,	198	186	74	78	561	1,047	314	316	198	237	89	102	682	1,308	316	217	233	65	122	30	39	79	122	54	44	18	61	84				
Colborne,	78	41	27	33	173	352	73	87	20	58	37	107	167	321	87	47	30	2	29	0	10	7	30	1	15	2	8	2	10	10		
Simcoe,	77	97	40	46	138	398	83	90	86	95	23	47	215	466	191	96	136	115	156	65	71	96	131	48	48	18	13	41	83			
Gore,	210	188	47	68	379	892	200	191	277	217	39	58	469	1,160	184	115	98	58	95	24	49	35	32	86	75	1	3	89	115			
Niagara,	188	124	86	118	484	1,100	183	184	196	163	128	162	741	1,430	184	115	98	58	95	24	49	35	32	86	75	1	3	89	115			
Talbot,	91	51	20	43	141	326	109	91	98	53	22	60	257	490	91	72	56	67	60	0	15	29	15	27	70	0	8	27	39			
Brock,	113	59	40	34	172	418	148	136	109	59	40	22	64	296	136	67	64	61	101	15	5	19	31	54	70	3	4	30	65			
Wellington,	82	82	28	39	170	402	104	105	91	118	32	40	219	500	105	69	81	41	72	23	38	32	38	5	7	9	7	6	16			
London,	94	201	31	47	250	623	195	206	215	65	33	199	316	828	206	90	134	131	144	53	55	76	81	43	51	5	13	82	106			
Huron,	59	34	61	32	56	242	41	53	38	46	95	30	164	373	149	29	48	20	36	19	21	14	27	0	1	3	7	5	4			
Western,	23	108	51	49	433	664	134	149	125	112	63	66	301	667	149	73	32	80	143	38	75	30	12	23	18	12	12	15	16			
Grand total,	2,549	1,823	882	1,233	5,218	11,675	2,727	2,800	2,815	2,254	959	1,459	6,348	13,835	2,800	1,752	1,317	1,831	615	756	717,907	649	801	230	173	631	960					

The Reports of Books used in the Common Schools of Upper Canada only extend to the years 1847 and 1848—no provision having been previously made to obtain any information on the subject. By comparing the total number of Schools in which each Book, recommended by the Board of Education, is used, with the total number of Schools in operation in each year, it will be seen that the introduction of those Books has been very general, and that they are now very extensively used throughout Upper Canada.

* Inserted as a standard by which to compare the operations of each year.

Total School Visits reported in 1846..... 5,925
 Total School Visits reported in 1847..... 11,675
 Total School Visits reported in 1848..... 13,835

N.B. The School Visits reported in 1846, are those of the District and Township Superintendents of Common Schools; no other persons in that year being legally authorized School Visitors. The official Visits of Clergymen, Councillors, Magistrates and others, are only reported for the years 1847 and 1848. Those for 1848 exhibit a very gratifying increase, and prove a very important additional agency in promoting and sustaining public interest in the Common Schools, and in encouraging both Teachers and Pupils in the discharge of their duties.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

VI.

Acknowledgment of the foregoing Letter

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 14th May, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honour, by Command of the Governor-General, to acknowledge the receipt of your Remarks on the new School Bill; and to inform you that the subject will receive His Excellency's attention.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Reverend
EGERTON RYERSON,
Superintendent of Schools, C. W.
Toronto, C. W.

No. VII.

Copy of a Prefatory Note addressed to the Hon. Robert Baldwin, M. P. P., Attorney General, West, enclosing remarks on the character and tendency of the new School Act for Upper Canada, 12th Vict., ch. 83.

TORONTO, 14th July, 1849.

Private.

My dear Sir,—I this day transmit to you, by Allen's Express, my promised remarks on the principles and provisions of the new School Bill. For a full exposition of the existing law, and of the improvements which I have proposed, and the reasons for them, I refer you to my official communications to the Provincial Secretary on the subject—the one dated the 14th of last October and the other the 23rd of February.

Though my remarks have extended to a great length, I could not well reduce them to narrower dimensions and give you a clear exposition of the questions referred to and my reasons for the views I entertain, and the course which I shall deem it my duty to pursue in the event of the new School Bill becoming the established law of the land. I have thought it my duty to express my sentiments and feelings unreservedly and fully. I have prepared my remarks in the form of an official communication. If, after examination and deliberation, you should concur in the general views which I have expressed, and feel it your duty to employ your official influence to maintain the great principles and features of the present Common School System, I desire my communication to be considered as private to yourself. But if you should arrive at a different conclusion, and determine upon the maintenance of the new Bill as the basis of our future Common School System, I hope you will not object to my communication being considered as official, and proper to be officially referred to hereafter as containing a statement of the reasons for my retirement from office. Of course I shall be desirous, both on personal and public grounds, to know the result of your deliberations as soon as it will be convenient for you to state them.

Should you conclude to advise the suspension of the new School Bill until the next Session of the Legislature, or that Her Majesty should disallow it, I see no difficulty or inconvenience in the working of the present Act until the meeting of the Legislature,

as all the Schools are supplied with Forms and copies of the Act. I am persuaded great confusion will attend the introduction of a new School and Municipal system at one and the same time.

When, in obedience to the commands of Lord Cathcart, I prepared the Draft of a School Bill and exposition of its principles and provisions in March, 1846, Mr. Draper (then Attorney-General) examined the measure, and carried it through the Legislature. I think if you had taken the subject in hand, the result would have been different. I can certainly see no identity or analogy between the qualifications of a Board of Works' Commissioner and a School Legislator. I hope you will feel it your duty to turn your attention to this great question of moral, intellectual, municipal and social economy, and assume the charge of it. In the order of Providence, the highest and most lasting intellectual and moral interests of Upper Canada appear to be placed in your hands.

In the mean time, after mature deliberation, I have thought it upon the whole advisable to prosecute my contemplated work, (as far as I may be enabled) for the next few months, as if no change in the School System had been intended. I will, therefore, as soon as I can, reduce to an official form and transmit for the consideration of the Governor-General, in Council, the proposal and measure I explained to you for the purpose of procuring and preparing the way for the introduction of Common School Libraries into the various Townships.

In the *Index* to the volume of the *Journal of Education* I have enclosed to you, you can ascertain the expositions which have been given of every part of our present Common School System.

The printing of my two last Annual School Reports has been completed since I was in Montreal, and they are in the hands of Mr. Lindsay, the Clerk of the Assembly. I refer you to my Report for 1847 for an exposition of the practical principles and working of the present system, and to my Report for 1848; not merely for an illustration of the progress of the work, but for the opinions of the Superintendents of several Districts as to the sentiments of intelligent people on the general provisions of the present law, especially those of the Niagara, Talbot and Brock Districts—each of them a decided supporter of the present Administration. I understand that painful feelings are experienced by the members of the Niagara District Reform Deputation who went to Montreal to present to Lord Elgin, in the former part of May, an address of approval of his administration, as they say that members of Government gave them an assurance that the School Bill then before the House would not be proceeded with during the Session.

But I have done on this subject. It is now for you to decide and act, and for Divine Providence to direct.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) E. RYERSON.

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Honourable Robert Baldwin, M. P. P., Attorney-General, West, on the Character and Tendency of the New School Act for Upper Canada, (12th Vic., ch. 83.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 14th July, 1849.

SIR,—In accordance with the wishes which you expressed when I saw you the week before last in Montreal, I proceed to state in writing for your con-

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

sideration and that of your Colleagues, so far as you may think proper to lay this letter before them, circumstances connected with the new School Bill for Upper Canada, and the position in which it places the interests of our Common Schools.

I shall, in the first place, make a few remarks of a personal character, on the manner in which I have been treated in connection with the Bill and the School Law of Upper Canada. Lest, however, I should in any manner be misapprehended, I beg to state distinctly, that from yourself and Mr. Merritt and Mr. Hincks I have received all the courtesy which is due from one gentleman to another, and that I do not believe that either of you has intended or desired that I should be treated in any way differently from the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada. I have had chiefly to do with the Inspector General's Department, and I will here say, what I have stated on various occasions and before different parties, that I have found it a real pleasure to transact official business with Mr. Hincks, (as well as with his Deputy) from his courtesy, promptness, ready and clear apprehensions of the various financial matters it has been my duty from time to time to bring before him by personal interviews. Mr. Merritt has invariably treated me in a manner equally respectful and considerate; and I should do injustice to my own feelings, did I not acknowledge the same treatment on your part in the several interviews I have had with you on matters connected with my Department. When in Montreal the last week in April, I was assured by Messrs. Merritt and Hincks, that it was not the wish of the Government to interfere with my position or duties. After this spontaneous and apparently cordial assurance on the part of the President of the Council and the Inspector General, I felt that, in future at least, equal justice would be done to the Educational Department of Upper with that of Lower Canada; and I then expressed my readiness, in accordance with the suggestions of Messrs. Merritt and Hincks, to submit remarks and suggestions on the then pending School Bill for Upper Canada. The communication, of the 12th of May last, was the result. But it is painful to remark that that communication was not even read—though it related to a most important measure then before the Legislature, and to a subject involving the vital interests of the country, and to which I had devoted much attention for nearly twenty-five years, and my attention almost exclusively for the last four years, and a subject affecting interests on which I was at least entitled to a hearing. I think I am justified in saying my communication was not read; for you have assured me that you had not seen it; Mr. Merritt told me his engagements were such that he could not enter into the subject; Mr. Hincks had left for England before the question was decided; and Mr. Cameron, who introduced and carried through the new School Bill, told the Reverend Mr. Grasett, (Rector of St. James', Toronto,) two days after the passing of the Bill through Committee, that he (Mr. C.) had not read my communication respecting it.

I think it is greatly to be regretted, Sir, that you have not felt it as much your duty to give your attention to the subject of legislating on Common School, as well as on University Education. I do not believe you would knowingly be a party to that of which I have reason to complain; and I am confident you would not allow yourself to be uninformed on so grave a subject of legislation, or be influenced by personal hostility, or become the instrument of petty intrigue. I think the Public System of Education should be one from the Common School up to the University, such as I have explained in my "Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada," (pages 9, 153, 154); and when you have felt it your duty to assume the responsibility of the one, I do not see how you can

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

consistently feel yourself relieved of all obligation to attend to the other. But to the comparative treatment of myself and my Department on this subject.

1. I remark, first, that the Report of the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada on the subject of the *School Law*, as well as the state of the Schools, was laid before the Legislature and the Public, while my Report on the same subject was withheld from both. Is this impartial? Is this fair? In Dr. Meilleur's Report for the year 1847, he connected his Report on the *School Law* with that on Schools. To the former subject he devoted upwards of eighty printed pages—discussing not only the principles of the law, but the various plans and proceedings of parties opposed to it; and he did so, in some parts of his Report, with considerable acrimony—pronouncing upon the merits and motives of the opponents of the law. His Report was not only laid before the Legislature, but printed in pamphlet form. I kept the two subjects separate. I made one Report on the state and progress of the Schools established under the law; I submitted another Report on the *School Law* itself,—explaining and illustrating by precedents and examples the parts to which exception had been taken, and suggesting amendments. I transmitted my Reports on both subjects in October last. Dr. Meilleur's remarks and suggestions for the amendment of the *School Law* of Lower Canada were in print and in the hands of Members of the Legislature and the Public, months before the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, while my remarks and suggestions for the amendment of the *School Law* of Upper Canada have been kept from Legislators and the Public until this day. I submit to your own sense of justice whether this is treating the School Departments of Upper and Lower Canada with equal fairness and impartiality? I submit whether such a course of proceeding is just to me or to the friends of the present School System in Upper Canada? I submit whether it is not taking an unfair advantage of me to my injury, and the injury of the system I have labored to establish:

2. I remark, secondly, that the *School Law* of Lower Canada was introduced and passed under the auspices of the late Administration; that Dr. Meilleur submitted Remarks and a Draft of Bill to remedy the defects in some of its details, maintaining the general principles of it inviolate. This amended Bill increases the already great powers of the Superintendent, and affords him various facilities for carrying out his system of Schools. The subject is formally introduced into the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, and the amended Bill recommended by Dr. Meilleur, is adopted by the Legislature, and is now part of the *School Law* of Lower Canada. In Upper Canada, the present *School Act* was also introduced and passed under the auspices of the late Administration; I also submitted Remarks and a Draft of Bill to remedy its defects; and on the introduction of the new Municipal Bill, I submitted further Remarks and some additional Clauses to adapt the School System to the contemplated Municipal System. But no allusion was made to the subject in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session. Some weeks after the opening of the Session, legislating on the subject at all was stated by yourself as a matter of uncertainty. At length, towards the close of the Session, a Bill is brought in, not to amend the existing Law, but to repeal it—to abolish all that had been done, and to introduce an essentially new system. Of the introduction of such a measure, no previous notice had been given; and not only had my remarks and suggestions on the subject of the *School Law* for Upper Canada been withheld from the Members of the Legislature, but I am not even permitted to see, much less to confer, on the provisions of the new Bill until it is brought before the Legislature as a Go-

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

vernment measure. And then, when, in the last week in April, at the request of the Board of Education, I proceeded to Montreal in reference to some provisions of this Bill affecting the Normal School, the Member of the Government to whom this Bill is intrusted, refuses even to return my salutation when I meet him. I informed yourself, and Messrs. Merritt and Hincks, of this insult; and relying upon the justice and the fairness of the Government, as avowed by yourselves, I prepared the remarks and suggestions, dated 12th May, 1849, on the subject of the new Bill. Those remarks and suggestions, as I have already stated, were not even read,—the provision for the Normal School the current year, which had been decided upon by the Government as early as last November, and the omission of which I had, at the request of the Board of Education, pointed out, was not supplied; but certain clauses were introduced into the Bill, in Committee, at the last and confused hours of the Session, and without any previous notice whatever, affecting the whole character of my Department, my responsibilities and duties, to my embarrassment and injury. I confidently leave it to your own high sense of honour and justice to say, whether such a proceeding is such as would have been adopted in regard to the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada—whether it is fair to me—whether it is above board,—and whether it is not undignified and unjust between man and man.

3. I remark, thirdly, upon the difference in legislation in reference to the Departments of Common Schools for Upper and Lower Canada on financial matters.—[Private note from a third party omitted—as it ought not to be published without the consent of the writer of it. The note, however, contained nothing but some incidents connected with the passing of the Bill.]—According to the Division of the £50,000 Grant, based upon the last census, which I submitted to the Government last autumn, and which, after examining my figures and calculations, was concurred in and recommended by the Inspector General, I am entitled by law to a salary of £480 per annum. The new School Bill reduces it to £420—the amount I have received the last three years. As to the amount of my salary itself I have nothing to say. I have undertaken the duties of the office as a great public trust for the welfare of my native country; and while I am provided with the needful means of doing so—whether much or little—I feel myself bound to prosecute the vast work I have commenced, as long as I can do it consistently with personal honour and Christian principles. But I refer to the manner in which the question of my salary has been dealt with, as one indication of the animus of the Bill. I think it also worthy of notice, that the salary of the senior Clerk in the Education Office for Upper Canada is £175 per annum, and that of the junior Clerk is £60; but the new amended School Act for Lower Canada increases the salary of the senior Clerk in the Education Office for that section of the Province from £175 to £225 per annum, and that of the junior Clerk from £60 to £175. I leave the last two Annual Reports which have emanated from the two Offices to show in which of them the most work is done.

The Bill passing without any opposition, reminds me of the course which I felt it my duty to pursue on the subject in my intercourse with the Members of the Legislature during the week that I was in Montreal. I was asked, among others, by several Members of the Opposition, my opinion on the Bill. My reply was, I thought it would need some amendments; but I indicated no objections to the Bill, and I observed that the uniform impression was, that I was, as a matter of course, a party to the preparation of the Bill; and I am credibly informed that Mr. Cameron stated to a leading Member of the Opposition, that he (Mr. C.) had adopted my suggestions in reference to the Bill.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

At that moment of excitement, I dare say certain Members of the Opposition would have been glad to have obtained materials for a speech against the measure; but I felt myself in honour bound to confine my remarks, on the general character and provisions of the Bill, to Members of the Government. The only Member of the Legislature, besides yourself, Mr. Merritt and Mr. Hincks, with whom I conferred on the provisions of the Bill, (and of that I informed Mr. Merritt at the time) was Mr. Joseph C. Morrison, with whom I had acted as a Member of the Board of Education for nearly three years; with whom I had often conferred on the subject of the School Law, and who was known to be a decided supporter of the Government. I am informed that it is the general impression in the country that I have not only concurred, but assisted in the preparation of the Bill—though I was not even granted an opportunity to express my views personally on its provisions, and though the clauses which affect me most were, (without any previous notice, as is always given in the British Parliament) introduced at the very heel of the Session, and could not have been understood by perhaps ten Members, since the whole Bill of thirty-one pages was passed through the House of Assembly in less than two hours.

From the mere mode of proceeding relative to myself personally on the whole subject of my Department, I proceed to notice some of the provisions of the Bill, having either a personal or general application. I will only mention them here with an observation or two—referring you to my communication of the 12th of May last, for further explanatory remarks respecting their character and tendency.

1. According to the Bill, the present School Trustee Corporations cease to exist on the first of next January, without any provision whatever being made to perpetuate the obligations contracted by them or to secure any parties having claims against the Trustees at that time. I understand that it has lately been decided by the Court, that Trustees are not *personally* responsible for any of the engagements which they make as a Corporation. The effect, therefore of abolishing the present School Corporations without providing for the fulfilment of contracts made by them, will be to inflict upon poor School Teachers the loss of several thousand pounds of their hard earnings. The experience of past years shows that Teachers do not, on an average, receive more than one-half, sometimes less, of their salaries by the 31st of December of each year. It cannot be supposed that it will be much better the present year, though I have, through the *Journal of Education*, drawn the attention of all parties concerned to it. The losses and difficulties experienced on former occasions, under similar circumstances, constitute the most painful epochs in the educational system of Upper Canada.

2. Under the operation of the new Bill, (as I have shown in my communication of the 12th of May last) Teachers will be liable, even though the County Treasurers be allowed no percentage, to a deduction of more than one-fourth of the present amount of the Common School Fund paid to them. This is one of the several discouraging features which this Bill presents to Common School Teachers.

3. The new Bill gives Trustees less powers and imposes upon them greater obligations and duties than those given and imposed by the present law, and thus increases the uncertainty and difficulties connected with payment of the Teachers' salaries. It has been my endeavour, from the beginning, to increase the powers and render more simple and easy the duties of Trustees, and more certain and prompt the payment of Teachers' salaries, as is evinced in each of my three

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

unpublished Reports or communications to the Governor General, in Council, on the Common School Law for Upper Canada. The provisions of the new Bill are of a directly opposite character, as is shown in the communication above referred to. Indeed so discouraging is the future, presented to Teachers by the provisions of the new Bill, that an old and experienced Teacher called upon me, a short time since, to know on what terms his son could be admitted for a short period to the Normal School as a *paid* pupil—stating that he had intended to prepare his son for his own profession of teaching and had intended to send him to the Normal School for that purpose; but so dark were the prospects presented to Teachers by the new law, that he intended to qualify his son for business. In each of my School Law Reports and Communications, I have remarked upon the hardships of Trustees under the present law, and means and necessity of lessening them; but the new Bill increases them. And it appears to me unjust to impose upon certain men the obligation, under a penalty, of assuming the duties of Trustees, allowing them no remuneration for their trouble, as are Councillors, and yet restricting their powers and burdening them with additional forms and conditions in the performance of their duties. It is not possible, in my opinion, for us to have good and improving Common Schools under such circumstances.

4. The new Bill abolishes the present Boards of Trustees for Cities and Incorporated Towns—annihilates the system of Schools commenced in several Towns, and re-establishes the old system, which the entire experience of America has shewn to be incapable of establishing any more than the lowest class of isolated Common Schools—making no provision whatever for a system or gradation of Schools in any Town or City, as primary, intermediate, and high Schools, such as are founded in every City and considerable Town in the neighbouring States. It is true that little has been done in our Cities and Towns in comparison of what might and ought to have been done; but it is also true that much more has been done in all the Cities and Incorporated Towns of Upper Canada (Toronto alone excepted) under the present than under any former law, notwithstanding the omission of a provision to impose rate-bills—the cause of which I explained to you when in Montreal last autumn. It is also to be observed, that Corporations of several Towns have made a noble commencement in the erection of proper School-houses and establishing a proper system of Schools. In Hamilton four fine school-lots have been obtained in different wards of the City, and steps taken to erect as many fine school-houses. In St. Catharines, I understand the erection of a large Central School with several departments, has been projected. In Brantford, such an erection has been determined upon, and a member of the Corporation was lately deputed to come to Toronto and procure from me suitable plans—which I was enabled to recommend. In the Town of London, such a building, capable of accommodating 600 children, in different departments under different Teachers, but the whole under the direction of a Head Master—has already been commenced. The apportionment of the Legislative Grant to the Town of London for the current year, is little more than £100, but the voluntary self-imposed school-tax exceeds £700—one or two hundred pounds more than the amount of the school assessment of the large City of Toronto! These facts are presages of better times for the youth of our Towns, if such noble efforts are not crushed in the bud by the introduction of the new School Bill, which, without a single petition from any quarter, and without a single word of notice or explanation in the Legislature, sweeps the present City and Town School Law from the statute-book, and dooms the friends of improved education in our cities and towns to disappointment, defeat and disgust.

5. The new Bill abolishes all that has been done under the present Act to introduce an uniform series of excellent text-books into the schools—annuls the authority of the Provincial Board of Education to recommend text books for the schools, and places that authority in a great number of County Boards to be appointed by the Crown. The use of an uniform and suitable series of text-books is one of the most important features of a good School System, and the most difficult of establishment. Yet in less than three years, has a series of text-books, unrivalled for excellence and cheapness, been introduced into a considerable majority of the Common Schools of Upper Canada, and that without the prohibition of other books, or arbitrary authority, but by simple recommendation and providing facilities to make them known and accessible to all parts of the Province. I know of no instance of such success on this point, even during the period of five years, in any State or Province of Europe or America. But the new Bill not only denudes the Board of Education of the power thus so beneficially exercised, but does not provide for the continued authorization of the text-books already recommended, until others are authorized. To the proceedings of the Board of Education, in regard both to the Normal School and text-books for the Common Schools generally, I have heard not one whisper of opposition or dissatisfaction from any part of Canada, yet, without a petition, without a single reason assigned in the Legislature, are the two years' labours of the Board in regard to text-books, dashed to the ground, the schools throughout Upper Canada on the first day of January, 1850, are left without an authorized text-book, and are opened to the introduction of every kind of book-trash which itinerant vendors and their dupes and agents may supply until the contemplated local Boards become organized and prepared for action—which will not be much before the end of the year. Besides, no provision is made in the Bill to defray the expenses of these projected Local Boards. Not a farthing is provided to enable them to procure specimen text-books, to conduct their proceedings, or give effect to any of their recommendations. They are to make bricks without straw:

The idea or hope of having an uniform series of text-books in the schools, when their use is dependent on the sanction of twenty five independent Local Boards, is, of course, preposterous; and I have sufficiently explained, in my last interview with you, how inferior are the advantages of any Local Board for ascertaining, and recommending and providing facilities for procuring, suitable text-books in comparison of what are possessed by a Provincial Board and the Superintendent of Schools. I have also explained to you the great importance of the principle acted upon in other countries, that the authorities managing the Normal School, or Schools for a State, recommend the books used in the schools of such State and for the obvious reason, that the books used in the Normal and its Model School, ought to be used in the Common Schools, and that it is of great advantage for Teachers to be trained in the proper mode of using such books, as well as to have some knowledge of the character of the books composing the Common School Libraries—copies of which should, of course, constitute part of the Library of the Normal School, and characteristic notices of which should be given in some of the Normal School Lectures.

6. The only way in which a State or National System of Schools can be established and maintained in connexion with local popular institutions, is, by the Executive authority making the general regulations, and being able to secure their observance by means of the distribution, and a veto power in the application of the Legislature School Grant or State Fund in aid of

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Schools. This is provided for at every point and in the most efficient manner in the School Law of each of the neighbouring States where there is a State System of Schools. This is completely provided for in the National School System in Ireland. It is provided for, to a limited extent, in the present School Act for Upper Canada; but the new Bill, as is shown in the annexed communication, precludes, by its financial provisions, all possibility of a Provincial School System, and appears to render the office of Provincial Superintendent, to a great extent, nugatory. Indeed I am credibly informed, that the original Draft of the Bill provided for the abolition of that office; and the whole Bill seems to have been constructed with that view. But though the office has been retained, as I am told by the decision of the majority of the Executive Council, it is deprived of the means by which it has been instrumental during the last three years of producing the present results in our system of the Normal and Common Schools.

7. The new Bill contains a curious provision involving a virtual insult to the Boards of Trustees of District Grammar Schools throughout the Province, prohibiting them from employing any Teacher—not an University Graduate—unless he produce a certificate of qualification signed by the Head Master of the Normal School—though there is perhaps not a Board of Grammar School Trustees in Upper Canada amongst whose members there are not one or more University Graduates, and notwithstanding the Head Master of the Normal School, though an excellent and able officer and teacher in his own department, is not, and has not been for many years, connected with a Classical School at all; besides his other duties to the Board by whom he is appointed, and who are not even recognized in this anomalous provision of the Bill. I also observe one section in this Bill authorizing the Board of Education to give Normal School Students certificates of qualifications for one year; while there is another section authorizing the Head Master of the Normal School to give certificates of qualifications, at his own discretion, to all applicants and for an indefinite period—thus giving an officer of the Board independent and much greater power than that possessed by the Board of Education itself. There are many other anomalies and incongruities in the details of the Bill to which I will not stop to refer in this place, but which are pointed out in the communication before referred to, at the same time, that due mention is made of many useful provisions which are retained from the present Act.

8. Another feature of the new Bill is, that which precludes Ministers of religion, Magistrates, and Councillors from acting as school visitors, a provision of the present Act to which I have heard no objection from any quarter, and from which signal benefits to the schools have already resulted. Not only is this provision retained in the School Act for Lower Canada, but Clergymen—and Clergymen alone—are there authorized to select all the school books relating to “religion and morals” for the children of their respective persuasions. As a large majority of the people in Lower Canada are Roman Catholics, the School Fund there, from the great powers given to Clergymen, is equivalent in perhaps nine cases out of ten, to an endowment of the Roman Catholic Church for educational purposes. But in Upper Canada where the great majority of the people and clergy are Protestant, the provision of the present Act authorizing Clergymen to act as School Visitors (and that without any power to interfere in school regulations or books) is repealed. Under the new Bill, the Ministers of religion cannot visit the schools as a matter of right, or in their character as Ministers, but as private individuals, and by the permission of the teacher at his pleasure. The repeal of the provision

under which Clergymen of the several religious persuasions have acted as visitors, is, of course, a virtual condemnation of their acting in that capacity. When thus denuded by law of his official character in respect to the schools, of course no Clergyman would so far sanction his own legislative degradation as to go into a school by sufferance in an unministerial character. I am persuaded that such a change in this most important feature of our school system escaped the knowledge of the principal Members of the Government; but its character and tendency in connexion with the Protestant religion of Upper Canada, in contrast with a directly opposite provision in connexion with the Roman Catholic religion of Lower Canada, must be obvious to every reflecting person.

To the School visiting feature of the present system I attach great importance as a means of ultimately concentrating in behalf of the schools the influence and sympathies of all religious persuasions, and the leading men of the country. The success of it, thus far, has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; the visits of clergy alone during the last year being an average of more than *five visits* for *each* Clergyman in Upper Canada. From such a beginning, what may not be anticipated in future years, when information shall become more general, and an interest in the schools more generally excited. And who can estimate the benefit, religiously, socially, educationally, and even politically, of Ministers of various religious persuasions meeting together at Quarterly School Examinations, and other occasions, on common and patriotic ground—as has been witnessed in very many instances during the last year—and becoming interested and united in the great work of advancing the education of the young. Much additional benefit may be anticipated from this feature of the present School System, when Common School Libraries are established.

The exclusion of Ministers of religion from all connexion with the School System, is not required by example or public sentiment any more than by a due regard to the character and interests of schools. The regulation of the present law is embodied in the National School System in Ireland; the principle of it has been embodied from the beginning in Massachusetts' School System. In that State the Reverend Dr. Sears (President of a Baptist Theological Seminary) has been appointed successor to the Honourable Horace Mann, as Secretary of the Board of Education. In the State of New Hampshire, the Reverend Richard S. Rust, A.M., Principal of the Wesleyan Wilbraham Academy, is the State Commissioner of Common Schools, as is the Reverend Dr. Lord, (Presbyterian Clergyman,) State Superintendent of Schools in Ohio; and I observe that Clergymen compose a large proportion of the members of the Regents of the University in the State of New York; also of Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns. It is so in the Boards of Trustees in the District Grammar Schools in Upper Canada; and who has heard of any injurious results from it? It is also worthy of remark, that in the *five* vacancies which have occurred in the office of District Superintendent since last January, *five Clergymen* have succeeded *five laymen* by the spontaneous appointments of as many District Councils. I take such facts to be the expression of enlightened public sentiment on the subject. That distinguished American Statesman, the Honourable Daniel Webster, has forcibly remarked:—“I maintain that in any institution for the instruction of youth where the Ministers of Christianity are shut out from all participation in its proceedings, there can no more be charity, true charity, found to exist, than evil can spring out of the Bible, error out of truth, or hatred and animosity come forth from the bosom of perfect love.” (*Speech on Girard's Will.*)

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

9. There are yet two other provisions of the new Bill to which I must direct your particular attention. Both of these provisions were introduced as amendments at the last moment, and without any previous notice, when the Bill was being passed through the Committee of the House at a galloping speed. The one places the duties of my office under the Board of Education; the other proscribes all books from the schools containing "controverted theological dogmas or doctrines." If the provision to make the Superintendent a servant of the Board of Education, is not designed to be practical, it must then be intended merely to gratify the enmity of certain individuals against the present incumbent by placing him in a comparatively humiliated position, and denuding his office of the standing and influence which it now possesses. But if this provision is designed to be practical—as I think must be assumed—then it is liable to the following *additional* objections. (1.) It subjects every decision, every letter, every act, every part of the proceedings of the Superintendent to the embarrassment, delay, and perplexity of discussion in a Board. I know the operation of this system in the comparatively limited correspondence and local matters relating to the Normal School—where I think it is unavoidable and necessary. In such a Board of weekly meeting and discussion, one unfriendly person can render the official life of a Provincial Superintendent disgusting and miserable, and no situation can afford better opportunities for intrigue against him. If he gives any advice, or performs any mission or duty in any part of the Province, there will not be wanting persons to assail him in private letters to individual members of the Board—especially to any individual member known to be unfriendly to the Superintendent—and thus the whole course of his labours may be embittered as well as embarrassed. I speak on this point from experience, in the more limited affairs of the Normal and Model Schools. (2.) It is at variance with all precedent. There is not an instance in any State in America, much less in Europe, of a State Superintendent or Commissioner of Public Schools, or Minister of Public Instruction, being placed under a Board of unofficial, and therefore, of irresponsible persons. The only example which approaches, even in name, is that of the Board of Education and its Secretary in the State of Massachusetts. But in that case, three things are to be noted:—*First*. The Secretary is appointed by the Board itself and is, therefore, its officer—not appointed by, and the officer of Government, in contradistinction to the Board. *Secondly*. The Board itself is not constituted to administer the School Law, not even to apportion and distribute the State School Fund, but it is constituted merely to collect and diffuse information and prepare forms and reports of the Schools. *Thirdly*. The Board is, in fact, the Government itself as a Board of Education for certain purposes—consisting of the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and seven other persons appointed by the Governor; and the Secretary of a Board thus constituted is virtually the Educational Secretary of the State. (3.) This feature of the new School Bill withholds from the administration of the Common School System the application of the principle of *responsibility* which is applied to every other Department of the Public Service. An unsalaried Board is not a responsible body; nor can its members be supposed to devote, without remuneration, the requisite time and study necessary to become acquainted with all the interests and questions involved in the administration of so important a system. A salaried Superintendent is responsible, like that of any other Government officer. He has the stimulus of such responsibility on the one hand, and the protection of a responsible Government on the other; and the principle of responsible government is applied to him and his Department, the same

as to other public officers and their Department. I beg to refer to my discussion upon the application of the principles of responsible government to the office of Superintendent of Schools, in the first volume of the Journal of Education (*a copy of which I herewith transmit and beg your acceptance of*) pages 49-56 where indeed the powers, duties, &c. of Superintendents of Schools, as existing in different countries and States, are set forth and explained.

10. The last feature of the new Bill on which I will remark is that which proscribes from the Schools all books containing "controverted theological dogmas or doctrines." I doubt whether this provision of the Act harmonizes with the christian feelings of Members of the Government; but it is needless to inquire what were the intentions which dictated this extraordinary provision, since the construction of an Act of Parliament depends upon the language of the Act itself, and not upon the intentions of its framers. The effect of such a provision is to exclude every kind of book containing religious truth, even every version of the Holy Scriptures themselves; for the Protestant version of them contains "theological doctrines" controverted by the Roman Catholic; and the Douay version of them contains "theological dogmas" controverted by the Protestant. The "theological doctrine" of miracles in Paley's Evidences of Christianity is "controverted" by the disciples of Hume. Several of the "theological doctrines" in Paley's Moral Philosophy are also "controverted;" and indeed there is not a single doctrine of Christianity which is not controverted by some party or other. The whole series of Irish National Readers must be proscribed as containing "controverted theological doctrines;" since, as the Commissioners state, these books are pervaded by the principles and spirit of Christianity, though free from any tincture of sectarianism. The regulations of the Irish National Board, which I have quoted and adopted as the basis of our Canadian School System on the subject of religious instruction, are as follows:—"We allow religious instruction to be given, and of course, the Scriptures to be read, or the Catechism learned, during any of the school hours, provided that such an arrangement be made as that no children shall take part in, or listen to, any religious reading or instruction to which their parents or guardians object. With this view we have framed the following regulations:—1st. The ordinary School business, during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend, is to embrace a competent number of hours in each day. 2nd. One day at least in each week, or part of a day, (independently of the Sunday,) is to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by their parents or guardians, shall have access to them for that purpose, whether those pastors have signed the original application or not. 3rd. The managers of schools are also expected to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose on other days of the week. But where any course of religious instruction is pursued in a school during school hours to which the parents of any of the children attending it object, an arrangement is to be made for giving it separately to those who are to receive it. 4th. Any arrangement of this description that may be made, is to be publicly notified in the schools, in order that those children and those only, may be present at the religious instruction whose parents and guardians approve of their being so. 5th. If any other books than the Holy Scriptures, or the standard books of the church to which the children using them belong, are employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each is to be made known to the Board. 6th. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant authorized or Douay version, is considered as religious instruction."

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

These regulations have been peacefully, successfully and beneficially in operation in Ireland since 1837, and are in harmony with the Section introduced into Mr. Hinck's School Bill in 1843, and retained without alteration in the present Act, exonerating a child from attending any exercise of religion or devotion, or reading any religious book to which his or her parents or guardians shall object. This security, I think, is ample; and under it for the last six years I am not aware of the occurrence of a single difficulty. The exclusion of all kinds of Christian books—even the Bible—involves, of course, the exclusion of every kind of religious instruction. On this great subject I cannot depart from what I have stated and illustrated at large in my "Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada," under the heads of Bible, and Religious Instruction in Schools, (pages 22-51,) where, while I have held up to reprobation merely sectarian instruction in the Schools, I have shown the extent to which the Holy Scriptures are used and religious instruction given in the non-sectarian mixed Schools of different christian countries—Protestant and Roman Catholic. I think there is too little Christianity in our Schools, instead of too much; and that the united efforts of all christian men should be to introduce more, instead of excluding what little there is. On this vital question I am happy to be sustained not only by the authority and example of the Irish National Board, and the practice of European countries, but also by the practice of the New England States and the testimonies of their great educationists. The Honourable Daniel Webster, (already quoted) observes:—"It is idle, it is mockery, and an insult to common sense, to maintain that a School for the instruction of youth, from which Christian instruction by Christian Teachers, is sedulously and rigorously shut out, is not deistical and infidel, both in its purpose and tendency."—"The objection to the multitude and differences of sects is but the old story—the old infidel argument. It is notorious that there are certain great religious truths which are admitted and believed by all Christians. All believe in the existence of a God. All believe in the immortality of the soul. All believe in the responsibility, in another world, for our conduct in this. All believe in the divine authority of the New Testament. Dr. Paley says, that a single word from the New Testament shuts up the mouth of human questioning, and excludes all human reasoning. And cannot all these great truths be taught to children without their minds being perplexed with clashing doctrines and sectarian controversies? Certainly they can."—"How have they done in the Schools of New England? There the great elements of Christian truth are taught in every School, as far as I am acquainted with them. The Scriptures are read, their authority taught and enforced, their evidence explained, and prayers usually attended. The truth is, that those who really value Christianity, and believe in its importance, not only to the spiritual welfare of man, but to the safety and prosperity of human society, rejoice that in its revelations and its teachings there is so much which mounts above controversy, and stands on universal acknowledgment. While many things about it are disputed, or are dark, they still plainly see its foundation, and its main pillars; and they behold in it a sacred structure rising up to the heavens. They wish its general principles, and all its great truths, to be spread over the whole earth. But those who do not value Christianity, nor believe in its importance to society or individuals, cavil about sects and schisms, and ring monotonous changes upon the shallow and so often refuted objections founded on alleged variety of discordant creeds and clashing doctrines." (*Speech on Girard's Will.*)

The Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts, in its eighth Annual Report, has put forth an

elaborate vindication of the Holy Scriptures and Religious Instruction in the Schools—commencing their remarks in the following words:—"We cannot conclude this Report without referring to a subject of vital interest, not only to the prosperity of all our institutions of learning, but to the welfare, also, of all the children of the Commonwealth. We refer to the importance of cultivating, as well the moral and religious, as the intellectual faculties of our children by the frequent and careful perusal of the Sacred Scriptures in our Schools."

The Board then proceed to show that the Bible is used in all the Schools in the State, except in those of three Towns, either as a reading book, or in exercises of devotion—adding:—"By the recommendation of the Board, it [the Bible] has been in daily use, in all the Normal Schools, from the commencement, and it is believed that it is used, in like manner, in all our Academies."

From the lengthened remarks of the Massachusetts Board of Education, I will only further extract the two following sentences:—"It is worthy of remark, that while our Legislature have guarded, sedulously and effectually, our Common Schools from becoming places for sectarian instruction, they have, at the same time, provided for the instruction of youth, both in the Schools and in the other institutions of learning, in a knowledge of the principles of the Christian religion."—"It will also be recollected that the Common Schools are under the charge of Committees [Trustees] chosen by the people, who have power to direct the manner and amount of religious instruction."

This last sentence describes precisely the manner in which I have provided for religious instruction in the Common Schools of Upper Canada—at the option and under the direction of Trustees chosen by the people. I have not assumed it to be the duty, or even constitutional right of the Government to *compel* any thing in respect either to religious books or religious instruction, but to *recommend* the local Trustees to do so, and to *provide powers and facilities* to enable them to do so within the wise restriction imposed by law. I have respected the rights and scruples of the Roman Catholic as well as those of the Protestant. By some I have been accused of having too friendly a feeling towards the Roman Catholics; but while I would do nothing to infringe the rights and feelings of Roman Catholics, I cannot be a party to depriving Protestants of the Text-book of their faith—the choicest patrimony bequeathed by their forefathers, and the noblest birth-right of their children. It affords me pleasure to record the fact—and the circumstance shows the ease and fairness with which I have acted on this subject—that before adopting the Section in the printed Forms and Regulations on the "Constitution and Government of the Schools in respect to Religious Instruction," I submitted it, among others, to the late lamented Roman Catholic Bishop Power, who, after examining it, said he would not object to it, as Roman Catholics were fully protected in their rights and views, and as he did not wish to interfere with Protestants in the fullest exercise of their rights and views.

I cannot conclude my remarks on this subject without adding the following paragraphs from the pen of that eloquent and true educational patriot, the Honourable Horace Mann, who, in his School Report for 1848—his last, and twelfth Report as Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education—devoted *forty-two* printed octavo pages to the vindication of the system of religious instruction of the public Schools, not against persons who objected to such instruction, but against those who insisted that too little religious instruction was provided for in the public Schools, and that they should therefore be made "parochial" or "sectarian."

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

The former of the following paragraphs shows the kind of objections urged against the system, the latter the views of its noble advocate :—

“It is known,” says Mr. Mann, “that our noble system of Free Schools for the whole people, is strenuously opposed—by a few persons in our own State, and by no inconsiderable numbers in some of the other States of this Union ; and that a rival system of ‘Parochial’ or ‘Sectarian’ Schools, is now urged upon the public by a numerous, a powerful, and a well-organized body of men. It has pleased the advocates of this rival system, in various public addresses, in reports, and through periodicals devoted to their cause, to denounce our system as irreligious and anti-Christian. They do not trouble themselves to describe what our system is, but adopt a more summary way to forestall public opinion against it, by using general epithets of reproach and signals of alarm.”

“In this age of the world, it seems to me that no student of history, or observer of mankind, can be hostile to the precepts and the doctrines of the Christian religion, or opposed to any institutions which expound and exemplify them ; and no man who thinks, as I cannot but think, respecting the enduring elements of character, whether public or private, can be willing to have his name mentioned while he is living, or remembered when he is dead, as opposed to religious instruction and Bible instruction for the young. In making this final Report, therefore, I desire to vindicate my conduct from the charges that have been made against it ; and, so far as the Board has been implicated in these charges, to leave my testimony on record for their exculpation. Indeed, on this point, the Board and myself must be justified or condemned together ; for I do not believe they would have enabled me, by their annual reëlections, to carry forward any plan either for excluding the Bible or religious instruction from the Schools ; and had the Board required me to execute such a purpose, I certainly should have given them the earliest opportunity to appoint my successor.”

The sentiment of the concluding sentence of this quotation is the language of my heart and purpose. It will be seen that the New England or Irish National School advocates of a system of mixed Schools, in contradistinction to separate and sectarian Schools, did not maintain that the Scriptures and all religious instruction should be excluded from the Schools, but that the peculiarities of sectarianism were no essential part of religious instruction in the Schools, and that the essential elements and truths and morals of Christianity could be provided for and taught without a single bitter element of Sectarianism. The advocates of public Schools meet the advocates of sectarian Schools, not by denying the connection between Christianity and Education, but by denying the connection between Education and Sectarianism—by comprehending Christianity in the system, and only rejecting sectarianism from it. The same, I think, is our safety and our duty. Be assured that no system of popular education will flourish in a country which does violence to the religious sentiments and feelings of the Churches of that country. Be assured, that every such system will droop and wither which does not take root in the Christian and patriotic sympathies of the people—which does not command the respect and confidence of the several religious persuasions, both Ministers and Laity—for these in fact make up the aggregate of the Christianity of the country. The cold calculations of unchristianized selfishness will never sustain a School System. And if you will not embrace Christianity in your School System, you will soon find that Christian persuasions will commence establishing Schools of their own ; and I think they ought to do so, and I should feel that I was performing an imperative duty in urging them to do

so. But if you wish to secure the co-operation of the Ministers and Members of all religious persuasions, leave out of your system the points wherein they differ, and boldly and avowedly provide facilities for the inculcation of what they hold in common and what they value most, and that is what the best interests of a country require.

This was the most anxious object of my inquiry during my educational tour in the United States and Europe four years since ; on this ground of broad, non-sectarian Christianity, after more than twelve months fresh and earnest deliberation, I determined to take my stand ; and in this, I believe, is involved the philosophy of the unprecedented success of the present system during three short years. Not a single religious persuasion has, in any shape or form, objected to it. Even the Lord Bishop of Toronto and “The Church” newspaper, who opposed, by petitions and otherwise, the late School Act, have withdrawn opposition to the present, and the Ministers of religion generally, have given it their support—feeling that without compromising religious principle, nay, upon the ground of religious principle, and in the maintenance of their official character, they could co-operate in its proceedings and promote its interests. Yet it is free from the tincture of sectarianism, from the Normal School down to the village primary School, and under its operations “separate” or sectarian Schools have declined nearly two-thirds during the last three years.

Now, from my Communication of the 12th of May last, and the foregoing observations, it is obvious that the new School Bill involves the subversion and overthrow of all the great principles and leading features of the present school system, apart from the task which it imposes upon the people of studying a new law, more than twice as voluminous as the present Act, and learning new conditions and new modes of proceeding—a law too, even supposing its principles were sound, cannot be administered a single year without modifications and amendments in its details, much more extensive and numerous than the most practical and experienced men have thought necessary in the present Act.

As it relates to myself, the new Bill on its coming into operation, leaves me but one course to pursue. The character and tendency of the Bill—whatever may have been the motive in its preparation—clearly is to compel me to relinquish office, or virtually abandon principles and provisions which I have advocated as of great and vital importance, and become a party to my own personal humiliation and degradation—thus justly exposing myself to the suspicion and imputation of mean and mercenary conduct. I can readily retire from office, and do much more if necessary, in maintenance of what I believe to be vital to the moral and educational interests of my native country ; but I can never knowingly be a party to my own humiliation and debasement. I regret that an unprecedented mode of legislation has been resorted to to gratify the feelings of personal envy and hostility. I regard it as a virtual vindication of myself against oft repeated allegations, that it was felt that I could not be reached by the usual straight-forward administration of government. Lately, in the English House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated, that Mr. LaFontaine had returned to Canada, and boldly challenged inquiry into any of the allegations against him in reference to past years. I have repeatedly done the same. No such inquiry has been granted or instituted. Yet I am not only pursued by base calumnies of certain persons and papers professing to support and enjoy the confidence of the Government, but legislation is resorted to, and new provisions introduced at the last hour of the Session, to deal out upon me the long meditated blows

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

of unscrupulous envy and animosity. But I deeply regret that the blows which will fall comparatively light upon me, will fall with much greater weight, and more serious consequences, upon the youth of the land, and its future moral and educational interests.

During the first few years of his educational labours, the Honourable Horace Mann was opposed by a powerful party, and attacked with as much virulence as that with which I have been assailed. In his last Report, Mr. Mann says, that he had experienced "years of endurance, suffering under misconstructions of conduct, and the imputation of motives, whose edge is sharper than a knife." And in referring to the authorities by whom he had been appointed to office, he makes the following significant remark:—"I feel that, had it not been for their confidence in me, during some of the years of doubt and struggle, through which I have passed, this educational enterprise would have proved a failure in my hands; and thus, my name, in one of the noblest of all human undertakings, would have been connected with the dishonour of a defeat, and with the ridicule that pursues a visionary schemer."

These appear to have been the anticipations of extreme partizans, in respect to myself and my labours; and doubtless such are the results which they expect from the new Bill. But they are a little too late as it respects myself. Had they acted twelve months sooner, they might have realized their wishes. At that time I had no statistics, no official facts whatever, to prove that my plans were not the vagaries of "a visionary schemer." But since that time, not only have the pages of the "*Journal of Education*" developed my views to a large portion of the public, but two Annual Reports have been prepared, and are within the last week in print; and to the numerous facts and testimonies contained in these documents I now fearlessly appeal, as to the practical character and success of the system and measures which I have adopted and recommended. To the statements and opinions of several District School Superintendents—as given in my School Report for last year, 1848—as to both the acceptableness and efficiency of the general provisions of even the present School Law in the estimation of those who have had most experience of it,—I appeal, as of more weight than the notions of the projectors of the new Bill.

On the minor details of a law, no one is disposed to lay less stress than myself. On such ground I should not feel myself justified in not labouring to give efficiency to a measure. Acting as I hope I do, upon Christian and public grounds, I should not feel myself justified in withdrawing from a work in consequence of personal discourtesy and ill treatment, or a reduction of means of support and usefulness. But when I see the fruits of four years' anxious labours, in a single blast, scattered to the winds, and have no satisfactory ground of hope that such will not be the fate of another four years' labour; when I see the foundations of great principles, which, after extensive inquiry and long deliberation, I have endeavoured to lay, torn up and thrown aside as worthless rubbish; when I see myself deprived of the protection and advantage of the application of the principle of responsible government as applied to every other head of a Department, and made the subordinate agent of a Board which I have originated, and the members of which I have had the honour to recommend for appointment; when I see myself officially severed from a Normal School Institution which I have devised, and every feature and detail of which are universally commended even to the individual capacities of the Masters whom I have sought out and recommended; when I see myself placed in a position, to an entirely novel system of education at large, in which I can either burrow in inactivity, or

labour with little hope of success; when I find myself placed in such circumstances, I cannot hesitate as to the course of duty, as well as the obligations of honour and self-respect.

It is neither my right nor wish to presume to dictate to the Government as to its measures or proceedings. But I think it is my right, and only frank and respectful on the earliest occasion, to state in respect to my own humble labours, whether I can serve on terms and principles and conditions so different from those under which I have, up to the present time, acted; though I cannot, without deep regret and emotion, contemplate the loss of so much time and labour, and find myself impelled to abandon a work on which I had set my heart, and to qualify myself for which I have devoted four of the most matured years of my life. All that I have desired of the Government is that which I have respectfully suggested in the first remark of my communication of the 12th May last; namely, that before demolishing the present Common School system of Upper Canada, the Government would inquire into its character, working, and results, by a Commission or otherwise, and hear the statements and opinions of different men and parties of much experience and varied information on the subject. The reasons why the spirit which originated the new Bill dreaded the light of such investigation, are quite obvious. But if the convenience of the people and the Common School interest of the country are not worth so much attention and trouble on the part of the Government, I grieve for the educational future of Upper Canada. Had the Government thought proper to institute such an inquiry, either before or during the last Session of the Legislature; or had it seen fit (seeing that it declined adopting the short Bill submitted by me) to defer legislation altogether on the subject until the next Session, as the present School Act could be administered for six or nine months under the new Municipal system as well as under the present, and in the mean time have instituted an inquiry into the principles and working of the present School Law and the changes necessary to amend and perfect it, I believe the result would have been as honourable and gratifying to the Government as beneficial to the country.

Having now fulfilled my promise—to communicate to you, in writing, my views on this important and extensive subject—I leave the whole question in your hands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

E. RYERSON.

The Honourable

ROBERT BALDWIN,
Attorney-General, West,
Montreal.

VIII.

Remarks and Recommendations, with a view to the Introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada.

(COPY.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th July, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to the favourable consideration of the Governor-General, in Council,

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

the following remarks and recommendations with a view to the introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada, as contemplated by each of the Common School Acts which have been sanctioned by the Legislature.

There can be but one opinion as to the great importance of introducing into each Township of Upper Canada, as soon as possible, a Township Library with branches for the several School Sections, consisting of a suitable selection of entertaining and instructive Books, in the various departments of Biography, Travels, History (Ancient and Modern) Natural Philosophy and History, Practical Arts, Agriculture, Literature, Political Economy, &c. &c. It is not easy to conceive the vast and salutary influence that would be exerted upon the entire population—the younger portion especially—in furnishing useful occupation for leisure hours, in improving the taste and feelings, in elevating and enlarging the views, in prompting to varied and useful enterprise, that would flow from the introduction of such a Fountain of Knowledge and enjoyment in each Township in Upper Canada.

But in order even to commence such a noble and patriotic undertaking two things are necessary. The first is, to obtain, and for the Board of Education to examine and select the proper Books. The second is, to render such Books easily and cheaply accessible to every part of the Province.

As the Books are not and cannot be published in this country, they must, for some time at least, be obtained from abroad—from England and the United States. Arrangements must be made for that purpose, as the ordinary agencies of Book-trade are insufficient.

When in England in 1833 I made an arrangement with certain Booksellers in London in behalf of the Wesleyan Body in Upper Canada, on the basis of which Books have been obtained from that time to this much below the *printed wholesale* prices. When in Dublin in 1845, I arranged with the National Board to obtain their Books for Schools in Upper Canada at cost prices—much below the *wholesale* prices to the British Public; and by means of that arrangement those excellent Books are now sold in Upper Canada about twenty per cent. cheaper than they were three years since. And we now say to each of our Canadian Booksellers, that if he will agree not to sell those Books at more than two pence currency for every penny sterling that he pays for them, we will give him a certificate to the National Board in Dublin to obtain them at the reduced prices. By this simple arrangement private trade is encouraged, at excellent profits, rather than interfered with; and the Books are then sold at much lower prices than heretofore. The selling prices of the Books are published in the printed Forms and Regulations for Schools, and are uniform in every part of the Province, and known to every Trustee and Teacher. A Canadian House has reprinted an Edition of most of these Books (*fac similes* of the Dublin Edition) at even lower prices than the imported Editions.

Now I propose the adoption of an extension of the same arrangements to procure Books for School Libraries. I propose to make an arrangement with some of the Book Societies in London (such as the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, &c. &c.) and the Cheap Library Publishers in London and Edinburgh for procuring such of their Books as may be required for School Libraries in Canada at the lowest prices. I propose to make the same arrangement with the National Board in Dublin for

procuring portions of the Series of Books which they have lately selected and adopted for School Libraries, that we have heretofore made in order to procure their School Books. And as but few of the Books composing the School Libraries in the neighbouring States of New York and Massachusetts are of an exclusively local and politically objectionable character, and as the greater part of their School Library Books are as suitable to the youth of Canada as to those of the United States—many of the Books being reprints of English Works and Translations from the French and German—I propose to make a similar arrangement with School Library (and perhaps some other) publishers in New York and Boston that I have above proposed to make with English Publishers.

According to this arrangement, I propose to secure, at the cheapest rate possible, to the reading youth and people of Canada, the best popular works which emanate from the British and American press. There will thus be a *British and American* series, with the prices affixed to each, and directions where and how they may be procured—leaving to local Councils or Committees the option of selecting from either series, or from both, at their discretion.

In the catalogue of these Library Books, I think a characteristic notice of each book should be inserted (including two or three sentences, but of course requiring considerable thought, judgment and labour, in the preparation); a catalogue should be furnished to each local Council, and the books generally be also brought to the notice of the public in the columns of the *Journal of Education*, and personally by the Chief Superintendent during his visits to the various Districts—one of which I had intended to make during the latter part of the current year.

Should the plan thus briefly explained be approved of by the Governor-General in Council, I propose to devote the next three or four months to its accomplishment, by going to the United States and England to make the arrangements suggested, and to select and procure specimen books for the School Libraries to lay before the Board of Education for Upper Canada for their examination and judgment. My own personal expenses will, I think, in all, including difference of exchange, &c., be under £200, and that £250 or £300 will be sufficient to purchase copies of the books required. It is not likely that many Townships will desire, at least for a time, a Library worth half of £300; but the school authorities of several cities and towns will doubtless soon demand a Library of greater value than that sum. The sums mentioned—in all £450 or £500—would, of course, be deducted from the first money apportioned for establishing Public School Libraries in Upper Canada. The books thus obtained and approved of by the Board of Education, would be either purchased to increase the Normal School Library, or be disposed of to any of the local Councils or Committees establishing Libraries, as part of their apportionment; and thus the only deduction from the Legislative Grant for School Libraries would be the amount of my travelling expenses—which would be abundantly compensated by the importance and economical advantages of the arrangements which I would be able to effect, and which, in some shape or form, are of course indispensable to the establishment of School Libraries. I look forward to the day when such Libraries will be increased and enriched by Canadian contributions and publications.

With these remarks, I submit this important subject to the favorable consideration of the Governor-General in Council; and should the task I have proposed be approved of, I will lose no time in prosecuting it. In the mean time, I would respectfully recom-

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

mend that John George Hodgins, Esquire, (Senior Clerk in the Education Office) be authorized by the Governor General, in Council, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada during my absence—as I have entire confidence in his integrity, knowledge and ability.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) E. RYERSON.

The Honourable

JAMES LESLIE,

Secretary of the Province,
Montreal.

IX.

Acknowledgment of the Foregoing Letter.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 20th July, 1849.

SIR.—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., submitting certain remarks and recommendations, with a view to the introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada; and to inform you that the subject will receive His Excellency's attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Reverend

EGERTON RYERSON, D. D.,
Supt. of Schools for U. C.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Toronto,
C. W.

X.

Copy of a Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to the Secretary of the Province, containing several suggestions with respect to the carrying into effect of the New School Act, 12 Vic. ch. 83:—

(Copy.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 7th December, 1849.

Sir,—As it is provided that the new Common School Act for Upper Canada, which passed the Legislature at its last Session, shall have force after the first day of January next ensuing, I desire most respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Governor General, in Council, what appear to me to be the vital interests of our Common Schools in respect to that law.

1. I observe in the first place, that the new Law (see last Section,) repeals the very Law by which Legislative aid is now granted to Common Schools in Upper Canada: that it makes no provision whatever

for enabling Municipal Councils to establish Common School Libraries: that it makes no provision whatever for enabling the contemplated County Boards to perform the duties imposed upon them: that it provides no security or means by which the diversion, in any case, of any part of the Legislative School Grant from the objects contemplated by the Legislature can be prevented: and that it provides none of the means essential to acquiring the needful information in regard to any matters relating to the operations or administration of the law or the expenditure of moneys in particular cases in any Township in Upper Canada, as it does not authorize even the slightest correspondence, on either side, between the Provincial Superintendent and any Township Superintendent, leaving the Provincial Superintendent no means whatever of acquiring local information of any kind except by application to the Clerks of the County Councils. With such omissions in the general provisions and great essential parts of the School Law (without adverting to numerous details), it is obvious that its introduction must issue in a rapid decline, instead of advancement, in our Common Schools.

2. But there are many provisions of this Act still more injurious than its omissions. I will mention some of the more general. (1.) It abolishes all that has been done by the Board of Education, with a view of introducing a series of suitable Text-books in the Common Schools of Upper Canada—an event which I can look upon as little less than a calamity to the Schools and youth of the Province. (2.) It must also impair, to a considerable extent, the usefulness of the Provincial Normal School, as one object of the training of Teachers in that Institution is not only to qualify them to teach generally in the best manner, but to teach the National School Books to the best advantage, and to organize Schools according to them,—an object which is, in a great measure useless, when the authority which manages the Provincial Normal School is denuded of all right to say any thing respecting the School Text-books. Scores of testimonies have been given in Official Reports and in the Correspondence of the "Journal of Education," as to the benefits already resulting to Schools from the labours of the Board of Education in regard to Text-books as well as in respect to the Normal School. The most useful recommendations of the Board are not even perpetuated until the action of other Boards, while its authority, in respect both to Text-books and Books for Libraries, is abrogated. (3.) The new Law alters the Constitution and system of managing the Normal School,—repeals provisions to which that Institution owes its very existence, and, to a great extent, its harmonious and economical management, and contains provisions which will add considerably to the expense, and deduct from the efficiency of the management of that Establishment—changes that were introduced not only without consulting the Superintendent of Schools and the members of the Board of Education, who had established and matured the operations of the Normal School, but against their judgment. (4.) What has been done during the last two years for improving the system of Schools in our Cities and Incorporated Towns, is also to be abolished, and instead of giving the Boards of Trustees in those Cities and Towns authority to impose rate-bills, they are to be set aside, and a retrograde movement is to be made back to the old system, which has long since been abandoned by every City and Town in the neighbouring States as one of the relicts of stationary ignorance and the monumental barriers against all School improvement in Cities and Towns,—as experience has shown in the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada for the last twenty years. (5.) Those who have voluntarily fulfilled the office of School Visitors during the last two years and upwards, are likewise denuded of their character as such, while

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

corresponding classes of persons in Lower Canada are retained as School Visitors, and while the Clergy there are not only continued in the office of School Visitors, but are invested with the absolute and exclusive authority to select all books used in the Schools "*relating to religion and morals*"—a power that it was never thought of conferring upon the Clergy of Upper Canada. They have not been invested with authority to interfere in respect to a single regulation or book used in the Schools. The School visits of the Clergy of the several religious persuasions (besides 1,459 visits of Magistrates and 959 of District Councillors,) have amounted, during the last year, to 2,254—exceeding an average of five School visits for each Clergyman in Upper Canada; nor have I heard of an instance of any thing unpleasant or hurtful resulting from such visits; but, on the contrary, the most abundant proofs have been given of the salutary, social, and educational influence arising from enlisting so vast a moral power in the cause of popular education. The repeal of the legal provision by which Clergymen can, in their official character and as a matter of right, visit the Schools, is, of course, a Legislative condemnation of their acting in that capacity; nor can any Clergymen be expected to visit the Schools or regard them with interest, after having been denuded of the right of doing so except by sufferance and as a private individual, while the Clergy in Lower Canada (where a different form of religion most widely prevails,) are placed in so very different a legal relation to the Schools. I felt satisfied at the time, as I have since learned, that the members of the government generally, were not aware that the provisions of the new Act involved such an insult to the Clergy of Upper Canada, and the severance from the Schools of a cordial co-operation and influence most important to their advancement. (6.) The new Act contains provisions relating to the ground and manner of admitting into, and excluding books from the Schools, which appear to me fraught with the most injurious and painful consequences, and to which I do not wish to make further reference in this place. (7.) While the present law protects the School Fund against the loss or application of a sixpence for the entire administration of the School system, the new Act permits the whole expense of the local superintendence of Schools to be deducted from the School Fund, and authorizes the alienation of *one-fourth* of the entire School Fund from ordinary apportionments to the establishment and support of Pauper Schools. The discretionary alienation of so large a portion of the School Fund cannot but be injurious to ordinary Schools and their Teachers; and I think the introduction of a class of pauper Schools in the country is most earnestly to be deprecated. I can show that I have not only had regard to feeble and needy School Sections, but that under the provisions of the existing Law, I have invariably met the case of such sections; so that no one of them, as far as I have been able to ascertain, has been deprived of the advantages of the School system on account of its poverty; nay, that such Sections have been aided in a way most effectually to prompt and encourage local exertions, to exempt them from the baneful influence and degradation of constituting a distinct class of pauper Schools, and not to deduct a farthing from the ordinary apportionments to Teachers and Schools. (8.) The new Act requires conditions and forms of proceedings from School Trustees unnecessarily onerous and burdensome; and imposes restrictions and obstacles upon Trustees in providing for Teachers' salaries, which cannot fail to cause losses to Teachers and trouble and discouragement to Trustees. This is one point on which the present Law has been justly complained of; but the new Act provides for greatly multiplying those grounds of complaint, rather than removing them. (9.) The method (as provided by the new Act) of getting up local Reports through the medium of County Clerks,

who have no practical connection with, or knowledge of the operations of the School Law, has been tried in the State of New-York, and has been found utterly abortive, as I can show from statements on the subject by the State Superintendent.

Such is a summary statement of those provisions of the new School Act which, I feel satisfied, must render its operations a source of incalculable injury to the Schools, and of great dissatisfaction to the people. I can adduce facts and authorities to illustrate and establish any or all of the points above stated, whenever desired. What has been referred to as the popular and remedial features of the new Act—such as the County Boards for the examination of Teachers, Schools for the children of coloured people, the apportionment of certain sums for the establishment of Libraries, extending the facilities of the Normal School, the establishment of a School of Art and Design, adapting the School System to that of Township Councils—were recommended in my communications and Drafts of Bills dated the 14th October, 1848, and 23rd February, 1849; but they are so mutilated and so connected with incompatible and most strange provisions, as to be neutralized and rendered useless. The new Act seems to be the creation of inexperienced theorism and the collection of Sections and parts of Sections from several Acts and Bills without any clear perception of their relation the one to the other, or their working as a whole. Some of the most objectionable provisions were not in the printed copy of the Bill, but were introduced when this Act of forty-nine octavo pages was pressed through the Legislative Assembly in a single hour at the very heel of the Session, after most of the Members' copies of the printed Draft of the Bill had been destroyed by fire, and when perhaps not five persons could form the least idea of its contents, and when the only Member of the Assembly who was a Member of the Board of Education and who understood the law practically as well as by careful examination, and who had expressed his preparedness and intention to offer suggestions and amendments, was known to be absent from his place in the House.

It being necessary that some decisive action be taken in respect to the School System as affected by the new Act, I take the liberty of submitting the following recommendations to the Governor-General, in Council:—

1. That the Corporations of Cities and Towns be advised to take no steps at present, towards cutting up the constituencies which they represent into little independent petty School Sections, but allow the present Board of Trustees to remain for the time being; and under the 17th Section of the new Act, these Boards of Trustees will be invested with all the powers with which it invests any newly elected Trustees. Thus will confusion and the breaking up of all that is doing in Cities and Towns be prevented until the ensuing Session of the Legislature.

2. That in each of the rural School Sections throughout Upper Canada, one Trustee be elected, as seems to be intended by the 23rd Section of the New Act taken into connexion with the 17th Section (as has been advised by the Attorney General) and as should have been the case had not the present Law been interfered with. Thus there will be no break in the existing School Corporations, and the evils resulting therefrom will be avoided.

3. That as the fourth clause of the Second Section of the new Act provides that the Schools shall be conducted according to such forms and regulations as shall be provided by the Chief Superintendent, the present Forms and Regulations (which are in the hands of all the Trustee Corporations throughout Upper Canada, and are familiar to them) be continued unchanged until

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

the ensuing Session of the Legislature. Then as the 73rd Section of the new act continues the present District Superintendents in office, with their present powers and duties, until the first day of next March, all the operations of the Common School System can be maintained inviolate until that time; no provisions of the new Act will be contravened, and the manifold evils of its introduction will be averted.

4. That on the meeting of the Legislature, the new Act be withdrawn, and the present Law continued with such amendments to remedy its defects and adapt it to the approaching Township Municipal System as I proposed in a Draft of a short Bill transmitted to the Provincial Secretary the 23rd February last, together with any further amendments that a careful examination and consultation, with persons of practical experience, may suggest.

Thus will the people feel themselves relieved of the dreaded task of beginning again to learn the forms and regulations of a new and complicated Law; the friends of Education will feel that there is some stability in the great principles of the system they have laboured so much and so successfully to establish, and that it will not be subjected to the caprices of party legislation or the mutations of party power, while it will, from time to time, undergo those amendments and improvements which experience and the progress of society shall demand.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

The Honourable JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary of the Province,
Toronto.

XI.

Reply to the foregoing Letter.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 15th December, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency, the Governor-General, has had under His consideration in Council your letter of the 7th instant, containing several suggestions with respect to the carrying into effect of the new School Act. His Excellency feels that your practical knowledge of the working of the School System, entitles your opinion to much weight; and as the suggestions offered in your letter appear consistent with the great principles of the School Act, His Excellency has directed that they should be considered in Council with a view to Legislation on the subject during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament. In the meantime, I am instructed to authorize you to adopt such measures as may appear to you expedient, to continue the present Forms and Regulations and to maintain the present system of management of Common Schools in Cities and Towns, so far as you may be able to do so in accordance with the Law.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[Signed,] J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Reverend
EGERTON RYERSON, D.D.,
Superintendent of Schools, U. C.,
Toronto.

XII.

COPY of a Communication to the Secretary of the Province, requesting that His Excellency in Council may be pleased to sanction the holding of Teachers' Institutes in Upper Canada.

(COPY.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 24th April, 1850

SIR,—The 65th Section of the present School Act, 12th Vic., cap. 83, authorizes the Governor-General, in Council, to sanction the holding of a Teachers' Institute, (or meeting of Teachers during a few days for professional improvement,) in each County in Upper Canada, "under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Chief Superintendent of Schools."

As the Board of Education for Upper Canada has determined not to commence the next Session of the Normal School before the first of September, it has been proposed and concurred in by the Board, that the Masters of the Normal School should employ a part of the next four months in holding short Teachers' Institutes in the several counties of Upper Canada. The Masters of the Normal School have heartily responded to the proposal; and I think we shall be able to provide for their travelling expenses out of the Grant to the Normal School, and not ask for any part of the sums allowed to be advanced out of the general School Grant by the Section of the Act referred to.

I respectfully pray, therefore, that the Governor-General in Council, will be pleased to sanction the holding of such Teachers' Institutes, during the ensuing Summer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary of the Province,
Toronto.

XIII.

Reply to the Foregoing Letter.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 25th April, 1850.

REV. SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to approve of the suggestions contained in your letter of the 24th instant, viz., that the Masters of the Normal School should employ a part of the next four months in holding short Teachers' Institutes in the several Counties of Upper Canada.

I have the honour to be,

Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Reverend
EGERTON RYERSON, D.D.,
Supt. of Schools, U. C.,
Toronto.

Appendix
(N.)

5th June.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY LOVELL & GIBSON,

FRONT STREET.

O R D E R S

OF

THE COURT OF CHANCERY,

IN

UPPER CANADA.

The judges of the Court of Chancery do hereby, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the twelfth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual administration of justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada," and in pursuance and execution of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, order and direct, that all and every the rules, orders and directions hereinafter set forth, shall henceforth be, and for all purposes be deemed and taken to be, general orders and rules of the Court of Chancery, viz:—

INTRODUCTORY.

I. The several orders which are respectively numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 58, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 110, 111, 112, 115, 118, 119, 122, 123, 127, 129, 130, 131, 133, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 182, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and all other orders and parts of orders so far as such other orders and parts of orders are inconsistent with these orders, but not further or otherwise, are hereby abrogated and discharged, except as to suits already commenced.

II. All former orders and parts of orders not specified in order I. so far as the same are now in force and consistent with these orders, are to remain in full force and effect.

WHEN THE ORDERS ARE TO COME INTO OPERATION.

III. These orders are not to affect suits already commenced, and as to all suits hereafter to be commenced, to take effect on the 10th day of May, 1850.

INTERPRETATION.

IV. In these orders, the following words have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, over and above their several ordinary meanings, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, viz:—

1. Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.
2. Words importing the masculine gender include females.
3. The word person or party includes a body politic or corporate.
4. The word Bill includes information.
5. The word plaintiff includes informant.

VACATION.

V. The long vacation is to commence on the 1st day of July, and to terminate on the 21st day of August, in every year.

COMPUTATION OF TIME.

VI. When any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for doing any act or taking any proceeding, the computation of such limited time is not to include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but is to commence at the beginning of the next following day; and the act or proceeding is to be done or taken at the latest on the last day of such limited time, according to such computation.

VII. When the time for doing any act or taking any proceeding, is limited by months, not expressed to be calendar months, such time is to be computed by lunar months of twenty-eight days each.

VIII. When the time for doing any act or taking any proceeding expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the offices are closed, and by reason thereof such act or proceeding cannot be done or taken on that day, such act or proceeding is, so far as regards the time of doing or taking the same, to be held to be duly done or taken, if done or taken on the day on which the offices shall next open.

IX. The time of vacation is not to be reckoned in the computation of the times appointed or allowed for the following purposes:—

1. Amending, or obtaining orders for leave to amend bills.
2. Filing or referring exceptions, or obtaining the Master's report on exceptions, in cases where the time is not limited by the order of reference.
3. Setting down demurrers or objections for want of parties.
4. Filing replications, or setting down causes under the directions under article 3 of order XLVI.

X. The day on which an order that the plaintiff do give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including the day on which such security is given, is not to be reckoned in the computation of time allowed a defendant to answer or demur.

XI. The bill shall in future be in the form of a petition, addressed to the Chancellor. The address and conclusion shall be as in Schedule A, to these orders appended. It must contain—

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

1. The name and description of each party complainant.
2. A statement of the plaintiff's case, in clear and concise language.
3. It must pray the specific relief to which the plaintiff supposes himself to be entitled.
4. Besides the prayer for process, the prayer for general relief may be added.

The bill need not be signed by counsel, nor shall it contain any interrogatories, and all merely formal parts shall be omitted, except only the address and conclusion.

AMENDMENT OF BILL.

XII. An order for leave to amend the bill may be obtained at any time before answer, upon motion or petition in the cause, without notice.

An order for leave to amend the bill, only for the purpose of rectifying a clerical error in names, dates or sums, may be obtained at any time, upon motion or petition in the cause, without notice.

One order of course for leave to amend the bill, as the plaintiff may be advised, may be obtained by the plaintiff at any time before filing the replication, and within four weeks after the answer, or the last of several answers shall be filed; but no further order of course for leave to amend the bill is to be granted, after an answer has been filed, except in the case provided for by the second section of this order.

The plaintiff having obtained an order for leave to amend his bill, has, in all cases in which such order is not made without prejudice to an injunction, fourteen days after the date of the order within which he may amend such bill.

If such bill be not amended within such fourteen days, the order for leave to amend becomes void, and the cause as to dismissal stands in the same situation as if such order had not been made.

And the plaintiff having obtained an order for leave to amend his bill, without prejudice to an injunction, must amend such bill within seven days from the date of the order.

If such bill be not amended within such seven days, the order for leave to amend becomes void, and the cause as to dismissal stands in the same situation as if such order had not been made.

XIII. Supplemental bills are hereby abolished. Where a suit is defective by reason of some imperfection in the bill, and not in consequence of any event occurring subsequent to its institution, the court may at any time permit an amendment of the bill in furtherance of justice, and on such terms as may be proper, for the purpose of altering the allegations in the bill, or of putting new matter in issue, as well as for the purpose of adding, or striking out the names of parties, or of varying the relief prayed, or praying further relief.

Such order shall be applied for by motion, stating the required amendment, of which motion notice must be served, upon the parties or their solicitors, unless dispensed with.

The motion must be supported by affidavit satisfying the court—

1. Of the truth of the amendment.
2. Of the propriety of permitting the amendment at the particular stage of the cause, under all the circumstances.

3. That the order will promote the ends of justice; unless these requirements may sufficiently appear from evidence already before the court.

Upon pronouncing such order for amendment, the court shall give such directions as to the future conduct of the cause, in relation to answering such amendments, as also respecting the evidence taken, or to be taken, and in all other respects, as the circumstances of the case may require.

XIV. Bills of Revivor, Bills of Revivor and Supplement, original Bills in the nature of Bills of Revivor, and original Bills in the nature of Supplemental Bills, are hereby abolished. When a suit becomes defective, or abates by any event subsequent to its institution, and before final decree, it shall be competent to the court to direct an amendment of the record, in order that such defect may be remedied, and the suit continued, and the benefit thereof obtained.

The order for such amendment shall be applied for by motion, specifying the nature of the amendment and the applicant's title to the same.

Notice of this motion must be served on the parties to the suit of their solicitors, unless the court under special circumstances shall dispense therewith; and it may be made by any person who could have heretofore obtained the desired object by supplemental bill, or by any form of bill by this order abolished.

The motion must be supported by such evidence as shall satisfy the court—

1. Of the applicant's title to relief.
2. Of the propriety of permitting the amendment at the particular stage of the cause, under all the circumstances.
3. That the order will be a furtherance of justice.

The court, upon pronouncing any order for amendment under this rule, shall give such directions as to the future conduct of the cause, in relation to answering such amendments, the evidence taken, or to be taken, and in all other respects as the circumstances of the case may require.

XV. When a suit becomes abated, after decree, any party entitled to revive the same may do so, by petition in the cause, which shall state the title of the petitioner to the relief sought. This petition must be verified by affidavit, and be served upon the solicitors of all parties interested, and in case any such party has no solicitor, upon such party.

XVI. Bills of Review are hereby abolished. When the reversal of a decree is sought upon the ground of error apparent upon the face of the decree, that object may be obtained by rehearing the cause, whether the decree have or have not been enrolled. One rehearing may be had upon petition, signed by counsel, as in the case of an ordinary rehearing, as well before as after enrolment, but no petition for a second rehearing shall be filed without leave of the court first had, upon special motion for that purpose. Provided that this order shall not be construed to authorise the rehearing a cause, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, after enrolment.

XVII. Bills in the nature of Bills of Review; Bills to impeach decrees on the ground of fraud; Bills to suspend the operation of decrees; Bills to carry decrees into execution; are hereby abolished. Any party heretofore entitled to file a bill of review, praying the variation or reversal of a decree upon the ground of matter occurring subsequent to the decree, or subsequently discovered, or any description of bill by this order abolished, may in future proceed by petition in the cause, which shall specially pray the relief sought, and state the ground upon which

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

Appendix
(O.)

6th June.

it is claimed. This petition must be verified by affidavit and served upon the solicitors of all parties interested; and in case any such party has no solicitor, than upon such party; and where the reversal or variation of a decree is sought upon new matter, such proof as would have been requisite upon a motion to file a bill of review must be supplied. Upon the hearing of this petition the court may, in its discretion, either make a final order, or direct the petition to stand over, with liberty to the parties interested in sustaining the decree to file a special answer to the same; and may make such order as to the production of further proof, and the manner thereof, and the future hearing of the petition, as to the court may seem meet.

SUBPENA.

XVIII. Subpœnas to appear and answer, and to answer respectively, shall be in the form specified in schedule B. to these orders appended, with such memoranda subjoined as therein mentioned.

APPEARANCE.

XIX. All process of contempt for the purpose of compelling appearance is hereby abolished.

XX. If any defendant, not appearing to be an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind, unable of himself to defend the suit, shall, when within the jurisdiction of the court, be duly served with a subpoena to appear and answer a bill, and shall refuse or neglect to appear thereto within fourteen days after such service, the plaintiff may, after the expiration of such fourteen days, and within four weeks from the time of such service, apply to the registrar to enter an appearance for such defendant; and no appearance having been entered, the registrar is to enter such appearance accordingly, upon being satisfied by affidavit that the subpoena was duly served upon such defendant personally, or at his dwelling house or usual place of abode; and after the expiration of such four weeks, or after the time allowed to such defendant for appearing has expired, in any case in which the registrar is not hereby required to enter such appearance, the plaintiff may apply to the court for leave to enter appearance for such defendant; and the court being satisfied that the subpoena was duly served, and that no appearance has been entered for such defendant, may, if it think fit, order the same accordingly.

XXI. Any appearance entered at the instance of the plaintiff for a defendant, who at the time of the entry thereof shall be an infant, or person of weak or unsound mind, unable of himself to defend the suit, shall be irregular and of no validity.

If upon default made by a defendant, in not appearing to or not answering a bill, it appear to the court that such defendant is an infant, or person of weak or unsound mind, not so found by inquisition, so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the court may, upon the application of the plaintiff, order that one of the solicitors of the court be assigned guardian of such defendant, by whom he may appear to and answer, or may answer the bill and defend the suit.

But no such order is to be made unless it appears to the court, on the hearing of such application, that the subpoena to appear and answer the bill was duly served, and that notice of such application, was after the expiration of the time allowed for appearing or for answering the bill, and at least six days before the hearing of the application served upon or left at the dwelling house of the person with whom or under whose care such defendant was at the time of serving such subpoena, and (in the case of such person being an infant, not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian) that notice of such application was also served upon or left at the dwelling house of the father or guardian of such infant, unless the court, at the time of hearing such application, thinks fit to dispense with such last mentioned notice.

XXII. Where a defendant in any suit is out of the jurisdiction of the court.

1. The court, upon application, supported by such evidence as shall satisfy the court in what place or country such defendant is or may probably be found, may order that the subpoena to appear to and answer, or to answer the bill, may be served on such defendant in such place or country, or within such limits as the court may think fit to direct.
2. Such order is to limit a time (depending on the place or country within which the subpoena is to be served) after service of the subpoena, within which such defendant is to appear to the bill, and also a time within which such defendant is to answer or demur; or obtain from the court further time to make his defence to the bill.
3. At the time when such subpoena shall be served, the plaintiff is also to cause such defendant to be served with a copy of the bill and a copy of the order, giving the plaintiff leave to serve the subpoena.
4. And if, upon the expiration of the time for appearing, it appears to the satisfaction of the court that such defendant was duly served with the subpoena, and with a copy of the bill and a copy of the order, the court may, upon the application of the plaintiff, order an appearance to be entered for such defendant.

XXIII. Affidavits filed for the purpose of proving the service of a subpoena upon any defendant, are to state when, where and how, such subpoena was served, and by whom such service was effected.

The plaintiff, having duly caused an appearance to be entered for any defendant, is entitled as against the same defendant to the costs of and incident to entering such appearance, whatever may be the event of the suit; and such costs are to be added to any cost which the plaintiff may be entitled to receive from such defendant, or set off against any costs which he may be ordered to pay to such defendant; but payment thereof is not to be otherwise enforced, without the leave of the court.

A defendant, notwithstanding an appearance may have been entered for him by the plaintiff, may afterwards enter an appearance for himself in the ordinary way; but such appearance by such defendant is not to affect any proceeding duly taken, or any right acquired by the plaintiff under or after the appearance entered by him, or to prejudice the plaintiff's right to be allowed the costs of the first appearance.

XXIV. In case it shall appear to the court by sufficient evidence that any defendant against whom a subpoena to appear and answer, or to answer a bill, has issued, has been within the jurisdiction of the court at some time not more than two years before the subpoena was issued, and that such defendant is out of the jurisdiction of the court, or that upon inquiry at his usual place of abode (if he shall have had any), or at any other place or places where, at the time the subpoena was issued, he might probably have been met with, he could not be found so as to be served, with process, and that in either case there is just ground to believe that such defendant is gone out of the jurisdiction, or otherwise absconded, to avoid being served with process, then and in such case the court may order that such defendant do appear at a certain day, to be named in the order, and a copy of such order, together with a notice to the effect set forth in schedule C. appended to these orders, may, within fourteen days after such order shall be made, be inserted in the Canada Gazette, and be otherwise published as the court shall direct; and in case the defendant shall not appear within the time limited by such order, or within such further time as the court shall appoint, then, on proof made of such publication as afore-

Appendix
(O.)

6th June.

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

said of the said order, the court may order an appearance to be entered for the defendant, on the application of the plaintiff.

PLEAS AND DEMURRERS.

XXV. Pleas are hereby abolished. All defences must in future be presented to the court by demurrer or answer, or both, according to circumstances.

XXVI. A defendant may demur alone to any bill, within fourteen days after his appearance thereto, but not afterwards. It need not be entered with the registrar; but upon the filing thereof by a defendant, either party is to be at liberty to set the same down for argument immediately.

ANSWER.

XXVII. A defendant is to answer or demur, not demurring alone, to any original bill or bill amended before answer, within one month after appearance thereto has been entered by or for him, or from the time of amendment, as the case may be. Where the plaintiff amends his bill after answer, any defendant desiring to answer the same must put in his answer thereto within eight days after service of the subpoena to answer the amended bill, or within such further time as the master may allow; and a defendant being served with subpoena to answer an amended bill, praying an injunction to stay proceedings at law, and desiring to avoid a motion for an injunction on affidavit of the truth of the amendments, has for that purpose only eight days after service of the subpoena to answer, within which he is to answer or demur to such amended bill. The commencement and conclusion of the answer shall be in the form prescribed in schedule D. to these orders appended. It must be verified by the oath of the defendant, as heretofore, but need not be signed by counsel. It shall consist of a clear and concise statement of such defence or defences as the defendant may desire to present. The silence of the answer as to any of the statements of the bill, shall not be construed into an implied admission of their truth; and statements introduced into the answer, for the purpose merely of preventing such implied admission, shall be considered impertinent. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent a defendant from introducing into his answer any matter which may be material, for the purpose of preventing an injunction from being granted, or of procuring the same to be dissolved.

XXVIII. Where, in order to complete justice, relief ought to be given to the defendant as well as to the plaintiff, or to the defendant alone, it shall be competent to the court, if it see fit, so to frame the decree as to attain such object, whenever the defendant's right to relief grows out of the same transactions as form the subject matter of the bill; and the facts necessary to ground such relief may be stated by the defendant in his answer, as part of his case. Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to authorise a defendant to state in his answer any distinct and independent matters, as the foundation for relief, not connected with, and growing out of the case made by the bill; and it shall in all cases be discretionary with the court whether to grant such relief upon the answer, or to direct a separate suit to be instituted.

XXIX. It shall be competent to the court, at any time, in furtherance of justice and upon such terms as may be proper, to permit a supplemental answer to be filed, for the purpose of putting new matter in issue. Leave to file a supplemental answer shall be applied for by motion, which shall set forth the proposed answer, and shall state the ground upon which the indulgence is asked.

Notice of this motion must be served upon the solicitors of all parties to the suit; and when any party has no solicitor, then upon such party, unless the court under special circumstances shall dispense therewith; and it must be supported by such evidence as shall satisfy the court of the propriety of permitting such supplemental answer under the circumstances, having reference to the

subject matter of the answer, to the defendant's former answer, and to the stage of the cause in which the application is made.

EXCEPTIONS.

XXX. No exceptions to an answer on the ground of insufficiency shall in future be filed; nor shall any process of contempt be issued for the purpose of compelling an answer. But if upon the hearing of any cause, petition, or motion, the court is of opinion that any pleading, petition, or affidavit, which has not been referred for impertinence, or any part of such pleading, petition, or affidavit, is improper or of unnecessary length, the court may either order such pleading, petition, or affidavit to be taken off the file, or may declare such pleading, petition, or affidavit, or any part thereof, to be improper or of unnecessary length; and if it shall declare such pleading, petition, or affidavit, to be of unnecessary length, may direct payment of a sum in gross in lieu of taxed costs therefor, or may fix the length at which the same shall be considered on taxation; or may direct the taxing master to look into such pleading, petition, or affidavit, and distinguish what parts or part thereof are or is improper or of unnecessary length; and may direct the taxing master to ascertain the costs occasioned to any party by such parts or part thereof, as in the one case may have been declared to be, and in the other case may have been distinguished as being, improper or of unnecessary length; and may make such order as is just, for the payment, set off, or other allowance of such costs, by the party, his solicitor or counsel, as to the court may seem just.

PRODUCTION OF PAPERS,

XXXI. Either the plaintiff or defendant may at any time after answer obtain an order of course, requiring the adverse party to produce, within a time to be limited by the order, all deeds, papers, writings and documents, in his custody or power, relating to the matters in question in the cause under oath, and deposit the same with the registrar of the court for the usual purposes. Provided always, that neither the plaintiff nor the defendant shall be bound in pursuance of such order to produce any deeds, papers, writings, or documents, which a defendant now admitting the same by his answer to be in his custody or power would not be bound to produce. Any party objecting to the production of deeds, papers, writings, or documents, in his custody or power, shall, in the affidavit to be made upon such occasion, assign the reason for his declining or refusing to produce the same; and in case the party obtaining such order shall have reason to think that the exigency of the same has not been fully complied with, he may apply to the court, upon notice, for an order to compel the production and deposit of such deeds, papers, writings or documents, as he may have reason to think should be produced, and may support such application by the pleadings, or by affidavit, or both, as he may be advised; and thereupon the court may make such order as may seem just.

TRAVERSING NOTE.

XXXII. At the expiration of the time allowed to a defendant to answer or demur (not demurring alone) to any original bill or bill amended before answer, if such defendant have filed no answer or demurrer, the plaintiff may file a note to the following effect: "The plaintiff intends to proceed with his cause, as if the defendant had filed an answer traversing the case made by the bill."

A traversing note having been filed, a copy thereof shall be served on the defendant against whom the same shall be filed, and thereupon such note shall have the same effect as if such defendant had filed an answer traversing the whole bill, on the day on which such note shall be filed.

After service of a copy of a traversing note, filed as aforesaid, a defendant is not at liberty to answer or demur to a bill, without the special leave of the court; and the cause is to stand in the same situation as if such de-

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

Appendix
(O.)

6th June.

defendant had filed an answer to the bill on the day on which the note was filed.

Where a demurrer to the whole bill is overruled, the plaintiff may immediately file his note in manner and with the effect hereinbefore directed, unless the court, upon overruling such demurrer, give time to the defendant to answer or demur; and in such case, if the defendant shall file no answer or demurrer within the time so allowed by the court, the plaintiff may, on the expiration of such time, file such note.

PRO CONFESSO—PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

XXXIII. At the expiration of the time allowed to any defendant within the jurisdiction of the court for answering the bill, or at any time within three weeks afterwards, the plaintiff may cause such defendant to be served personally, or by his solicitor (if he have one), with a notice of motion, to be made on some day not less than three weeks after the day of such service, that the bill may be taken *pro confesso* against such defendant; and thereupon, unless such defendant shall in the mean time have put in his answer to the bill, or obtained further time to answer the same, the court, if it shall think fit, may order the bill to be taken *pro confesso* against such defendant, either immediately, or at such time and upon such terms and subject to such conditions, as under the circumstances of the case the court shall think proper.

XXXIV. Where a defendant shall not put in his answer in due time, after appearance entered by or for him, and he shall have no solicitor, and such defendant has either been served with subpoena out of the jurisdiction, or the plaintiff has been unable with due diligence to serve him personally with such notice of motion as is provided by order XXXIII., by reason of his being concealed, or for any other cause, the plaintiff may cause to be inserted in the Canada Gazette a notice, that on a day to be named therein, not less than four weeks after the first insertion of such notice in the Gazette, the court will be moved that the bill may be taken *pro confesso* against such defendant, which notice must be inserted at least once in every week from the time of the first insertion thereof up to the time for which the same shall have been given; and the plaintiff must, upon the hearing of such motion, satisfy the court, either that such defendant has been served with subpoena out of the jurisdiction, or that the plaintiff has been unable with due diligence to serve such defendant personally with such notice of motion as aforesaid, by reason of his being concealed, or for some other cause, and in either case that he has no solicitor, and that such notice of motion as aforesaid has been inserted in the Gazette as herein provided. And the court being satisfied thereof, and no answer having been filed, may order the bill to be taken *pro confesso* against such defendant, either immediately or at such time and upon such further notice as, under the circumstances of the case, may be deemed proper.

PRO CONFESSO—HEARINGS—DECREE.

XXXV. No cause in which an order is made, that a bill be taken *pro confesso* against a defendant, is to be heard on the same day on which the order is made; but the cause is to be set down to be heard; and the court, if it so think fit, may appoint a special day for the hearing thereof.

XXXVI. A defendant, against whom an order to take a bill *pro confesso* is made, is at liberty to appear at the hearing of the cause, and if he waives all objection to the order, but not otherwise, he may be heard to argue the case upon the merits, as stated in the bill.

XXXVII. Upon the hearing of a cause, in which a bill has been ordered to be taken *pro confesso*, such decree is to be made as to the court seems just; and in the case of any defendant, who has appeared at the hearing

and waived all objection to such order to take the bill *pro confesso*, or against whom the order has been made after appearance, by himself or his own solicitor, or upon notice served upon him or his solicitor, the decree is to be absolute.

XXXVIII. In pronouncing the decree the court may, either upon the case stated in the bill, or upon that case and a petition presented by the plaintiff for the purpose, as the case may require, order a receiver of the real and personal estate of the defendant, against whom the bill has been ordered to be taken *pro confesso*, to be appointed with the usual directions, or direct a sequestration of such real and personal estate to be issued, and may (if it appears to be just) direct payment to be made out of such real and personal estate of such sum or sums of money as, at the hearing or any subsequent stage of the cause, the plaintiff seems to be entitled to; provided, that unless the decree be absolute, such payment is not to be directed without security being given by the plaintiff for restitution, if the court afterward think fit to order restitution to be made.

XXXIX. A decree, founded on a bill taken *pro confesso*, is to be passed and entered as other decrees.

XL. After a decree founded on a bill taken *pro confesso* has been passed and entered, if the decree be not absolute, under order XXXVII., an office copy thereof may be served on the defendant, against whom the order to take the bill *pro confesso* was made, or his solicitor, together with a notice, to the effect that if such defendant desires permission to answer the plaintiff's bill and set aside the decree, application for that purpose must be made to the court within the time specified in such notice, or that such defendant will be absolutely excluded from making any such application. If such notice as aforesaid is to be served within the jurisdiction of the court, the time therein specified for such application to be made by the defendant is to be three weeks after service of such notice; but if such notice is to be served out of the jurisdiction of the court, such time is to be specially appointed by the court on the *ex parte* application of the plaintiff.

XLI. Any defendant waiving all objection to the order to take the bill *pro confesso*, and submitting to pay such costs as the court may direct, may have the cause reheard upon the merits stated in the bill, the petition for rehearing being signed by counsel as other petitions for rehearing.

XLII. In cases where a decree is not absolute under order XXXVII., the court may order the same to be made absolute on the motion of the plaintiff:

1. After the expiration of three weeks from the service of a copy of the decree on a defendant, where the decree has been served within the jurisdiction.
2. After the expiration of the time limited by the notice provided for by order XL., where the decree has been served without the jurisdiction.
3. After the expiration of two years from the date of the decree, where a defendant has not been served with a copy thereof.

And such order may be made either on the first hearing of such motion, or on the expiration of any further time which the court may, on the hearing of such motion, allow to the defendant for presenting a petition for leave to answer the bill.

XLIII. Where a decree is pronounced upon an order to take the bill *pro confesso*, and in the party in respect to whom such decree has been made does not come in under some of the provisions in these orders contained, all future proceedings as to such defendant may be *ex parte*,

Appendix
(O.)

6th June.

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

unless where notice is by these orders specially provided or shall be directed by the court. But where the decree is not absolute under order XXXVII., and has not been made absolute under order XLII., and a defendant has a case upon the merits not appearing in the bill, he may apply to the court by petition, stating such case, and submitting to such terms with respect to costs, and otherwise as the court may think reasonable for leave to answer the bill; and the court, being satisfied that such case is proper to be submitted to the judgment of the court, may, if it thinks fit, and upon such terms as seem just, vacate the enrolment (if any) of the decree, and permit such defendant to answer the bill; and if permission be given to such defendant to answer the bill, leave may be given to file a separate replication to such answer, and issue may be joined and witnesses examined, and such proceedings had as if the decree had not been made, and no proceeding against such defendant had been had in the cause.

XLIV. The rights and liabilities of any plaintiff or defendant under a decree made upon a bill taken *pro confesso*, extend to the representatives of any deceased plaintiff or defendant, and to any person or persons claiming under any person who was plaintiff or defendant at the time when the decree was pronounced; and with reference to the altered state of parties and any new interests acquired, the court may, upon motion served in such manner, and supported by such evidence as under the circumstances of the case the court deems sufficient, permit any party, or the representatives of any party, to adopt such proceedings as the nature and circumstances of the case require, for the purpose of having the decree (if absolute) duly executed, or for the purpose of having the matter of the decree and the rights of the parties duly ascertained and determined.

JOINING ISSUE.

XLV. No subpoena to rejoin is hereafter to be issued, and only one replication is to be filed in the cause unless the court otherwise orders; and the replication is to be in the form set forth in schedule E. to these orders appended, or as near thereto as circumstances admit and require; and upon the filing of the replication the cause is to be deemed to be completely at issue.

REPLICATION.

XLVI. The plaintiff (not obtaining an order for leave to amend his bill) must either file his replication or set down the cause to be heard on bill, and answer within one month after the filing of the last answer. The plaintiff having obtained an order for leave to amend after answer, must either file his replication or set down the cause to be heard on bill, and answer within the times following, viz.:—

1. Where the plaintiff amends his bill, and no answer is put in thereto, and no warrant for further time to answer the same is served within eight days after service of the subpoena to answer the amended bill, the plaintiff is, after the expiration of such eight days, but within fourteen days from the time of such service, either to file his replication or set down the cause to be heard upon bill and answer. Otherwise any defendant may move to dismiss for want of prosecution.
2. Where the plaintiff amends his bill after answer, and a defendant within eight days after the service of the subpoena to answer the amended bill serves a warrant for further time to answer the amendments, but the master refuses to grant such further time, the plaintiff is, within fourteen days after such refusal, either to file his replication or to set down the cause to be heard on bill and answer. Otherwise any defendant may move to dismiss the bill for want of prosecution.

3. If a defendant puts in an answer to amendments, the plaintiff must, within fourteen days after the filing of such answer, either, file his replication or set down the cause to be heard on bill and answer, unless in the meantime he obtains from the court a special order for leave to amend the bill. Otherwise any defendant may move to dismiss the bill for want of prosecution.

FILING PLEADINGS—NOTICE.

XLVII. When any solicitor or party shall cause an appearance to be entered, or an answer, demurrer or replication to be filed, he shall on the same day give notice thereof to the solicitor of the adverse party, or to the adverse party himself, if he act in person.

ADMISSION OF PAPERS.

XLVIII. Any person after replication filed may give notice to the other in the form set forth in schedule F. to these orders appended, or to the like effect, of his intention to adduce in evidence certain documents, and unless the adverse party shall consent, by indorsement on such notice within forty-eight hours, to make the admission specified, the party requiring such admission may call on the party required to shew cause why he should not consent to such admission, or in case of refusal be subject to pay the costs of proof; and unless the party required shall expressly consent to make such admission, the court shall, if the application seem reasonable, make an order, that the costs of producing any document specified in the notice, which shall be proved at the hearing to the satisfaction of the court, shall be paid by the party so required whatever may be the result of the cause: Provided, that if the court shall think the application unreasonable, the motion shall be endorsed accordingly: Provided also, that the court may give such time for inquiry, or examination of the documents intended to be offered in evidence, and give such directions for inspection and examination, and impose such terms upon the party requiring the admission, as they shall think right. If the party required shall consent to the admission, the court shall order the same to be made. No costs of proving any document shall be allowed to any party who shall have adduced the same in evidence, unless he shall have given such notice as aforesaid, and the adverse party shall have neglected or refused to make such admission, or the court shall have endorsed upon the motion that they do not think it reasonable to require it. The court may make such order as they may think fit respecting the costs of the application and the costs of production and inspection; and in the absence of a special order, the same shall be costs in the cause.

BILLS OF DISCOVERY.

XLIX. No bill for discovery merely, shall henceforward be filed, except in aid of the prosecution, or defence, of an action at law.

EXAMINATION OF PARTIES AND WITNESSES.

L. Any party to a suit may be examined as a witness by the party adverse in point of interest, or by any one of several parties adverse in point of interest, without any special order for that purpose; and may be compelled to attend and testify in the same manner upon the same terms and subject to the same rules of examination as any other witness, except as hereinafter provided. And any person, for whose immediate benefit a suit is prosecuted or defended, though not a party to the record, may be regarded as a party for the purpose of this order. Provided always, that where it shall appear upon the hearing, that any party examined under this order is united in interest with the examining party, the evidence so taken shall not be used on behalf of either the examining party,

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

or of the examinant, but may be struck out on the hearing at the instance of any party affected thereby.

LII. Any party defendant may be examined, as heretofore, upon order for that purpose, on behalf of either the plaintiff or a co-defendant, upon points as to which the party so to be examined is not interested. And any party plaintiff may, under the same circumstances, be examined by a co-plaintiff or by a defendant. Provided, that where any person having an interest shall have been examined under this order, such evidence shall not be used on behalf of either the examining party or of the party so examined, but may be struck out upon the hearing, at the instance of any party affected thereby; but such examination shall not preclude the court from making a decree either for or against the party examined.

LIII. Immediately after the replication shall have been filed, each defendant may give notice of his intention to proceed to the examination of witnesses; and the plaintiff may in like manner, proceed to examine his witnesses, so soon as notice of the replication having been filed shall have been duly served on all the defendants who have filed an answer, or against whom a traversing note has been filed. Such notice must be in writing, and beside specifying the time and place when and where, and before whom, such examination is to be proceeded with, must contain the name of each witness to be examined, his degree, and place of abode. This notice must be served on the solicitors of all the other parties entitled to examine witnesses, and in case any such party has no solicitor, upon such party, at least fourteen clear days before the day therein named for proceeding to examine witnesses.

LIV. No written interrogatories for the examination of either witnesses or parties, either before or after decree, shall henceforward be filed, except by direction of the court; such examinations shall be *viva voce*, and may be conducted either by the parties, their solicitors or counsel.

LIV. Witnesses (whether parties to the record or not) residing within the County of York, shall be examined before the court, as the court shall appoint; and witnesses (whether parties to the record or not) residing in any other county than the County of York, may be examined before the court by consent of parties, or at the instance of any party willing to pay the extra expense, if any, thereby incurred. In other cases, witnesses (whether parties to the record or not) shall be examined at the county town of the county in which such witnesses reside. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent an examination of witnesses from being had at any place that may be fixed by consent of parties.

LV. The examination of witnesses (whether parties to the record or not) when not taken before the court, is to be taken by some one of the examiners, unless otherwise ordered; and where any of the witnesses reside out of the jurisdiction, it may be taken by commission as heretofore.

LVI. Any party to the record under examination, admitting that he has in his custody or power any deeds, papers, writings, or documents relating to the matters in question in the cause, shall be liable, upon the order of the court, or of an examiner or commissioner before whom he shall be examined, to produce the same for the inspection of the party examining him, for which purpose a reasonable time shall be allowed; provided always that either party may appeal: from the order of such examiner or commissioner, whereupon such examiner or commissioner shall certify under his hand the question raised, and the order thereupon, and the costs of such appeal shall be in the discretion of the court. Provided also, that no party shall be obliged to produce any deeds, papers, writings, or documents which he would not have been obliged to produce heretofore.

LVII. Evidence taken under order L., may be rebutted by adverse testimony. Any party examined as therein provided, may be further examined, on his own behalf, in relation to any matter respecting which he has been examined in chief. And where one of several plaintiffs or defendants, who are joint contractors, or united in interest, has been so examined, any other plaintiff or defendant, so united in interest, may also be examined on his own behalf, or on behalf of those united with him in interest, to the same extent as the party actually examined. Provided nevertheless, that such explanatory examination must be proceeded with immediately after the examination in chief, and not at any future period, except by leave of the court.

LVIII. Any party refusing or neglecting to attend at the time and place appointed for his examination under Order L. may be punished as for a contempt; and it shall be lawful for the party desiring such examination, in addition to any other remedy to which he may be entitled to apply to the court, upon motion, either to have the bill taken *pro confesso*, or to have it dismissed, according to circumstances; and it shall be competent to the court, upon such application, to order either that the bill be taken *pro confesso* against the party making default, or that it be dismissed; and where from the circumstances of the case such order cannot be made, consistently with the rights of other parties to the suit, then it shall be competent to the court to make such order, as to enlarging the time for passing publication, or otherwise, as to the court may seem just.

LIX. Where the examining party uses any portion of the evidence taken under Order L. (but not otherwise) then it shall be competent for those against whom it is used, to put in the entire evidence so taken, as well that given in chief as that in explanation.

LX. Whenever the evidence in a cause or any part thereof has been taken before an examiner or commissioner, and it can be made to appear that it would be conducive to the ends of justice that any of the witnesses so examined, (whether parties to the record or not) should be examined before the court upon the hearing, it shall be competent to any party concerned in interest, at any time after publication passed, to apply to the court, by motion, supported by affidavit, for that purpose; and thereupon it shall be competent for the court to make such order as under all the circumstances may seem just.

LXI. The rules to produce witnesses and pass publication are henceforth to be discontinued. Publication is to pass without rule or order, on the expiration of two months after the filing of the replication, unless such time expire in the long vacation, or is enlarged by order; but in the computation of the two months hereby allowed, or any enlargement of such time, the long vacation is not to count. If the time be enlarged by order, publication is to pass without rule or order on the expiration of such enlarged time, unless the time is further enlarged by order.

LXII. All depositions of witnesses are to be taken and expressed in the first person of the deponent.

LXIII. If the examination of witnesses cannot be completed in one day, and the circumstances of the case permit, the examiner is to proceed *de die in diem* during six hours of each day, between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the afternoon, until the witnesses for all parties are fully examined. Nevertheless the examiner may, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case require an adjournment, adjourn the proceedings from time to time, and from place to place, in such manner as he thinks proper; but he is in all cases to enter on the depositions any adjournment, and where such adjournment is from place to place or otherwise than *de die in diem*, the cause or reason of such adjournment.

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

DISMISSAL.

LXIV. Any defendant may upon notice move the court that the bill may be dismissed with costs, for want of prosecution, and the court may order accordingly.

1. If the plaintiff, having obtained no order to enlarge the time, does not obtain and serve an order for leave to amend the bill, or does not file the replication, or set down the cause to be heard on bill and answer, within four weeks after the answer, or the last of the answers has been filed, or after the filing of a traversing note: or—
2. If the plaintiff, having obtained no order to enlarge the time, does not amend the Bill within fourteen days after the date of the order for leave to amend: or—
3. If the plaintiff, having obtained no order to enlarge the time, does not set down the cause to be heard, and obtain and serve a subpoena to hear judgment within four weeks after publication has passed.

LXV. Where the plaintiff has, after answer, amended his bill, any defendant may upon notice move to dismiss the bill with costs, for want of prosecution, if the plaintiff, having obtained no order to enlarge the time, does not file the replication, or set down the cause to be heard on bill and answer within the times following, viz:—

1. Within fourteen days after service of a subpoena to answer the amended bill, in cases where the defendant does not desire to answer the amendments.
2. Within fourteen days after the master's refusal to allow further time, in cases where the defendant, desiring to answer, has not put in his answer within eight days after the service of the subpoena to answer the amended bill, and the master has refused to allow further time.
3. Within fourteen days after the filing of the answer, in cases where the defendant has put in an answer to the amendment, unless the plaintiff has within such fourteen days obtained from the court a special order for leave to re-amend the bill.

LXVI. If after publication passed the plaintiff neglects to set down the cause to be heard, any defendant, after the expiration of four weeks, may set the same down at his own request, instead of proceeding to dismiss the bill for want of prosecution, and may obtain a subpoena to hear judgment, and serve the same on the parties to the cause.

LXVII. If the plaintiff, after the cause is set down to be heard, causes the bill to be dismissed on his own application, or if the cause is called on to be heard in court, and the plaintiff makes default, and by reason thereof the bill is dismissed, then and in such case such dismissal is, unless the court otherwise orders, to be equivalent to a dismissal on the merits, and may be set up in bar to another suit for the same matter.

LXVIII. In every other case, where the plaintiff is unreasonably delaying the suit, any defendant may move to dismiss the bill for want of prosecution, after the expiration of four weeks from the time of his filing his answer, if the plaintiff, having obtained no order to enlarge the time, does not obtain and serve an order for leave to amend the bill, or does not file the replication, or set down the case to be heard on bill and answer, within that period; and upon the hearing of such motion, the court may make such order for the dismissal of the bill, or for expediting the suit, and as to costs, as under the circumstances of the case shall seem just.

SUBPŒNA TO HEAR JUDGMENT.

LXIX. Whereas the present practice, that causes can only be entered for hearing during the sittings, is productive of delay and inconvenience: It is hereby ordered, that from henceforth, causes may be set down for hearing, and demurrers for argument, and the subpoenas *ad audiendum judicium* returnable on any day. The party setting down a cause to be heard must sue out a subpoena to hear judgment, which writ shall be tested on the day on which such cause shall have been set down, and shall be made returnable in one month from the test; it must be served on all necessary parties at least seven days before that on which it is returnable. So soon as any cause shall have been set down, it shall be entered by the Registrar on the list of cases for hearing, and shall be called on and heard on the day for which it shall have been so set down, or so soon thereafter as the causes standing before it shall have been disposed of.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

LXX. There must, unless the court give special leave to the contrary, be at least two clear days between the service of a notice of motion and the day named in the notice for hearing the motion; and at least two clear days between the service of a petition and the day appointed for hearing the same; but in the computation of such two clear days, Sundays, or days on which the offices are closed, are not to be reckoned. And all affidavits upon which any motion is founded must be filed at the time of the service of such notice of motion.

INJUNCTION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS AT LAW.

LXXI. The plaintiff in a bill praying an injunction to stay proceedings at law, is entitled, as of course, on motion or petition, and without an attachment, to the common injunction for want of appearance, if a defendant has not appeared in person, or by his own solicitor, on or after the expiration of fourteen days from the service of the subpoena; and for want of answer, if a defendant is in default for want of answer, on or after the expiration of fourteen days from the day on which an appearance was entered by or for him.

LXXII. The plaintiff in an injunction cause, having obtained the common injunction to stay proceedings at law, may (either before or after the answer of a defendant is put in, and whether such injunction be or be not continued to the hearing of the cause) obtain one order as of course to amend his bill, without prejudice to the injunction; and if such bill be amended pursuant to such order, such defendant may thereupon (and although he may not have put in his answer to such bill or the amendments thereof) move the court on notice to dissolve the injunction, on the ground that such bill as amended does not, even if the amendment be true, entitle the plaintiff thereto.

LXXIII. On all motions to obtain or dissolve a special injunction, as well as to dissolve or extend the common injunction, affidavits may be used either to support or contradict the answer.

LXXIV. In case an injunction to stay proceedings at law be prayed by the bill, and shall either not be allowed, or having been obtained, shall have been dissolved upon the merits stated in the answer, and the plaintiff shall afterwards amend his bill, and the defendant shall not answer, or demur to the amended bill, within eight days after service of the subpoena to answer, the plaintiff shall be entitled to move for an injunction upon affidavit of the truth of the amendments.

LXXV. In all cases where any person or party, having obtained from the court or from a master any order upon condition, does not perform or comply with such condition, he is to be considered to have waived or aban-

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

done such order, so far as the same is beneficial to himself; and any other party or person interested in the matter may, on breach or non-performance of the condition, take either such proceedings as the order may in such case warrant, or such proceedings as might have been taken if no such order had been made, unless the court order to the contrary.

SUITS FOR ACCOUNT—PLEADINGS.

LXXVI. In suits for an account, it shall not be necessary or proper to state in the pleadings any mere matter of charge or discharge; neglect or misconduct in the accounting party may be insisted on in the master's office, though not stated in the pleadings. Provided always, that nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the plaintiff from the necessity of shewing upon his bill that the defendant is an accounting party, or from stating all such facts as may be necessary to enable the court to determine the rights of all parties, and to adjudicate upon the whole case. Provided also, that this order shall apply, whether the suit is for an account merely, or for an account and other purposes, but, in the latter case, it shall apply only so far as the suit is one for an account, and this order shall not interfere with the rules of pleading further or otherwise than is expressly provided.

SUITS FOR ACCOUNT, AND FOR FORECLOSURE OR REDEMPTION—IMMEDIATE REFERENCE.

LXXVII. In suits for an account, or where an account is necessary before the court can proceed to the ultimate decision of the case, and where the state of such account only, and not the accountability of the defendant, is the matter in question; and in suits for the redemption and foreclosure of mortgages, where the state of the account, or the state of the account and the priority of the incumbrances, form the only subject for inquiry, the plaintiff may apply to the court, at any time after bill filed, but not earlier than fourteen days after service of the subpoena to appear upon the defendant, or upon the last of several defendants, by motion (of which notice may be served, together with the subpoena to appear, when that is practicable) that the matter may be forthwith referred, and the account proceeded with in the master's office. And thereupon the court may, in its discretion, if satisfied that the case comes within the provisions of this order, pronounce such a decree as would have been made had the cause proceeded to a hearing in the ordinary way; and the decree so pronounced may be either with or without a reservation of further directions and costs, according to the nature and circumstances of the case. And the decree so pronounced shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as it would have been had the cause been brought to a hearing in the usual way; and the reference thereby ordered shall be proceeded with in the same manner provided with respect to ordinary references by orders (79, 80, 81, 82); and in proceeding with such reference, the master shall have all the power and authority which he would have had and exercised had the matter been referred to him by a decree pronounced according to the ordinary practice of the court; and upon the signing of any report, made upon such reference, the case may be set down to be heard upon further directions, or otherwise; and all proper decrees and orders may be made in the same manner, and to the same extent, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the suit had proceeded according to the established practice. The pendency of any such motion, as aforesaid, shall not stay the progress of the cause, unless ordered by the court.

LXXVIII. In suits for the redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, the time allowed for the payment of the mortgage money shall in future be six months from the date of the master's report; and where there are several incumbrances, three months only shall in future be allowed to each successive incumbrancer after the first. The time so fixed shall not be further enlarged.

MASTER'S OFFICE—BRINGING IN THE DECREE, ETC.

LXXIX. Every decree or order, referring any matter to the master, is to be brought into his office within fourteen days after the decree or order shall have been pronounced, by the party having the carriage of the same; otherwise any other party to the cause, or any party having an interest in the reference, may apply to the court as he shall be advised, for the purpose of expediting the prosecution thereof.

WARRANT TO CONSIDER AND ORDER.

LXXX. Upon the bringing in of every decree or order, the solicitor bringing in the same shall take out a warrant appointing a time, which is to be settled by the master, for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter of the said decree or order, and shall serve the same upon the parties, or their solicitors, unless the master shall dispense therewith; and upon the return of such warrant to consider, or upon the bringing in of the reference, when no such warrant shall have been issued, the master shall proceed to regulate in all respects the manner of proceeding with such reference, and shall direct the time and manner in which such steps as may be required shall be taken by the respective parties, and shall further fix a time at which to proceed to the hearing and determining of such reference. And the master having determined the time and manner of proceeding with such reference, shall enter, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the name and title of the cause and the time fixed for proceeding in the matter.

HEARING OF THE REFERENCE.

LXXXI. Every reference appointed to be heard, as by Order LXXX. provided, shall be called on and proceeded with at the day and time so fixed, unless the master shall, in his discretion, think fit to postpone the same; and in granting any application to postpone the hearing of any such reference, as aforesaid, the master may make such order as to the costs consequent upon such postponement, and may impose such conditions upon the party applying for such postponement, as he may think just. And so soon as the master shall have entered upon the hearing of any such reference, he shall proceed therewith to the conclusion, without interruption, where that is practicable; and where any reference cannot be concluded on a single day, the master shall proceed *de die in diem* without any fresh warrant, unless the master shall be of opinion that an adjournment, other than *de die in diem*, would be proper and conducive to the ends of justice; and when any such adjournment shall be ordered, the master shall note in his book the time and reason thereof; and in no case shall any matter be discontinued or adjourned for the mere purpose of proceeding with any other matter, unless such course shall have become necessary.

MASTER'S REPORT—WARRANT TO SETTLE.

LXXXII. So soon as the hearing of any matter pending before the master shall have been completed, he shall so inform the parties to the reference then in attendance, and shall make a note to that effect in the book in which the proceedings shall have been entered; and after such entry, no further evidence shall be received or proceeding had, without the special permission of the master, but the master shall proceed to prepare his report, certificate or other determination in the matter, without further warrant except the warrant to settle, which shall be served on such parties as the master shall direct. So soon as the master's report, certificate or other determination shall have been prepared, it shall be delivered out to the party having the carriage of the reference, who shall be allowed a common attendance therefor,

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

EXCEPTIONS ABOLISHED—APPEAL.

LXXXIII. Objections, and exceptions to reports, are hereby abolished. Reports shall henceforth become absolute in fourteen days after the signing thereof, unless previously appealed from, as hereinafter provided. An appeal shall lie to the court upon motion from all reports made by the master, within fourteen days from the signing thereof. Such appeal motion may be made by any party affected by such report; and upon notice thereof being served, all the proceedings which shall have taken place before the master in the matter, and all papers and evidence relating thereto, shall, at the instance of any party interested therein be handed by the master to the registrar, to be by him produced in court upon the hearing of such motion.

LXXXIV. No state of facts, charge, discharge, account or affidavit in the master's office, shall set out any decree, order, master's report, or other like document, or any part thereof, further than by stating the date of the same, nor shall it state any other state of facts, charge, discharge, account or affidavit, or any or either of them, or any part thereof further than as aforesaid; save that so much of any account brought into the master's office may be incorporated in such charge as may be absolutely necessary for the proper stating of the said account; nor shall any state of facts, charge, discharge, account or affidavit, state any matter which may already appear by the pleadings or evidence, or otherwise in the cause, further than by referring thereto (if necessary) in such manner as may be requisite to explain other matter contained in such state of facts, charge, discharge, account or affidavit. Any matter set out in contravention of this order, shall be deemed impertinence and dealt with according to Order XXX. save that the master shall stand in the place of the court. Provided that nothing herein shall prevent any charge or discharge from stating the gross amount appearing by the accounts, upon which the same shall be founded respectively, or the gross amount found due by any master's report or other like document.

SCHEDULE A.

COMMENCEMENT AND CONCLUSION OF BILL.

In Chancery.

To the Honorable William Hume Blake, Chancellor of Upper Canada :

The Bill of Complaint of A. B., &c. (here follow the names and additions of all the parties complainant.)

Sheweth, that (state the complainant's case as succinctly as can be done consistently with due certainty, and in any language suitable for the purpose).

To the end, therefore, that (state the relief sought), your complainant prays that (if an injunction or other special writ be required, introduce an appropriate prayer) a subpoena may issue under the seal of this Honorable Court, directed to the said C. D. (name all the parties defendant), calling upon him to appear to this bill and ob-

serve what this Honourable Court shall direct in that behalf.

And your complainant shall ever pray, &c.

SCHEDULE B.

SUBPENA TO APPEAR AND ANSWER.

In Chancery. CANADA.

[L.S.] VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Greeting :

We command you, that you cause an appearance to be entered for you in our Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, within _____ days after the service of this writ upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and that you answer a Bill of Complaint exhibited against you in our said Court by _____ and observe what our said Court shall direct in that behalf.

Witness, the Honorable William Hume Blake, our Chancellor, this _____ day of _____ 185 , in the _____ year of our reign.

Plaintiff's Solicitor. } Registrar.

The following memorandum to be placed at the foot :—

Appearances are to be entered at the Registrar's office at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto; and if you do not cause your appearance to be entered within the time limited by the above writ, an appearance will be entered for you at your expense; and if you do not answer or demur to the bill within _____ you will be subject to such order or decree being made against you as the Court shall think just upon the plaintiff's own shewing—(where the defendant is to be served out of the jurisdiction, add the following words)—without further notice :—

SUBPENA TO ANSWER.

In Chancery. CANADA.

[L.S.]

To Greeting :

We command you, that within _____ days after the service of this writ upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, you do answer the amended Bill of Complaint exhibited against you in our Court of Chancery of Upper Canada by _____ and observe what our said Court shall direct in that behalf.

Appendix

(O.)

6th June.

Appendix
(O.)
6th June.

Witness, the Honorable William Hume Blake, our
Chancellor, this day of 185, in
the year of our reign.

Plaintiff's Solicitor. } Registrar.

The following memorandum to be placed at the foot:—

The Bill of Complaint filed against you by
has been amended by order, bearing date . If
you do not answer or demur to the said bill, or obtain
further time for that purpose, within days
after the service of this writ upon you, exclusive of the
day of such service, the plaintiff will be at liberty to file
his replication.

SCHEDULE C.

NOTICE IN CASE OF ABSCONDING DEFENDANT.

To the orders directing publication, the following notice is to be added:

A. B. take notice, that if you do not appear pursuant to the above order, the plaintiff may enter an appearance for you, and the Court may afterwards grant to the plaintiff such relief as he may appear to be entitled to on his own shewing.

SCHEDULE D.

COMMENCEMENT AND CONCLUSION OF ANSWER.

The answer of C. D., one of the defendants to the bill of complaint of A. B. complainant.

This defendant, for defence to the said bill, says that, &c. (state the defence as succinctly as can be done consistently with due certainty, and in any language suitable to the purpose.)

This defendant therefore humbly insists that (where the defendant requires any peculiar relief, it should be specially stated), and prays to be hence dismissed with his reasonable costs in this behalf wrongfully sustained.

Appendix
(O.)
6th June.

SCHEDULE E.

FORM OF REPLICATION.

Between A. B. Plaintiff,
and
C. D., E. F., G. H., &c. Defendants.

The plaintiff in this cause joins issue with the defendant C. D. (all the defendants who have answered, or against whom a traversing note has been filed,) and will hear the cause upon bill and answer against the defendant E. F. (all the defendants against whom the cause is to be heard on bill and answer) and on the order to take the bill as confessed against the defendant G. H. (as the case may be.)

SCHEDULE F.

FORM OF NOTICE.

In Chancery.

Between { A. B. Plaintiff,
C. D. and Defendant.

Take notice that the plaintiff (or defendant) in this cause proposes to adduce in evidence the several documents hereunder specified, and that the same may be inspected by the plaintiff (or defendant), his solicitor or agent, at on between the hours of and and that the plaintiff (or defendant) will be required to admit that such of the said documents as are specified to be originals were respectively written, signed or executed, as they purport respectively to have been; that such as are specified as copies are true copies; and that such documents as are stated to have been served, sent or delivered, where so served, sent or delivered respectively, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of all such documents as evidence in this cause.

Dated this day of 18 .

Yours, &c. C. R.
Solicitor or Agent, for (plaintiff or defendant.)

To E. F.
Solicitor or Agent, for (plaintiff or defendant.)

Then describe the documents; the manner of doing which may be as follows:

Appendix
(O.)
6th June.

ORIGINALS.	
Description of the Documents.	Dates.
Deed of Covenant between A. B. and C. D., of the first part, and E. F., of the second part.....	1st January, 1850.
Indenture of Lease from A. B. to C. D.....	1st May, 1850.
Letter of Defendant to Plaintiff	12th March, 1850.
Memorandum of Agreement between C. D. and E. F....	1st December, 1849
Bill of Exchange for £100 at three months, drawn by A. B. on and accepted by C. D. indorsed by E. F.....	

COPIES.		
Description of Documents.	Dates.	Original or Duplicate served, sent or delivered; when, how, or by whom.
Register of Baptism of A. B., in the parish of.....	1st January, 1850.	
Letter, — Plaintiff to Defendant.....	1st February, 1850	Sent by General Post, 2nd February, 1850.
Notice to produce papers...	1st March, 1850...	
Letters Patent of King George III.	1st January, 1800.	Served, 2nd March, 1850, on Defendant's Solicitor, E. F., of

Appendix
(O.)
6th June.

WM. HUME BLAKE, C.
R. S. JAMESON, V. C.
J. C. P. ESTEN, V. C.

ASSESSMENT RETURNS

FOR

UPPER CANADA,

1849.

Presented to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, pursuant to the directions of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

1.—BATHURST DISTRICT.

2.—DALHOUSIE DISTRICT.

3.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

4.—United Counties of { ESSEX.
KENT.
LAMBTON.

5.—HOME DISTRICT.

6.—HURON DISTRICT.

7.—JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

8.—NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

9.—NIAGARA DISTRICT.

10.—OTTAWA DISTRICT.

11.—OXFORD COUNTY.

12.—PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

13.—SIMCOE DISTRICT.

14.—WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

No. 1.—AGGREGATE of the Assessments of the

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				Horses, three years old and over.	Oxen, four years old and over.	Milch cows.	
	Uncultivated, acres.	Cultivated, acres.	Square timber or hewed, two sides.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Water, one pair of stones.	Additional pairs.	Saw mills.	Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.				Stallions.
Beckwith	37689½	9322½	9	...	39	5	3	41	7	7	6	1	1	2	6	...	1	433	156	1017
Burgess	7886	2422	2	...	10	...	14	...	132	56	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	56	267
Ramsay	35075	13958½	26	...	49	2	...	25	2	4	...	5	5	6	8	...	1	527	192	1108
Montague	30708	9534	...	...	18	2	...	19	1	9	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	406	206	1079
Drummond	33481½	11206½	11	...	178	11	2	72	16	43	39	2	2	2	2	...	1	563	214	1338
Bathurst	30228½	10142	11	...	32	...	...	21	...	1	...	7	7	8	...	...	1	455	231	1019
Dalhousie and Levant	21446	7761	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	144	251	497
Lanark	26702	14851	20	...	30	...	...	14	...	2	...	3	1	5	6	...	...	395	215	1044
Pakenham	18225½	5102½	2	...	47	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	202	105	513
North Sherbrooke	6112	1801	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	69	136
Pembroke	5369	1978	40	13	7	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	88	60	144
McNab	17591	5118	60	5	11	10	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	113	139	357
Westmeath	18385	3110	50	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	103	96	201
Darling	3841	1896	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	38	91	158
Horton	15037	3449½	23	2	4	6	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	4	2	...	115	84	267
Bagot and Blithfield	6229	1727	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	40	83	141
Bromley	8231	1519½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	48	44	141
Admaston	12531	1369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	34	62	151
Ross	9898	1198	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	38	62	125
Stafford	3808	646½	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	32	59
South Sherbrooke	3254	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	36	64	124
North Elmsley	14754	5408	18	...	78	6	...	15	...	14	6	3	4	4	7	2	1	210	140	542
	366476	113716½	320	20	508	45	5	231	29	84	54	29	20	52	66	7	8	4176	2652	10428

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

BATHURST DISTRICT, for the year 1849.

CARRIAGES.	Amount of Valuation.	Amount of Assessment for District Purposes.	Amount for Lunatic Asylum.	Amount for School Fund.	Amount for School Sections.											
						Horned Cattle, two to four years old.	Open, four-wheels.	Open two wheels.	Wagons.	Stills.						
332	9	30184	2	0	230	0	10	15	17	3	79	0	5	...	...	...
86	...	7328	4	0	52	5	6½	3	17	3	19	4	3	...	...	...
285	11	37006	2	0	251	18	8	19	12	5½	96	16	1½	...	...	...
380	10	26702	0	0	194	5	10	14	3	4½	69	17	9	...	...	...
313	7	45711	1	6	312	2	1½	24	5	4½	119	12	4	37	6	8
323	...	28614	6	0	205	11	5	15	0	7	74	16	4	2	1	10
371	...	16525	4	0	119	7	1	8	13	8	43	5	3	0	3	5
371	...	32132	0	0	203	15	4	16	17	1½	83	19	5½	108	13	1
177	...	15709	8	0	115	19	10	8	5	3	41	2	8	...	...	...
128	...	4209	8	0	32	3	2	2	4	3	11	0	0	...	...	...
50	...	6519	16	0	44	18	11	3	9	0	17	4	0	...	...	...
119	...	14040	0	0	104	16	2	7	7	3	36	15	3	...	...	...
50	...	10003	0	0	87	18	1½	5	5	10	26	7	7	...	...	...
61	...	4031	4	0	26	12	10	2	2	2½	10	11	0	...	...	...
143	...	11113	18	0	86	17	9	5	16	10	29	2	7	...	...	...
37	...	4976	16	0	37	11	5½	2	12	4½	13	0	10	...	...	...
37	...	4635	19	0	39	13	3	2	8	9	12	2	11	...	...	...
49	...	5147	4	0	51	4	7½	2	14	2	13	9	10	...	...	...
50	...	4973	12	0	45	18	0	2	12	2½	13	0	6	...	...	...
23	...	2192	2	0	18	16	9½	1	2	11½	5	14	6½	...	...	...
15	...	2017	16	0	18	0	9½	1	1	7½	5	6	4	...	...	...
159	2	19914	8	0	137	3	0	10	13	1½	53	3	9½	...	...	...
3509	39	£333687	10	6	2417	1	6½	175	12	11	875	3	9	148	5	0

W. R. F. BERFORD,
Clerk of the Peace, Bathurst District.

No. 2.—AGGREGATE of the Assessment of the

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.							MILLS.			Merchants' shops.	Store-houses for ditto.	Stallions, for gain or hire.	Horses, three years old and over.		
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Hewn timber, on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Hewn timber, on two sides, two stories.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist, one run of stones.					Additional run of stone.	Saw.
	4s.	20s.	£20	4	30	35	5	40	10	60	10	150	50	100	200	200	199	8
Huntly	91379	7454	38	4	3							1	3					344
Goulbourne	36457	10506	104	2	4	12	6	2	1	3	3	6						430
Nepean	37736½	12092½	104	6	1	6	1	9	4	4		5	1			3		548
Fitzroy	27462	7273	64	4	31			10	2	2	2	6	1					320
Osgoode	29364	9802	50		8			4	1	1	5							355
Marlborough	19275	4756	7	1	18	1	2	1			2							229
North Gower	15538	5415½	13		8	2					1	2						212
March	19698	3475	3			5	3	1	1	2	1							148
Torbolton	6887	1513	9		1	1												46
Gloucester	27711	7625	50	3	6	1	8	4	11	7	1	6	1	3		4		401
Bytown	24	259	161	7	435	20	33	7	138	55	4	8	5	58	6			206
	251416½	70170½	603	7	17	516	23	75	18	175	66	10	17	23	85	7	7	3239

DALHOUSIE DISTRICT, for the year 1849.

Oxen, four years old and over.	Milk cows.	Horned cattle, two to four years old.	CARRIAGES.				Distilleries.	Amount of Assessment.	District Rates.	Court House and Gaol.	Lunatic Asylum.
			Open, with four wheels.	Open, with two wheels.	Wagons.						
4	3	1	25	20	15	60	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
86	785	250					21150 16 0	88 2 7	88 2 7	11 0 4	
173	992	292	5		5		30577 8 0	127 8 1	127 8 1	15 18 6	
173	1148	169			2	1	32464 11 0	135 5 2	135 5 2	15 18 6	
170	608	303					23137 8 0	96 8 2	96 8 2	12 1 0	
240	858	161					24979 16 0	104 1 8	104 1 8	13 0 2½	
151	612	205					14032 2 0	58 9 4	58 9 4	7 6 2	
153	543	206					13785 0 0	57 8 9	57 8 9	7 3 7	
42	357	55					10780 12 0	44 18 5	44 18 5	5 12 3½	
59	133	68					4206 8 0	17 10 7	17 10 7	2 3 10	
98	811	106	2	1	1	1	23792 4 0	99 2 8	99 2 8	12 7 10	
	203		22	1	27		46770 16 0	194 17 7	194 17 7	24 7 2½	
1345	7050	1815	29	2	35	2	£245677 1 0	1023 18 0	1023 18 0	127 19 1½	

Certified.

FRANCIS POWELL,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Carleton.

No. 3.—AGGREGATE Amount of the Rateable Property

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Town lots.	HOUSES.										MILLS.			Horses, three years old and upwards.
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.		Timber, squared or hewed on two sides, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Timber, squared or flatted on two sides, of two stories.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw.	Merchants' shops.		Store-houses.	Stallions, kept for hire or gain.
Matilda.....	34557	7537	.....	29	.....	119	.....	41	.....	5	3	.....	5	11	.....	1	680
Mountain.....	20472	7424½	.....	12	.....	44	3	14	1	2	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	402
Williamsburgh	37578½	9027½	.....	53	1	193	14	24	15	8	11	2	3	5	11	6	807
Winchester	18860½	3682	.....	45	.....	41	.....	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	.....	294
Osnabruck	34935½	13248	.....	18	1	275	16	19	2	14	6	1	14	19	.....	3	1047
Finch	15177	3255	.....	40	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	237
Roxborough.....	22044	1854	.....	90	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	349
Charlottenburgh.....	56859	18446½	.....	354	1	188	7	20	2	9	11	4	3	10	11	.....	1277
Lancaster.....	37922½	11223½	.....	219	1	93	19	12	3	8	5	2	3	6	9	.....	808
Kenyon.....	38766	3528	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	724
Cornwall	41115½	14315½	432	150	.....	357	7	46	2	34	27	3	3	6	18	.....	1105
Lochiel	47010	9556½	.....	150	1	19	.....	17	.....	6	3	3	1	3	7	.....	807
Total	405297½	103097½	432	1164	5	1351	66	197	26	87	67	19	18	63	98	6	8537

OFFICE, CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Cornwall, 27th October, 1849.

in the EASTERN DISTRICT, for the year 1849.

Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Carriages or phaetons, open, four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages or gigs, two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Wagons, kept for pleasure.	Valuation.	Assessment of One Penny in the Pound.			Assessment of one-eighth of a Penny for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.			School Rate.			Total Amount of Assessment.				
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
67	1206	263	1	1	29	34131	8	0	142	4	3½	17	17	7	124	5	2½	284	7	1½
195	835	234	5	.....	.....	22023	13	0	91	15	3½	11	11	0	74	10	3	177	16	6½
33	1289	457	29	.....	.....	42941	4	0	178	18	5½	22	8	11	145	6	7½	346	13	11½
84	584	129	.....	.....	.....	16116	2	0	67	3	0	8	8	11½	59	2	4½	134	14	4½
118	1634	530	.....	2	60	53177	2	0	221	11	5½	27	15	1½	138	6	8½	387	13	3½
30	406	199	.....	.....	.....	12052	8	0	50	4	4½	6	6	1½	43	19	3½	100	9	9½
8	540	93	.....	.....	.....	13158	16	0	54	16	7	6	18	3	48	0	2½	109	15	0½
20	2406	640	6	2	43	68125	11	0	283	17	11½	35	11	8½	177	1	9½	496	11	6
.....	1565	386	.....	21	.....	42689	15	0	177	17	5½	22	5	8½	111	4	0½	311	7	2½
.....	1175	221	.....	.....	.....	22147	4	0	92	5	7½	11	13	0½	115	7	2½	219	5	10½
22	1908	529	1	.....	36	73783	7	0	307	8	7½	38	10	3½	155	11	9	501	10	8½
15	1425	339	6	.....	.....	37834	5	0	157	12	10½	19	16	0	108	10	0½	285	18	10½
532	14973	4020	48	5	189	£438180	15	0	1825	15	11½	229	2	10	1301	5	5½	3856	4	3½

JAMES PRINGLE,
Clerk of the Peace of the Eastern District.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

No. 4.—AGGREGATE Amount of the Rateable Property in the United

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.							
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber, on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, of one story, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone, of two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pair stones.	Saw mills.	Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses, for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.
	4s.	20s.	£20	4	35	5	30	5	40	10	60	10	150	50	100	200	200	199	8	4
Anderdon.....	4860	1868	21	1	10	5	...	2	2	5	7	219	41
Bosanquet	9786	763	5	...	1	2	2	1	21	77
Brooke	6086	761	1	1	23	60
Camden	4790	1633	3	...	7	8	...	2	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	72	57
Chatham	17185	5050	46	2	...	3	1	9	1	1	225	205
Colchester	17180	7137	53	5	36	11	1	1	...	8	4	...	2	2	515	177
Dawn	13878	4568	11	7	30	11	...	4	...	4	3	1	...	3	5	1	1	194	162	
Dover, East and West	13175	3909	36	...	12	3	...	2	...	10	4	...	1	1	3	...	3	276	249	
Gosfield	19333	6586	48	8	44	8	...	1	2	15	10	1	...	1	3	...	3	387	142	
Harwich	28097	9322	25	...	101	12	1	...	10	2	43	21	...	3	9	1	3	413	394	
Howard	34490	10724	13	...	102	3	...	5	...	6	3	2	1	6	4	5	1	394	409	
Maidstone	13219	2012	31	1	3	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	103	166
Malden	13677	4975	113	23	134	58	11	4	3	4	51	74	...	16	2	...	2	550	95	
Mersea	16757	3559	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	180	158
Moore and Enniskillen	25145	3893	7	...	24	4	...	1	...	12	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	145	238
Orford	17292	5094	...	...	47	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	162	207
Plympton	21443	4017	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	79	230
Raleigh	29253	7746	46	1	57	14	4	...	3	...	23	17	...	1	...	2	...	472	288	
Rochester	10804	1195	25	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	138
Romney	6618	1334	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	73	54
Sandwich, Town Lots 153.	39910	13907	159	5	287	20	...	6	3	64	39	1	1	1	14	2	...	1138	436	
Sarnia	11035	1824	8	6	34	11	2	8	6	42	27	...	1	9	1	1	...	142	92	
Sombra	15284	2952	19	...	39	5	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	176	216
Tilbury, East	18204	1800	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	110	149
Tilbury, West	10869	1253	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	113	97
Warwick	22076	5566	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	156	310
Zone	23847	7127	7	...	17	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	2	1	...	2	222	271
	464185	119595	693	61	1050	193	23	8	51	23	313	223	12	4	28	77	12	17	6703	5098

SANDWICH, 23rd March, 1850.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Counties of ESSEX, KENT and LAMBTON, for the year 1849.

Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons and other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Curricles carriages, gigs, with two wheels.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Number of dogs liable to taxation.	Amount of Chattel Property.	Amount of Land.	Amount of Rateable Property, lands and chattels.	Land tax, at			Rate of			Rate of one-eighth of a Penny in the Pound, for Lunatic Asylum.			Amount of each person's Rate.			School Rate, at			
											per acre.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.	in the Pound, on all Property except Land.					
s	l	100	25	20	15	5s	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
244	112	...	1	16	...	10	4959	2805	7164	28	0	8	17	13	11	3	11	9	49	6	4	21	10	6		
113	75	...	...	...	...	2	1563	2718	9463	44	0	9	6	8	9	2	4	5	52	13	11	6	13	3
107	50	...	...	...	...	...	1045	1964	3009	28	10	7	3	7	1	1	11	2	33	8	10	12	10	9
146	111	...	1	...	1	...	2558	2579	5137	26	10	3	10	13	2	2	12	5	39	15	10	15	14	6		
42	234	...	5	...	3	1	6999	8389	15988	92	8	9	29	4	9	8	0	1	129	13	11	47	10	6		
789	388	...	1	30	19	11940	10557	22597	101	6	5	49	12	4	11	7	4	162	6	1	78	3	4			
374	205	...	1	...	4	1	7244	7276	14520	76	17	2	30	3	8	7	11	2	114	12	0	45	7	0		
508	293	...	...	...	...	...	7073	6501	18574	71	3	8	29	10	3	6	9	5	107	3	4	45	5	11
641	343	...	...	18	...	3	11397	10347	21745	107	19	11	47	17	4	11	0	8	166	17	13	66	4	0
798	463	...	16	...	3	24	18414	14906	38920	155	19	1	76	4	6	17	7	9	250	1	4	121	14	3		
875	361	...	8	...	6	1	15648	17606	33254	188	7	10	65	4	0	16	14	3	270	6	1	100	5	6		
376	243	...	...	...	...	1	4513	4619	9132	63	9	3	18	16	0	4	11	6	86	16	9	27	9	0
597	211	...	31	8	4	2	23549	7625	31174	77	14	4	98	1	7	15	16	7	191	12	6	79	2	11		
439	249	...	...	...	...	...	4636	6885	11521	84	13	0	19	6	4	5	13	10	109	13	2	47	19	3
447	139	...	5	3	6	...	6541	8400	14941	118	18	2	27	5	1	7	13	5	158	16	8	77	10	8		
449	234	...	...	7	1	...	5900	8565	14555	93	17	7	24	19	2	7	9	10	126	6	7	44	19	6
404	179	...	1	...	...	1	3262	8254	11516	106	1	8	13	11	10	5	19	9	125	13	3	41	14	7
825	358	...	1	8	17	2	13174	13546	26720	154	3	3	58	19	1	13	15	7	226	17	11	96	9	1		
240	123	...	1	...	...	3	3162	3918	6480	49	19	11	13	2	7	3	2	11	66	5	5	27	0	0
117	82	...	...	...	...	...	1658	2653	4311	33	2	8	6	18	2	2	4	9	42	5	7	11	9	9
1309	692	...	6	79	22	7	43787	21182	64969	221	14	10	182	8	11	33	14	5	437	18	2	236	0	11		
299	76	...	14	...	...	23	9555	4014	13569	53	11	7	39	16	3	7	1	7	100	9	5	35	7	9
438	215	...	...	6	...	6	7051	5931	13032	75	19	8	29	7	7	6	15	4	112	2	7	54	6	0
210	176	...	...	...	...	...	3025	5542	8567	83	15	4	12	12	8	4	4	8	100	12	8	25	8	10
176	144	...	...	...	...	...	2532	3392	5924	50	10	2	10	11	0	2	16	11	63	18	1	19	18	5
513	336	...	...	...	...	...	4963	9951	14934	115	3	6	20	15	3	7	14	8	143	13	5	46	8	0
586	346	...	2	...	3	...	6892	11839	18731	129	1	2	28	14	4	9	13	11	167	9	5	78	0	11		
11992	6438	...	8	170	85	130	7	288	£232530	211414	449247	2433	1	3	971	5	7	227	0	1	3631	16	5	1509	19	1

No. 5.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.							MILLS.			CATTLE.									
	Uncultivated, 4s.	Cultivated, £1.	Square or hewed timber on two sides, one story, £20.	Additional fire-places, £4.	Framed, under two stories, £35.	Additional fire-places, £5.	Squared timber, two stories, £30.	Additional fire-places, £5.	Framed, brick, or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places, £40.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Framed, brick, or stone, two stories, not more than two fire-places, £60.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Wrought by water, one pair of stones, £150.	Additional pair of stones, £50.	Saw mills, £100.	Merchant shops, £200.	Store-houses, £200.	Stone horses, for covering mares, for hire or gain, £100.	Horses of three years old, and upwards, £8.	Oxen, four years old, and upwards, £4.	Milch cows, £3.	
Albion	35218	13670	2	54	8	21	4	4	5	10	1	4	503	408	997							
Brock	30720	12258	32	43	8	1	3	2	5	10	1	4	419	443	885							
Caledon	35373	13149	7	1	37	6	2	1	6	10	2	2	422	581	1097							
Chinguacousy ..	42827	35272	20	207	11	34	7	15	9	16	6	6	1228	681	2306							
Etobicoke	12948	13869	42	1	237	11	4	18	12	9	1	5	676	122	1047							
Georgina	10902	3410	14	19	1	9	8	3	5	2	2	4	121	106	272							
Gwillimbury (East)	21189	11224	8	127	1	47	46	25	2	3	8	9	1	1	568	137	868					
Gwillimbury (North)	11769	5968	14	20	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	220	102	360							
Gore of Toronto ..	8388	9687	4	29	1	2	17	8	2	2	1	7	386	120	656							
King	46945	20287	37	155	3	29	31	6	9	11	1	22	956	507	1559							
Markham	32160	24704	53	481	9	14	35	78	27	11	16	33	1648	174	2545							
Mara	13816	1910	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	163	277							
Pickering	34498	31773	30	296	45	15	2	7	10	28	9	2	1276	466	2208							
Rama	1377	94											2	5	10							
Reach	27318	10716	9	119	7	15	8	1	9	9	7	1	435	417	864							
Scarborough	21198	19251	79	192	21	2	21	6	34	33	2	2	816	208	1534							
Scott	10130	1556	2	6									58	128	188							
Toronto	28541	32203	50	428	20	4	49	4	73	52	7	12	20	24	7	7	1283	351	2137			
Thorah	12902	3586	61	1	11	3	3	7	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	159	189	374			
Uxbridge	16609	5494	15	60	4	1	1	16	6	2	2	7	265	172	519							
Vaughan	38594	24901	117	222	1	23	22	3	62	46	7	11	37	17	1	6	1184	367	1912			
Whitechurch	29545	18516	38	218	5	2	50	3	95	36	5	6	15	11	3	3	946	116	1414			
Whitby	27972	33709	4	786	49	1	43	12	73	67	14	21	28	38	5	7	1578	425	2577			
York	29556	29235	94	457	23	25	126	76	160	146	10	12	39	6	8	1436	203	2037				
Grand Total ...	580495	376442	769	34169	153	103	11579	131	819	516	98	131	309	235	30	71	16626	6585	28643			

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, HOME DISTRICT,
Toronto, 28th September, 1849.

in the HOME DISTRICT, for the year 1849.

VALUATION.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.											
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horned cattle, from two to four years old, £1.	286	3										
Close carriages, four wheels, kept for pleasure, £100.	400											
Phaetons, or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure, £25.	507											
Carriages, gigs, or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure, £20.	589											
Wagons, kept for pleasure, £15.	356	1	25	1	3	24	2					
Dogs, more than one, over six months old.	96	1		4								
Distilleries.												
Tanneries.												
VALUATION.	£											
For general District purposes, at one Penny in the Pound, currency and five shillings added for each Dog and each Distillery.	37717	157	8	1	19	12	2					
For Lunatic Asylum, at one-eighth of a Penny in the Pound currency.	39228	138	9	0	17	5	6					
For Common Schools, the rate varying in each Township.	35924	149	13	0	18	15	2					
Special Assessments, to repay sums advanced by the Treasurer, for Repairs of Bridges, &c.	80882	386	16	0	42	2	9					
Special Assessments, for the erection of School-houses in several School Sections.	46736	201	4	8	24	4	6					
Other Special Assessments, for various purposes.	10952	45	12	8	5	14	4					
TOTAL ASSESSMENT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	8962	7	262	10	456	110	14	36	£1145727	4804	17	3
										596	8	3
										2554	15	6
										84	1	9
										718	7	0
										104	17	8
										8858	7	5

GEO. GURNETT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

No. 6.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment, Valuation of Property, and

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.												
	Number of acres in each separate lot or parcel of land.	Number of acres, uncultivated.	Number of acres, cultivated.													
				4s.	20s.	£20	4	30	8	35	5	40	10			
Ashfield	9487½	8498½	1049	1				1								
Biddulph	35957	33015	2942	5				2								
Blaushard	37183	32176	5007					13								1
Colborne	14574	11848	2726	2		1		5								
Downie	40858½	33026	7832½	12				13								
Ellice	21802½	17166½	4636½	3		1		7		1						2
Fullarton	27522½	24194½	3928	11				4								
Goderich Town				5	1	2	1	58	20	15						2
Goderich Township	37678	29278	8400	28		1		13		11						2
Hullett	9271	8258	1013	2		1										
Hibbert	10700	10062	638													
Hay	9027	8209	818					1		1						
Logan	9505	8549	956	7				1								
M'Killop	11699	9869	1830	5				4								1
M'Gillivray	25600	22609	2991	21				1								
North Easthope	36362½	26194	10168½	1				10								2
South Easthope	20721½	14148	6573½	5				21								
Stanley	29770½	25630½	4139½	6	2	1		4								
Stephen	8549½	7173½	1376½	3				3								
Tuckersmith	24778½	20225½	4548½	18				11								3
Urborne	11750	9888	1862	1		2	1	2								
Wawaush	8237	7477	760													
	441030½	367434½	73595½	136	3	12	2	174	22	39						5

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Goderich, 3rd December, 1849.

Amount of Rates to be collected in the HURON DISTRICT, for the year 1849.

	MILLS.			SHOPS.		CATTLE.					CARRIAGES.					
	Frame, brick or stone houses, of two stories, with not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places	Grist mills, wrought by water, with only one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw mills.	Store-houses.	Merchant shops.	Stud-horses, for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages or other carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Wagons, kept for pleasure.
	150	10	150	50	100	200	200	199	8	4	3	1	100	25	20	15
	1	4	1	1	1				6	92	151	93				
	1					4		1	82	113	275	79				
	1	1	2		2		8	1	69	436	669	272				2
					5			1	46	165	240	178				2
					1				118	458	578	298		1		
	11	1	1	1	3				88	259	341	185				
			1		2				41	321	341	191				
	54	44				1	1		69		91	5		2	8	1
	4	3	1	2	6				202	357	609	273		5		3
					2				17	85	106	71				
									12	91	121	51				
									19	61	98	52				
	1	2			1				7	103	108	63				
			1		1				50	132	187	133				
					1				77	203	323	257				
	16	3	1		2				292	427	563	327				
	10	5			2				161	257	409	275		1		
	1	1	1	1	2				98	260	401	252		1		
									32	105	132	107				
	3	1	2	2	1				113	300	414	331				
	3		1						45	128	182	153		2		
									4	108	96	57				
	106	65	12	7	33	12	40	13	1588	4461	6440	3698	3	17	1	9

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment, Valuation of Property, and Amount

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of Valuation of Property Assessed.			Amount of Valuation of Property, not Land.			Rate of Three-farthings per Acre, on all Lands liable to be taxed for the Administration of Justice, and Expenses connected with the Gaol, District and Township Officers' Salaries, Public Improvements, District Debts, and Contingencies. Bye-law, Chap. 22, District Council, passed February, 1849.			Rate of Three-farthings per Pound, on all Rateable or Personal Property, for the Administration of Justice, and Expenses connected with the Gaol, District and Township Officers' Salaries, Public Improvements, District Debts, and Contingencies. Bye-law, Chap. 22, District Council, passed February 1849.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Ashfield.....	4153	14	0	1417	0	0	29	13	5½	4	8	6½	
Biddulph.....	12816	5	0	3271	5	0	112	7	5½	10	4	5½	
Blanshard.....	19001	9	0	7559	5	0	116	4	4½	23	12	5½	
Colborne.....	8035	12	0	2940	0	0	45	10	11½	9	1	10½	
Downie.....	21175	19	0	6738	0	0	127	13	7½	21	1	1½	
Ellice.....	12608	1	0	4538	10	0	68	2	9½	14	3	7½	
Fullarton.....	12103	2	0	3936	5	0	86	0	3	12	6	0	
Goderich Town.....	10095	5	0	10095	5	0	31	10	11½	31	10	11½	
Goderich Township.....	22747	17	0	8492	5	0	117	15	0½	26	10	9	
Hullett.....	4397	12	0	1733	0	0	28	19	5½	5	7	0½	
Hibbert.....	3524	8	0	874	0	0	33	8	9½	2	14	7½	
Hay.....	3541	16	0	1082	0	0	28	4	2½	3	5	1½	
Logan.....	4275	16	0	1610	0	0	29	14	0½	5	0	7½	
M'Killop.....	5955	16	0	2152	0	0	36	11	2½	6	14	6	
M'Gillivray.....	10935	16	0	3423	0	0	80	0	0	10	13	11½	
North Easthope.....	23976	11	0	8569	0	0	113	12	9½	26	15	6½	
South Easthope.....	15821	2	0	6418	0	0	64	15	10½	20	1	1½	
Stanley.....	13936	18	0	4671	0	0	93	1	0	14	11	11½	
Stephen.....	4354	19	0	1544	0	0	26	14	5½	4	16	6	
Tuckersmith.....	14824	16	0	6231	0	0	77	8	5½	19	9	5½	
Usborne.....	6548	12	0	2709	0	0	36	14	5½	8	9	3½	
Wawanosh.....	3064	8	0	809	0	0	25	14	9½	2	10	6½	
	8	£237895	14	0	90813	0	0	1378	7	5½	283	10	0½

Certified to be truly compiled from the Assessment Lists filed of record in

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

of Rates to be collected in the HURON DISTRICT, &c.—(Continued.)

Rate of One Farthing per Acre in the District, subject to be taxed for Local Improvements in each Township, in accordance with the Bye-Law passed in February, 1848. Bye-law, Chap. XXII. District Council, passed February 1849.	Rate of One Farthing per Pound on all Rateable or Personal Property in the District, subject to be taxed for Local Improvements in each Township, in accordance with the Bye-law passed for that purpose, in February, 1848. Bye-law, Chap. XXII. District Council, passed February, 1849.			Rate of Three-eighths of a Penny per Pound on all rateable or Personal Property, liable to be taxed in the District, for the support of Common Schools. Bye-law, Chap. XXIII. District Council, passed February, 1849.			Local Rates 9 Victoria, Chap. XX. for the support of Indigent Persons. Bye-law Chap. XX. District Council, passed February, 1849.			Rate of One-eighth of a Penny per Pound, for Provincial Lunatic Asylum. 2nd Victoria, Chap. XI.			Total amount to be collected by the Collector, for the year 1849.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
9 17 9½	1	9	6½	14	16	6½	2	4	2½	2	3	4½	64	19	5½						
37 9 1½	3	8	1½	56	3	7½	5	2	10½	6	14	4	231	15	0						
38 14 9½	7	17	5½	58	2	0½	11	16	6½	9	18	7½	266	11	3½						
15 3 7½	3	0	7½	22	15	3½	4	11	1½	4	3	9½	104	7	3½						
42 11 2½	7	0	4½	63	16	9½	10	10	8	11	1	1½	283	14	11						
22 14 3½	4	14	6½	34	1	1½	7	0	9	6	11	8	158	0	0						
28 13 5	4	2	0	43	0	1½	6	3	4	15	13	9½	202	10	1½						
39 5 0½	10	10	3½	15	15	11½	5	5	3½	5	5	3½	63	7	6						
9 13 1½	8	16	11	58	17	4½	11	17	1½	11	17	1½	276	12	6						
11 2 11½	1	15	8½	14	9	9	2	13	8	2	6	0½	65	4	9½						
9 8 0	1	1	8½	14	2	0½	1	12	8	1	16	8½	68	3	2						
9 18 0½	1	13	6½	14	17	0½	2	10	3½	2	14	7	65	18	1½						
12 3 8½	2	4	10	18	5	8	3	7	5	3	2	0½	82	9	4½						
26 13 4	3	11	3½	40	0	0	5	7	2½	5	13	11	171	19	8½						
37 17 7½	8	18	6½	56	16	4	13	7	11½	12	10	2½	269	19	0						
21 11 10½	6	13	8½	32	7	9½	10	0	9½	8	4	10½	163	16	1½						
31 0 4	4	17	3½	46	10	5½	7	5	11	7	5	2½	204	12	2						
8 18 1½	1	12	2	13	7	2½	2	8	3½	2	5	4½	60	2	1½						
25 16 12½	6	9	9½	38	14	2½	9	14	10½	7	14	6½	185	12	5½						
12 4 9½	2	16	5½	18	7	2½	4	4	9½	3	8	2½	86	5	2½						
8 11 7½	0	16	10½	12	17	5½	1	5	3½	1	11	11½	53	8	7½						
£459	9	1½		94	10	1½	789	2	4½	141	17	4½	15	13	9½	124	2	5	3188	13	10½

this Office, and the Collectors' Rolls of the Huron District, for the year 1849.

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.

No. 7.—AGGREGATE Account of Rateable Property in

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Town Lots in Johnstown.	HOUSES.										MILLS.			CAT-			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.		Squared or hewed timber, on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw mills.	Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses, for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.
Edwardsburgh	37288½	9282¼	24	60	71	36	4	6	3	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	612	150	
Augusta	45625½	17827½	5	121	92	171	14	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	870	226	
South Gower	11049	4845	3	20	2	17	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	170	29	
Elizabethtown	49751	24695½	25	216	11	110	13	37	32	4	3	10	5	5	5	7	1255	212		
Bastard	31447½	12036¾	11	147	10	15	7	2	1	3	3	9	9	9	9	3	611	329		
Leeds and Lansdown, Front	31301½	7418½	62	127	7	13	10	12	2	6	3	8	8	1	1	1	429	142		
Escott	12922	3260	19	37	3	8	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	188	94		
Elmsley	11177	4028	4	9	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	154	133		
South Crosby	14594½	4512½	2	41	1	2	10	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	208	99		
Wolford	21787½	8891½	13	61	29	1	16	5	1	2	1	6	2	2	2	2	428	164		
North Crosby	10321	4034½	3	47	5	2	6	1	2	1	4	7	1	1	1	1	140	162		
Leeds and Lansdown, Rear	17477	5747	10	70	1	6	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	298	100		
Yonge	39051½	13969¼	16	119½	6	44	1	20	7	6	9	12	6	2	2	2	706	160		
Oxford	35582½	12669½	4	145	4	22	5	19	4	6	5	6	13	2	2	2	536	256		
Kitley	29400	14232½	6	67½	33	14	3	7	1	1	4	5	5	4	4	4	648	255		
Burgess	5086	502	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	37		
	397796½	147453¾	24	248	2	1300	83	4	3	430	39	154½	79	32	39	66	78	222	7271	2548

the DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN, for the year 1849.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Town Lots in Johnstown.	HOUSES.										MILLS.			CAT-		Amount of Valuation of Property Assessed.	For Common District purposes, One Penny in the Pound.	For Lunatic Asylum, One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound.	For Common Schools, One Penny in the Pound.	Distilleries, Five Shillings each.	For the Erection and Repair of School-houses.	For building Lock-up House, in Gananoque.
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.		Squared or hewed timber, on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw mills.	Merchant shops.	Store-houses.								Stone horses, for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.
Edwardsburgh	37288½	9282¼	24	60	71	36	4	6	3	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	612	150						
Augusta	45625½	17827½	5	121	92	171	14	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	870	226						
South Gower	11049	4845	3	20	2	17	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	170	29						
Elizabethtown	49751	24695½	25	216	11	110	13	37	32	4	3	10	5	5	5	7	1255	212							
Bastard	31447½	12036¾	11	147	10	15	7	2	1	3	3	9	9	9	9	3	611	329							
Leeds and Lansdown, Front	31301½	7418½	62	127	7	13	10	12	2	6	3	8	8	1	1	1	429	142							
Escott	12922	3260	19	37	3	8	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	188	94							
Elmsley	11177	4028	4	9	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	154	133							
South Crosby	14594½	4512½	2	41	1	2	10	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	208	99							
Wolford	21787½	8891½	13	61	29	1	16	5	1	2	1	6	2	2	2	2	428	164							
North Crosby	10321	4034½	3	47	5	2	6	1	2	1	4	7	1	1	1	1	140	162							
Leeds and Lansdown, Rear	17477	5747	10	70	1	6	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	298	100							
Yonge	39051½	13969¼	16	119½	6	44	1	20	7	6	9	12	6	2	2	2	706	160							
Oxford	35582½	12669½	4	145	4	22	5	19	4	6	5	6	13	2	2	2	536	256							
Kitley	29400	14232½	6	67½	33	14	3	7	1	1	4	5	5	4	4	4	648	255							
Burgess	5086	502	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	37							
	397796½	147453¾	24	248	2	1300	83	4	3	430	39	154½	79	32	39	66	78	222	7271	2548					

JAMES JESSUP,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Johnstown.

No. 8.—AN AGGREGATE Account of all the Rateable Property

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of persons assessed.	Town lots.	Acres of land, at 1/4d. per acre.	HOUSES.									MILLS.			CAT-		
				Logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Logs, two stories.	Brick or stone, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick, or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist mills, wrought by water, one pair of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw mills.	Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.	Stallions.	Horses.
81 Alnwick	8559	2	5								1	1				42		
148 South Monaghan	16373	29	33			3		2	1				3		1	274		
350 Seymour	37179	16	37	12	1	1		5	3	2	1	5	4		1	239		
330 Percy	30462	15	62 1/2	5		1		8	5	2	1	6	4			257		
724 Cramahe	55847	24	310	34		7	2	37	38	5	4	23	6		7	789		
913 Clarke	56791	6	263	26		4	1	22	29	6	6	15	11		3	912		
1000 Darlington	62928		255	24		23	2	32	17	8	8	18	14		5	1136		
835 Murray	64547	47	3	275	5		3	4	23	6	2	21	9	3	1	784		
600 Cavan	58643	3	122			13		23		5	1	8	9		5	776		
710 Hamilton	53423	6	259	28		17	2	35	36	6	6	15	1		3	901		
738 Haldimand	58638	15	290	31		6	2	24	33	4	3	14	4	2	4	822		
442 Hope	37674	5	205			5	1	24	7	4	5	15	1		1	723		
198 Port Hope	195		130		7	6	1	54	20	1	4		12			78		
272 Cartwright	28884		8										2	1	2	136		
365 Manvers	30868	1				1							2			181		
7706	195	594807	169	3	2254	145	9	89	15	288	193	45	41	145	80	5	33	8046

I certify the above to be a true and correct return as

in the DISTRICT of NEWCASTLE, for the year 1849.

Oxen.	Milch cows.	Young Cattle.	CARRIAGES.		Distilleries.	Dogs.	Rateable Chattel Property, at One Penny in the Pound.		District Rate.	Common School Rates.	Lunatic Asylum Rate.	Building of School Houses, &c.		Total Rates.	
			Open, four wheels.	Curricles, gigs, &c., two wheels.			Pleasure wagons.	£				s. d.	£	s. d.	
108	159	77		1			1849	0 0	25 10 11	10 12 2	3 2 10			39 5 11	
408	378	205	1	4		3	6726	0 0	62 19 0	31 2 2 1/2	7 13 1 1/2	38 12 6	140 6 10		
435	660	379		1		14	9982	0 0	122 3 1	50 0 0	14 7 3 1/2		187 0 4 1/2		
304	550	265	6			2 5	10172	10 0	106 17 8 1/2	48 6 2	13 0 0 1/2	26 0 1	194 4 0		
426	1360	355	18	73		2	34094	10 0	257 19 1	118 5 4 1/2	31 12 2	69 8 8	477 5 3 1/2		
634	1802	661	58	6		2 17	34065	0 0	265 7 8 1/2	160 14 0 1/2	31 18 2 1/2	200 6 10	658 6 9 1/2		
579	2078	840	2	3	52	1 9	38146	0 0	296 0 0 1/2	206 13 9	35 16 3 1/2	146 6 9	684 16 10		
534	1673	424	42	10		1 3	30134	0 0	261 11 4 1/2	140 8 4	31 17 2		433 16 10 1/2		
290	1281	295				1	22224	0 0	210 4 8 1/2	138 7 9 1/2	25 14 3	47 4 4	421 11 1		
410	1539	443	16	1	55	1 20	31337	0 0	251 16 10	111 4 7 1/2	29 9 3 1/2		389 19 11 1/2		
558	1433	465	53	5	9	1 40	31914	0 0	270 11 2	104 17 5	31 6 3		406 14 10		
330	1253	391		62		6	24150	0 0	180 13 10 1/2	124 16 8	21 19 5 1/2		327 10 0		
	119		1	19			13044	0 0	54 7 0		5 18 8		60 5 8		
256	357	93					4254	0 0	78 14 9	55 1 11	9 12 7		143 9 3		
307	522	112					4717	0 0	83 15 0	41 17 9	10 5 4 1/2	25 0 2	160 18 3 1/2		
5275	15156	4993	196	10	292	9 128	£286799	0 0	2527 0 2	1341 13 6	303 19 0	552 19 4	4725 12 0		

taken from the several Assessment Rolls of the District.

MORGAN JELLETT,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and District Clerk.

No. 9.—PROVINCE of CANADA.—AGGREGATE Assessment

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.			HOUSES.										MILLS.				
	Dogs, over and above one for each farmer and inhabitant householder.			Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber, on two sides, one story, with not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or flatted timber, on two sides, two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, one pair stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw mills.
	5s.	4s.	£1																20	4	35	5	30	8	40	10	60	10	150	50	100
Township of Caistor	4	15142½	5158½	9	48	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	
do Clinton	2	11869½	13768	14	226	24	2	1	17	4	32	10	1	1	1	11		
do Gainsboro'	2	20491½	10989½	4	133	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	8		
do Grantham	3	8173½	12623	11	1	266	19	1	18	3	27	14	3	2	2	2		
Town of St. Catharines	2	21	224½	4	408	24	1	1	41	7	63	41	5	19	1	6		
Township of Grimsby	2	18435	12596½	3	248	28	1	1	8	1	23	1	3	2	6	6		
do Louth	8	9043½	8572½	16	136	3	1	1	24	2	32	14	1	3	10	10		
do Niagara	20	8891½	11839	10	4	188	60	1	15	7	34	54	3	1	2	2		
Town of Niagara	3	223	988	5	275	48	1	1	5	4	111	125	3	2	10	10		
Township of Bertie	3	18990½	15395½	119	4	154	8	8	7	2	24	15	3	2	10	10		
do Crowland	1	9776½	7434½	11	123	1	1	1	6	2	6	2	1	1	2	2		
do Humberstone	7	15182½	8060½	78	81	1	11	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	3	3		
do Pelham	1	15088½	12477	12	1	193	7	1	14	2	19	9	3	2	9	9		
do Stamford	16	9754	12470	5	366	51	1	1	34	6	82	93	3	1	1	6		
do Thorold	3	9682	13458½	3	357	40	1	1	25	13	49	39	9	13	6	6		
do Wainfleet	1	18374	8030	51	2	77	4	1	5	1	15	10	1	1	4	4		
do Willoughby	1	9001	7709½	42	2	83	14	4	6	3	22	20	1	1	1	1		
do Canboro'	1	13751½	4808½	11	55	9	1	1	1	1	7	5	1	1	5	5		
do Cayuga	8	19294	7301½	36	1	45	1	1	2	1	8	5	1	1	2	2		
do Dunn	2	7648½	2599½	14	34	12	2	1	3	1	19	12	1	1	2	2		
do Moulton	3	8123	2499	6	67	7	1	1	5	1	13	12	3	2	4	4		
do Sherbrooke	1	2727	1718½	13	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	86	249683½	180672½	477	15	3574	366	33	2	242	56	609	483	43	49	91		

October 27, 1849.

Roll for the NIAGARA DISTRICT, for the year 1849.

Amount of Tax at the Rate of One Penny and One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound, for District purposes; under Bye-law Chap. 218.	Amount of Lunatic Asylum, One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound.	Amount of Assessment.	Roll for the NIAGARA DISTRICT, for the year 1849.																		
			Distilleries or stills.	Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses, for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses, of three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open carriages, kept for pleasure only, with four wheels.	Carriages, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Wagons, kept for pleasure.							
															5s. each.	£200	200	199	8	4	3	1	100	25	20	15
£	s.	d.	1	1	3	269	179	495	153	1	2	12	16364	16	0	75	9	1	8	8	2
£	s.	d.	1	5	3	657	153	1252	143	47	56	41740	11	0	195	11	11	21	16	7	7
£	s.	d.	3	3	3	523	231	940	247	1	19	30369	12	2	144	12	3	16	3	7	7
£	s.	d.	7	2	2	624	120	888	128	1	76	38365	12	2	179	14	1	20	0	2½	4
£	s.	d.	2	1	1	206	4	168	4	11	64	38311	11	6	179	11	11	20	3	4	4
£	s.	d.	7	1	3	601	149	1013	244	2	55	39311	5	0	186	16	7½	20	16	9½	9½
£	s.	d.	2	1	1	456	126	718	88	4	69	27374	16	6	130	13	7	14	12	11	11
£	s.	d.	6	1	1	631	102	838	148	16	32	35081	8	4	164	10	4	18	7	2½	2½
£	s.	d.	16	5	1	173	214	4	4	9	24	26113	14	0	122	6	8	13	13	2½	2½
£	s.	d.	11	3	3	705	70	1190	299	51	51	43852	8	8	204	4	3	22	12	0½	0½
£	s.	d.	4	3	3	355	65	521	166	38	38	21118	16	6	99	1	0½	11	1	8½	8½
£	s.	d.	8	2	2	470	102	775	244	2	41	26608	15	10	124	13	10½	13	19	4½	4½
£	s.	d.	4	3	3	619	118	875	184	3	42	36153	10	0	169	8	4½	18	19	3½	3½
£	s.	d.	13	1	2	653	49	864	136	11	84	50341	16	0	236	3	11½	26	8	6½	6½
£	s.	d.	23	2	2	710	58	961	150	1	112	51922	11	11	243	6	0½	27	2	7	7
£	s.	d.	1	1	1	392	173	685	244	1	9	28893	16	0	112	0	6½	12	11	1½	1½
£	s.	d.	3	1	1	346	32	562	121	1	6	21632	16	8	101	9	8½	11	7	4½	4½
£	s.	d.	2	1	1	212	99	363	110	15	22	15014	15	0	70	7	3	7	17	1½	1½
£	s.	d.	3	2	1	284	245	615	182	11	11	21027	6	0	98	11	1	11	0	3½	3½
£	s.	d.	2	1	1	113	84	229	76	4	1	9972	9	0	46	13	7½	5	4	7	7
£	s.	d.	3	7	7	153	97	321	76	2	2	13354	17	0	62	11	7	7	0	4	4
£	s.	d.	1	1	1	90	28	114	35	1	1	4537	13	0	21	5	4½	2	7	4½	4½
£	s.	d.	6	181	27	28	9242	2284	14601	3170	17	197	£633964	10	1	2969	3	2	331	13	9

AGGREGATE Assessment Roll for the NIAGARA DISTRICT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	School Money, under Bye-law, Chap. 224. Promulgated 1849.			Tax on Wild Lands, under Bye-law, Chap. 9, Promulgated September 1844.			For Support of Indigent and Infirm Per- sons, under Bye-laws, Chap. 204 and 212.			For erecting Town Hall and procuring Furniture for same, under Bye-laws, Chap. 182 and 222.			Tax on Dogs, Five shillings each.			Distil- leries or Stills, Five shillings each.			Total Amount to be Collected.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Township of Caistor	41	17	1½	15	13	3½	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	142	7	10	.....	.....	.....
do Clinton	133	3	7	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0	0	5	0	363	17	3½	.....	.....	.....
do Gainsboro'	95	14	9½	21	7	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	8	6½	.....	.....	.....
do Grantham	183	3	1½	8	8	5½	21	17	6	.....	.....	.....	0	15	0	413	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Town of St. Catharines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	15	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	221	12	9	.....	.....	.....
Township of Grimsby	124	11	9	19	6	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0	352	1	2½	.....	.....	.....
do Louth	87	1	10	9	8	11½	21	3	10	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	265	1	1½	.....	.....	.....
do Niagara	107	4	1	9	5	11	56	7	1½	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	360	14	8	.....	.....	.....
Town of Niagara .....	.....	.....	.....	0	4	8½	42	5	0½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	9	7½	.....	.....	.....
Township of Bertie	126	6	11	20	16	9½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15	0	374	8	0½	.....	.....	.....
do Crowland	87	19	5½	10	6	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0	208	11	2	.....	.....	.....
do Humberstone	96	17	8½	14	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	0	251	15	9½	.....	.....	.....
do Pelham	131	15	8½	15	14	3	.....	.....	.....	{ 112	17	11½ }	.....	.....	.....	477	0	11½	.....	.....	.....
do Stamford	144	7	3	10	5	9	52	7	4½	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0	474	1	9½	.....	.....	.....
do Thorold	259	14	6	9	19	8½	24	1	9	.....	.....	.....	0	15	0	564	9	7	.....	.....	.....
do Wainfleet	68	8	3	19	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0	212	3	1	.....	.....	.....
do Willoughby	79	11	5½	9	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0	202	2	11½	.....	.....	.....
do Canboro'	32	16	5	28	15	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0	140	1	2	.....	.....	.....
do Cayuga	75	19	1	33	11	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	221	1	10	.....	.....	.....
do Dunn	29	1	4	15	18	4	15	11	11½	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0	113	0	7½	.....	.....	.....
do Moulton	40	17	0½	17	0	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15	0	128	1	7	.....	.....	.....
do Sherbrooke	21	5	4½	5	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0	50	17	2½	.....	.....	.....
£1967	16	9½	307	15	3	255	10	2½	141	3	3½	21	10	0	1	10	0	5993	11	6

AGGREGATE Assessment Roll for the NIAGARA DISTRICT, &c.—(Continued.)

In addition to the foregoing I have issued the following Supplementary Rolls for the amounts placed opposite the respective School Sections, for special School purposes; under Bye-law Chap. 205 and 213, promulgated in January, 1849, and May, 1849.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Section No.		2, Union—Crowland.....				7	4	0½
do	do	5, Willoughby				14	4	2
do	do	3, Caistor				22	2	10
do	do	6, Union—Thorold				9	15	8
do	do	3, Willoughby				4	1	0
do	do	2, Gainsboro'.....				42	6	5
do	do	1, Bertie.....				39	14	5
do	do	3, Grimsby				22	13	3
do	do	2, Pelham				28	16	8
do	do	3, Humberstone				12	14	10
do	do	6, Crowland				8	6	10
do	do	3, Union—Pelham				13	10	7
do	do	2, do —Gainsboro'				12	1	8
do	do	1, Canboro'				23	17	11
do	do	7, Niagara				9	13	10
do	do	4, do				49	4	1
do	do	4, Clinton				12	3	10
do	do	3, Thorold				31	15	9
do	do	8, Gainsboro'.....				60	13	11
do	do	9, Pelham				36	15	1
do	do	6, Gainsboro'.....				27	8	0
do	do	1, Bertie.....				26	14	0
do	do	1, Union—Caistor. { Caistor	11	10	7			
		{ Gainsboro'.....	6	9	8			
		{ Wainfleet	3	3	5			
						21	3	8
do	do	1, do —Thorold	62	17	1½			
do	do	1, do —Stamford.....	49	11	3½			
						112	8	5
do	do	7, Thorold.....				29	6	2
do	do	1, Union—Thorold	12	10	4			
do	do	1, do —Stamford.....	9	18	3½			
						22	8	7½
do	do	7, Thorold.....				64	18	6
do	do	8, Niagara				44	7	11
do	do	6, Stamford				37	16	9
do	do	3, do				35	10	10
do	do	4, do				43	19	1
do	do	5, do				23	12	7
do	do	10, Niagara				6	3	7
do	do	3, Humberstone				21	10	6
do	do	5, Willoughby				35	7	0
						£1009	12	5

Certified.

JOSEPH A. WOODRUFF,

Clerk of the Peace, Niagara District.

Appendix (P.)
14th June.

No. 10.—AGGREGATE Account of Rateable Property and

Appendix (P.)
14th June.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			Shops.	Store-houses.	Stone houses.	
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Hewn.			Framed.			Brick or Stone.				Grist mills, one pair stones.	Additional pair stones.	Saw mills.				
			One story.	Fire-places.	Two stories.	One story.	Fire-places.	Two stories.	One story.	Fire-places.	Two stories.								
												£							s.	d.
20s.	4s.	£20	4	30	8	35	5	60	10	40	10	60	10	150	50	100	200	200	199
COUNTY OF PRESCOTT—																			
East Hawkesbury.....	6346	24769	99			9			7		3	2		3	1	7	1		1
West Hawkesbury	8246	16359	107			84	23	2	2	15	6	10	18	2	6	9	18		3
Longueil *	4529½	13783½	43			88	18	5	7	15	10	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	
Caledonia	1766½	7566½	49	1	1	8		2		5				1	2	4	1		2
Alfred.....	751	6773	27													1			1
North Plantagenet † ..	2151½	11127	57			8	2	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	2	
South Plantagenet ...	1063	5337	29																
County of Prescott...	24853½	85715	411	1	1	197	43	10	10	43	16	16	24	8	11	23	23	4	7
COUNTY OF RUSSELL—																			
Clarence †	861	4072	17	1					1										
Cambridge.....	242	1040														1			
Cumberland	2622½	13764	35		1	2			1							1	2		
Russell	846	4916			1		3							2	3	4	1		
County of Russell...	4571½	23792	52	1	2	2	3		1		1			2	3	6	3		
Total of District ...	29425	109507	463	2	3	2	200	43	11	10	44	16	16	10	14	29	26	4	7
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.—* Longueil, for site of a Road.....																	£	s.	d.
† North Plantagenet, for site of a Road.....																	10	2	3½
Carried forward.....																	12	11	1½
																	£22	13	5

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
L'Original, 1st November, 1849.

Appendix (P.)
14th June.

Assessments in the OTTAWA DISTRICT, for the year 1849.

Appendix (P.)
14th June.

Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Horned cattle.	CARRIAGES FOR PLEASURE.				Distilleries.—Assumed valuation £96, to produce a tax of five shillings.	Number of rateable inhabitants.	(No. 1.)—Valuation of Rateable Property.	(No. 2.)—Sum of Acres of Land added to valuation of other Property.	Tax for District purposes, at five-eighths of a Penny on sums in column No. 2.	Assessment for Common Schools, at four-eighths of a Penny on sums in column No. 2.	Assessment for Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at one-eighth of a Penny on amounts in column No. 1.	Total Amounts to be Collected.				
				Close carriages, four wheels.	Open carriages, four wheels.	Glgs, carriages, &c., two wheels.	Wagons.												
£8	4	3	1	100	25	20	15	96		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
465	39	874	159	1	2		3		373	22525	16	0	42341	110	5	9½	88	4	2½
445	59	854	216	1	5	7	45	1	365	31675	16	0	44763	116	11	4½	93	5	1½
256	6	448	142		4	14	36		208	18124	4	0	29151	75	18	3½	60	14	7½
156	4	229	44	2	2	2	4		128	8486	16	0	14540	37	17	3½	30	5	10
65	6	112	4						73	3888	12	0	9307	24	4	8½	19	7	9½
152	24	276	45						156	9001	18	0	17903½	46	12	5½	37	5	11½
97	4	182	78				1		102	4141	8	0	8411	21	18	0½	17	10	5½
1636	136	2975	688	4	13	23	89	1	1405	£97844	10	0	166416½	433	7	6½	346	14	0½
45	35	103	53						47	2921	8	0	6179	16	1	9½	12	17	5½
15	3	23	5						15	756	0	0	1588	4	2	8½	3	6	2
137	110	336	97						161	9322	6	0	20333½	52	19	0½	42	7	2½
45	35	98	17				5		65	3900	4	0	7833	20	7	11½	16	6	4½
242	183	560	172				5		288	£16899	18	0	35933½	93	11	6½	74	17	2½
1878	319	3535	800	4	13	23	94	1	1693	£114744	8	0	202350	£526	19	1½	421	11	3½
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.—† Clarence, for repairing and furnishing School-house															£	s.	d.		
Brought forward.....															22	13	5		
															4	6	6		
															£26	19	11		

DONALD M'DONALD, (F.)
Clerk of the Peace for Ottawa District.

No. 11.—RETURN of the Assessed Value of the COUNTY of OXFORD, for

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.											MILLS.										
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or hewed timber, on two sides, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed houses, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick, or stone houses, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Grist Mills, wrought by water, with only one run of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw mills.	Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers.	Distilleries.	Merchant shops.	Stud horses, for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses, three years old, and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	
Blandford and Woodstock	11979½	3519½					112	21	24	29	8	5			1		10		188	200	426	159		
Oakland	3323	6172½	1	1			77	8	9	6	6	2	1	1	3		2	2	200	53	273	79		
North Oxford	8528	3120½		1	3		34	7	4	2					1			1	127	114	329	156		
East Oxford	18986½	9715½	1				107	9	36	25	9		2	2	4	1	1	8	4	379	315	822	390	
East Zorra	30817	9524½					43	1	9	2	4				3	11		2	388	458	887	532		
Dereham	32629½	8816	6				62	8	4	4	7	2	1	1	8		3		381	365	940	494		
Burford	27683	18871½	13				260	9	27	28	3	2	2	2	10		6	4	664	388	1225	396		
West Zorra	35084	7788½					66		7	3	20		3	2	3		1	3		376	403	948	562	
Nissouri	37178½	10319½	3				25		1	2	3		3		6		3	1	374	395	921	655		
West Oxford	13339½	7815½	7				191	26	36	39	13	13	4	6	8		2	13	1	436	154	792	287	
Blenheim	32874	19741½	16		7		146	4	11	6	1		1	2	16	20		5		619	635	1367	468	
Norwich	34211½	19327	21				263	24	16	3	11	2	3	3	16		2	14	5	1010	455	1951	742	
	286597½	125741½	68	1	8	3	1386	117	184	149	85	26	20	19	79	32	6	67	20	5142	3935	10881	4920	

OFFICE OF THE PEACE, COUNTY OF OXFORD,
27th February, 1850.

the year 1849; together with the Amount of Taxes raised therein during that year.

Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure. Curricles, gigs, and other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure. Phaetons, or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure. Wagons, kept for pleasure. Dogs.	Total Assessed Value of each Township in the District of Brock, for the year 1849.			Rate of one-eighth of a Penny in the Pound, for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum.			Rate of One Penny per Acre, on all Lands in the District, for the general purposes of the District, made by law of the District Council.			Rate of One Penny halfpenny in the Pound, on all rateable property, other than Lands, for the general purposes of the District, under Bye-law of the District Council.			Rate of Five-eighths of a Penny in the Pound, under Bye-law of Council, for maintenance of Common Schools in the District, for 1849.			Rate on Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers.		Rate on Dogs, by Bye-law of the Municipal Council.		Rate on Stills.		Rate for Indigent Sick and Infirm, under Bye-law of District Council.			Total Amount of Money to be Collected for the Service of the year 1849.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
... 1 12 ... 32	19201	9	6	10	0	11½	68	16	...	76	16	4½	50	...	4½	...	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	213	13	8		
... 10 9 1	14848	17	...	7	14	8	39	11	3½	50	1	6	38	13	7	...	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	136	6	0½		
... 3 ...	9863	8	...	4	18	9½	48	11	6	28	6	...	24	8	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	5	2		
1 1 14 3 6	30951	2	10	16	3	11½	119	11	8½	108	19	10½	80	14	7½	0	10	1	10	0	5	...	...	...	327	15	1½	
... 11 1 3	27034	16	...	14	3	1½	168	1	9½	70	18	4½	70	15	0½	5	10	0	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	3	3½
... 3 ... 4	27748	17	...	14	10	10½	172	18	9½	77	7	10½	72	7	9½	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	0	3½
... 19 17 14	50914	1	8	26	17	0½	193	19	6	165	13	3	132	9	0½	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	0	0½
... 4 ... 3	27934	4	6	14	12	3½	178	9	8½	82	2	...	72	19	0½	...	0	15	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	249	3	0½
... 1	28709	9	...	15	0	9½	197	18	1½	68	11	9	74	19	2	...	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	14	10½
... 30 21 16	33109	3	10	17	6	10	88	3	2½	142	...	9	86	10	9½	...	4	0	0	10	388	11	6½
... 1 6 27 3	40222	1	...	25	4	10½	219	4	7½	136	16	3	125	19	1	10	0	0	15	517	19	9½
... 1 26 ...	60269	4	9½	31	12	4½	223	1	6½	213	2	6	156	16	0½	0	10	625	2	5½
1 3 113 104 83	£378306	15	1½	198	6	5½	1718	2	8½	1220	16	6	986	13	4½	16	0	20	15	1	10	13	11	3	4175	15	4½		

W. LAPENOTIERE,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Oxford.

No. 12.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Town Lots in Picton.	HOUSES.						MILLS.			Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.	
	Number of acres, uncultivated.	Number of acres, cultivated.		Squared or hewn timber, one story.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.			Saw mills.
Hallowell ... { Township	17068	20051	.....	2	255½	46	8	4	32	29	4	5	9	3	.....
{ Town of Picton.	794	951	195½	1	120½	3	13½	3	54½	60	.....	.....	1	14	1
Sophiasburgh	25121	19895	.....	6	260	44	12	7	39	36	4	3	10	5	3
Ameliasburgh	24253	17366	.....	19	197	10	20	3	4	5	2	3	4	4	2
Hillier	13181	19186½	.....	5	294	54	5	1	14	16	4	4	9	5	2
Athol	11430	10315	2	7	112	10	1	.....	4	2	1	1	4	.....	.....
Marysburgh.....	25450	15094	.....	9	173	2	11	.....	10	2	5	3	9	4	2
Total.....	117297	102798½	197½	49	1412	169	70½	18	157½	150	20	19	46	35	10
Corporation tax in Picton	160	309	195½	1	120½	3	13½	3	54½	60	.....	.....	1	14	1

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Picton, 17th October, 1849.

in the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT, for the year 1849.

	Stone horses, for covering mares, for hire.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, two to four years old.	CARRIAGES.		VALUATION.	Rate per £ for District or Town purposes.	Rate per £ for Common Schools.	Amount of Rate for Administration of Justice and other local purposes.	Amount of Rate for Common Schools.	Amount of Rate for Lunatic Asylum.	Total Amount of the several Rates authorized to be collected.									
						Phaetons or other open carriages, four wheels.	Curricles, gigs, &c., two wheels.								£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1	864	100	1345	189	51	.....	113	52313	0	0	163	8	11	138	4	2	27	7	3½	329	0	4½
...	104	2	169	11	4	.....	37	19821	0	0	20	14	8½	.....	.....	10	7	7½	31	2	4	
...	895	182	1273	358	10	.....	141	55389	0	0	173	1	4	144	4	5½	28	19	2	346	4	11½
1	819	265	1305	378	4	.....	90	46266	0	0	144	11	2	144	11	2	24	4	3½	313	6	7½
3	774	89	1062	215	51	1	111	50294	0	0	157	2	0½	157	2	0½	26	6	8½	340	10	9½	
1	419	111	665	222	30	.....	31	25088	0	0	78	7	10½	78	7	10½	13	2	5	169	18	2
3	765	292	1346	482	21	.....	62	44062	0	0	137	13	2½	137	13	2½	23	0	7	298	7	0
9	4640	981	7165	1855	171	1	585	£293233	0	0	874	19	3	800	2	11	153	8	1	1828	10	3	
...	104	2	169	11	4	37	£19047	0	0	11½	1	119	0	8	79	7	3	198	7	11

PATRICK LOW,
Clerk of the Peace, Prince Edward District.

No. 13.—AGGREGATE Return of Assessment of the DISTRICT of

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.									MILLS.			Merchant shops.	Store-houses.
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	20	4	35	5	30	40	10	60	10	150	50	100		
West Gwillimbury	24740	17822	6	40	1	1	60	2	27	19	1	9	11	1		
Tecumseth	26345	17195	10	31	39	9	1	8	2	7	2	8	3	1		
Oro	24626	6820	19	8	6	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	1		
Innisfil	21530	8341	5	19	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	2		
Nottawasaga	20420	2465	9	21	7	1	2	7	4	1	1	3	5	1		
Orillia	7000	1329	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2		
Essa	15220	5574	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2		
Vespra	9520	2301	6	44	27	7	23	42	1	1	1	3	7	2		
Mono	33745	5153	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1		
Adjala	20400	3499	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		
Medonte and Matchedash	15055	3194	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		
St. Vincent	22550	3298	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1		
Euphrasia	7375	440	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Flos	5745	1081	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tay	3180	517	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tossorontio	5605	842	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sunnidale	1975	388	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mulmer	10180	1027	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tiny	5750	1078	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1		
Collingwood	7495	286	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Osprey } Artemesia } Not incorporated.																
	288450	82650	94	33	186	27	8	109	18	74	76	16	5	46	47	5

The above is a true and correct Return from the several Assessment

SIMCOE, for the year 1849; pursuant to Statute 59 Geo. III. Chap. 7.

	CATTLE.							VALUATION.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.											
	Stone horses, for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Phantons, or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs, or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.		Wagons, kept for pleasure.	For general District purposes, at One Penny per Acre, and Two-pence in the Pound currency upon property other than Lands.	For Lunatic Asylum, at One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound currency.			For District Purposes and Lunatic Asylum.			For Common Schools.			
£199	8	4	3	1	25	20	15		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3	722	179	1154	351	3	16	20512	43282	349	5	4	22	10	10 1/2	371	16	2 1/2	139	0	11
2	648	245	1100	455	1	20	15136	37600	308	2	6	19	11	8	326	14	2 1/2	112	7	5
1	219	325	600	354			7215	18959	193	0	4	9	17	5 1/2	202	17	9	65	4	5
	225	306	569	291		3	7012	19659	183	16	8	10	4	9 1/2	194	1	5	60	16	5
1	94	213	317	92			4046	10595	129	19	7	5	10	4 1/2	135	9	11	38	3	8
	61	62	134	51	1	1	4449	7178	72	4	9	3	14	9 1/2	75	19	6	18	8	1
	158	188	357	239			4671	13289	126	1	10	6	18	5 1/2	133	0	3	27	13	8 1/2
1	135	100	235	86		1	9395	13600	128	3	2	7	1	8	135	4	10	34	11	7
	179	275	569	205			5569	17471	110	1	11	9	1	11 1/2	219	3	10 1/2	72	15	11
1	91	73	284	33			2579	10158	121	16	9	5	5	9 1/2	127	2	6	69	11	5 1/2
	81	184	299	170			3266	9471	104	4	5	4	18	7 1/2	109	3	0	34	8	0
1	92	202	327	207			4496	12304	146	1	0	6	8	2 1/2	152	9	2	12	10	2
	7	65	75	54			595	2510	37	17	5	1	6	1 1/2	39	3	6 1/2	8	12	1
	32	68	103	50			977	3207	36	17	9	1	13	4 1/2	38	11	1	12	8	1
	26	34	83	29		4	997	2150	23	17	0	1	2	4 1/2	24	19	4	11	3	11 1/2
	21	49	92	31			861	2824	34	6	1	1	9	5	35	15	6	10	12	2
	12	42	54	43			499	1282	14	3	2	0	13	4 1/2	14	16	6 1/2	9	16	0
	1	31	97	168	76		1415	4478	58	19	5	2	6	7 1/2	61	6	0	16	6	6
	42	75	98	48			2461	4689	49	8	11	2	8	10 1/2	51	17	9	15	8	11
	6	51	59	29			458	2243	36	11	6	1	3	4 1/2	37	14	10 1/2	8	7	8
11	2882	2833	6677	2894	5	1	£96600	236949	2364	19	6	123	8	2	2488	7	8	772	10	1 1/2

Rolls of the District of Simcoe, for the year 1849.

WILLIAM B. M'VITY,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Simcoe.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

No. 14.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the Rateable Property in the several

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.							MILLS.			Merchant shops.	Stud horses.			
	Number of acres, uncultivated.	Number of acres, cultivated.	Hewed log houses.	Framed, under two stories.		Additional fire-places.	Hewed log houses, two stories.		Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, under two stories.	Frame, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.			Grist mills, one run of stones.	Additional run of stone.	Saw mills.
				4s.	20s.		£20	35										5	30	2	40	60	10	150	50	100	200	199
Guelph.....	21838	15386	5	179	10	2	5	32	161	90	2	5	2	15	2		
Waterloo.....	47424	38184	84	268	6	64	10	37	176	37	11	21	28	20	5		
Woolwich.....	49253	16486	18	13	17	2	18	3	18	3	12	1	5	1	1		
Wilmot.....	31116	25074	42	54	1	44	9	39	8	8	2	3	15	9	5		
Paslinch.....	36609	21602	4	35	4	5	14	11	11	11	1	1	4	4	3		
Erin.....	37692	14490	2	72	4	3	9	2	9	2	1	1	4	2	2		
Eramosa.....	22218	11903	5	53	4	10	6	4	6	4	2	1	6	3	1		
Nichol.....	16586	8992	1	88	8	7	17	16	7	7	2	5	5	2	2		
Garrafraxa.....	24042	3648	1	9	3	3	7	7	7	7	2	5	3	3	1		
Wellesley.....	45447	8668	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Amaranth.....	5545	843	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Melanchthon.....	2629	267	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Peel.....	35739	1907	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Arthur.....	20861	3863	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Holland.....	11915	1289	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sullivan.....	9543	1218	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bentinck.....	12148	1085	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Glenelg.....	9886	964	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Normanby.....	9556	878	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Egremont.....	9817	1188	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Derby.....	9788	950	34	26	1	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	4	9	2		
Sydenham.....	29076	4936	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	501178	183971	277	799	30	132	15	108	448	178	27	39	87	80	24		

GUELPH, 31st December, 1849.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Appendix
(P.)
14th June.

Townships in the DISTRICT of WELLINGTON, for the year 1849.

CATTLE.	CARRIAGES.			Distilleries.	Amount of Rateable Property.	One Penny in the Pound, Judicial Expenses.	One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound, Lunatic Asylum.	Four-fifths of a Penny per Acre on all uncultivated Land, General Purposes.									
	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.						Young cattle, from two to four years old.	Open carriages, four wheels.	Curricles, gigs, &c., 2 wheels.	Pleasure wagons.					
													£8	4	3	1	25	20	15
625	514	1169	397	36	1	1	56488	0 0	236	3	11	29	10	5	72	15	10
1324	815	2675	1388	4	2	157	109377	0 0	456	2	8	57	0	3	158	1	6
443	779	1246	774	1	9	6	41480	0 0	172	16	8	21	12	1	164	3	7
703	774	1587	804	2	26	1	57647	0 0	240	9	11	30	1	3	104	5	1
475	887	1254	582	1	1	1	45161	0 0	188	3	6	23	10	5	115	12	0
353	484	1059	501	1	1	1	35581	0 0	148	5	1	18	10	7	125	12	10
331	408	707	494	5	1	1	28131	0 0	117	4	0	14	13	0	74	1	3
296	348	638	400	2	1	1	24910	0 0	103	15	10	12	19	6	55	5	9
72	298	396	197	1	1	1	12253	0 0	51	2	9	6	7	10	80	2	10
107	727	708	396	1	1	1	26391	0 0	109	19	3	13	9	10	151	9	10
25	50	86	34	1	1	1	2638	0 0	10	19	9	1	5	0	18	9	8
7	26	31	23	1	1	1	1382	0 0	5	15	3	0	14	5	8	11	5
53	372	416	123	6	16	1	13067	0 0	54	8	11	6	16	1	129	2	8
24	258	322	191	1	1	1	10363	0 0	43	3	7	5	8	0	67	17	5
9	81	102	70	1	1	1	4755	0 0	19	16	3	2	9	6	39	14	4
12	60	95	47	1	1	1	3867	0 0	16	2	3	2	0	3	31	16	3
2	100	187	48	1	1	1	4480	0 0	18	17	6	2	7	2	40	9	11
7	86	122	45	1	1	1	4568	0 0	19	0	9	2	7	7	32	15	9
5	59	95	54	1	1	1	3382	0 0	14	1	11	1	15	3	31	17	1
7	108	186	59	1	1	1	4274	0 0	17	16	2	2	4	6	32	14	6
32	81	111	44	1	1	1	7936	0 0	33	1	4	4	2	8	32	12	7
287	26	363	168	1	1	1	14391	0 0	59	19	3	7	9	10	96	18	5
5109	7341	13619	6739	50	3	195	£512531	0 0	2137	6	1	266	15	5	1664	10	3

AGGREGATE Assessment, &c., DISTRICT of WELLINGTON, &c.—(Continued.)

TOWNSHIPS.	One Penny in the Pound to pay off the Debt, per Bye-law of Municipal Council.			Township Improvements, per Bye-law of Municipal Council, from One Farthing to Three Farthings in the Pound.			To meet the Government Grant to pay School Teachers, per Bye-law of Municipal Council.			To Build and Repair School-houses, per Bye-law of Municipal Council.			To assist Indigent Persons, per Bye-law of Municipal Council.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Guelph	236	3	11	177	2	10	150	0	0	55	14	8	.....	.....	.....	957	11	7
Waterloo.....	456	2	3	114	0	7	250	0	0	265	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1756	11	5
Woolwich	172	16	8	86	8	4	100	0	0	57	14	6	.....	.....	.....	775	11	10
Wilmot	240	9	11	60	2	6	200	0	0	98	5	5	.....	.....	.....	973	14	1
Puslinch	188	3	6	47	0	10	150	0	0	29	7	5	.....	.....	.....	741	17	8
Erin.....	148	5	1	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	38	3	0	.....	.....	.....	578	16	7
Eramosa	117	4	0	29	16	0	70	0	0	38	3	0	17	7	10	478	9	1
Nichol.....	103	15	10	28	18	11	100	0	0	21	16	10	51	9	11	478	2	7
Garafraxa	51	2	9	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0	15	0	6	.....	.....	.....	233	16	8
Wellesley	109	19	3	26	19	8	60	0	0	129	10	0	.....	.....	.....	601	7	10
Amaranth	10	19	9	.....	.....	.....	12	0	0	3	16	1	.....	.....	.....	57	10	3
Melanchthon	5	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16	4
Peel.....	54	8	11	27	4	5	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	1	0
Arthur.....	43	3	7	10	16	0	25	0	0	120	18	5	.....	.....	.....	316	7	0
Holland	19	16	3	4	19	0	15	0	0	5	11	5	.....	.....	.....	107	6	9
Sullivan	16	2	3	4	0	6	10	0	0	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	88	3	3
Bentinck	18	17	6	4	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	6	5
Glenelg	19	0	9	4	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	0	0
Normanby	14	1	11	3	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	6	8
Egremont	17	16	2	4	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	0	4
Derby.....	33	1	4	8	5	4	12	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	3	3
Sydenham	59	19	3	14	19	8	8	0	0	17	19	2	.....	.....	.....	265	5	7
	£2137	6	1	658	3	7	1302	0	0	905	6	7	68	17	9	9140	6	2

E. E.

THOMAS SAUNDERS,

Clerk of the Peace.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated 29th May, 1850, for Statement containing the Names of such Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, as have made Returns to the Government of Fines imposed and levied by them, since the 1st day of January, 1847.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 19th June, 1850.

NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF REPORT OF CLERK OF THE PEACE.
Eléazar Duchesnay.....	Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce	30th January, 1847.
Thos. Jacques Taschereau	do do	do do do
Laurent Paquet	St. Sylvestre	do do do
Amable Morin.....	St. Roch	do do do
L. U. Grenier	Lotbinière	4th May, 1847.
A. Morin.....	St. Roch des Aulnets.....	do do do
Benjamin Paquet	St. Nicholas.....	do do do
J. B. Pouliot	Rivière du Loup.....	do do do
S. Larochelle	St. Anselme.....	do do do
Amable Morin.....	St. Roch des Aulnets.....	22nd July, 1847.
Louis U. Grenier	Lotbinière	18th November, 1847.
James Mullavey	St. Sylvestre	do do do
Amable Morin.....	St. Roch des Aulnets.....	do do do
Joseph Fortier.....	St. Marie, Beauce	do do do
Vincent Dubé.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	4th February, 1848.
D. S. Marquis.....	do do	do do do
A. Martineau	do do	do do do
O. Martineau	do do	do do do
Elzéar Duchesnay	do do	do do do
Richard-Achille Fortier.....	Ste. Marie, Beauce.....	do do do
Thomas Jacques Taschereau.....	do do	do do do
Jean Pierre Proulx.....	do do	do do do
Charles Lacroix	do do	do do do
Pierre Canac dit Marquis.....	St. André.....	do do do
André Cimon	Baie St. Paul	do do do
Alexis Coté.....	St. Giles	do do do
Donald M'Lean	Ireland	do do do
François Fortier.....	St. Michel	do do do
James Mullavey	St. Sylvestre	do do do
André Elzéar Gauvreau	Lessard	do do do
Jean Villers.....	Lotbinière	do do do
Louis U. Grenier	do	do do do
Jean Guay	St. Isidore	do do do
Vincent Martin	l'Islet	do do do
Charles Temmony	St. Giles	do do do
Thadé Michaud	St. Jean, Port Joli	do do do
Abraham Turgeon	St. Gervais	do do do
Siméon Larochelle	St. Anselme	do do do
Joseph Langlois	Lessard	do do do
A. Beaulieu.....	Rivière du Loup.....	do do do
Victor Chabot.....	Somerset	do do do
Charles Robertson	Pointe Lévi	do do do
Ira Hall	Ireland	do do do
Patrick Barden	Leeds	do do do
Joseph Fortier.....	St. Joseph, Beauce.....	do do do
Pierre Dumas	St. Jean, Port Joli.....	do do do
Amable Morin.....	St. Roch des Aulnets.....	do do do
Etienne Ronseau	Baie St. Paul	do do do
Charles F. Fournier	St. Jean, Port Joli	do do do
Jean Bte. Dussais	St. Roch des Aulnets.....	do do do
Walter Hargrave	Inverness	do do do
Joseph Garon	Rimouski	do do do
James Tibbitts.....	Pointe Lévi	do do do
Edward Harbottle	Aubert Gallion	do do do
Pierre Paquet	do do	do do do
Paschal de Sales Laterrière	Eboulemens.....	do do do
John Porter.....	Ste. Foye.....	do do do
Denis Tremblay	Baie St. Paul	do do do
Louis Chiniquy	St. Roch de Aulnets	do do do

Appendix
(Q.)

NAMES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(Q.)

19th June.

19th June.

NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF REPORT OF CLERK OF THE PEACE.
Pierre Dumais.....	St. Jean, Port Joly.....	13th May, 1848.
Chas. Frs. Fournier	do do	do do do
Joseph Fafard.....	L'Islet	do do do
Eugène Casgrain	do	do do do
Charles Fortin.....	do	do do do
Louis U Grenier	Lotbinière	do do do
Henry Duquenim	Kakouna	do do do
Benjamin Dionne	do	do do do
V. Martin	L'Islet	do do do
Barthélemi Pouliot.....	do	do do do
Ignace Goulet.....	St. Pierre, Isle d'Orleans	do do do
James Mullavey	St. Sylvestre	do do do
J. Paré.....	St. François, Rivière du Sud	do do do
Louis J. Beaupré	St. Paschal	do do do
Charles Lacroix	St. Marie, Beauce	do do do
Charles Prince.....	Somerset	do do do
Horatio N. Patton	Point Levy	do do do
James Allsopp	Cap Santé	do do do
C. P. Huot	Baie St. Paul	do do do
John Heath.....	Rimouski	do do do
Alexis Morin	Kakouna	do do do
Louis Chiniquy	St. Roch des Aulnets.....	do do do
Jean Baptiste Dupuis.....	do do	do do do
Thadée Michaud.....	St. Jean, Port Joli.....	do do do
Joseph Fortier.....	St. Joseph de la Beauce.....	do do do
Pierre Didau Mailloux	Baie St. Paul	do do do
Donald M'Lean	New Ireland	do do do
James Keough	do do	do do do
Thomas C. Oliva	Kennebec.....	do do do
Pierre Boissonnault	St. Michel	do do do
Louis Flavien Dufresne.....	Ancienne Lorette	do do do
Edouard Lagueur	St. Jean Chrysostôme	do do do
Jean Baptiste Charland.....	St. Nicholas.....	do do do
Benjamin Paquet	do	do do do
Olivier Grégoire.....	do	do do do
Benjamin Gagnon	do	do do do
François Fortier	St. Michel	do do do
Charles Harrower	St. Jean, Port Joli	do do do
Nazaire Tétu	Isle Verte.....	do do do
Remi Puize	Ste. Anne	do do do
Joseph Fafard.....	L'Islet	do do do
André Bezeau.....	Halifax	do do do
A. Ross	Frampton.....	do do do
Edouard Rousseau	St. Gervais	do do do
François-Xavier Morin	St. Pierre.....	do do do
Roger Savard	Eboulemens.....	do do do
William Patton	St. Thomas	do do do
David Lepine	do	do do do
Louis Fournier	do	do do do
Louis Fortin	Cap St. Ignace	do do do
Benjamin Rossé	do do	do do do
Abraham Larue	do do	do do do
André Lemelin	St. François, Isle d'Orleans	do do do
Alexis Derousselle	Beaufort	do do do
Joseph Garrigpy	Ange Gardien	do do do
Ignace Goulet.....	St. Pierre, Isle d'Orleans	do do do
Charles Fortin.....	L'Islet	do do do
Pierre T. Casgrain.....	Rivière Ouelle.....	do do do
André Harvey.....	Malbaie	do do do
P. Gauvreau	Rimouski	do do do
M. Aubé	St. Gervais	do do do
Étienne Dallaire.....	Pointe Lévi	do do do
Pierre Dumas	St. Jean, Port Joli.....	9th August, 1848.
Thadée Michaud.....	do do	do do do
Jean Guay	St. Isidore	do do do
Benjamin Dionne	Kakouna	do do do
Henry Daquemin	do	do do do
Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay.....	Ste. Catherine.....	do do do
L. U. Grenier	Lotbinière	do do do
Abraham Larue	Cap St. Ignace	do do do
Louis Fortier	do do	do do do
Benjamin Bossé	do do	do do do
André Cimon	Baie St. Paul	do do do
Victor Chabot.....	Somerset	do do do
André Roy	St. Vallier	do do do
A. Beaulieu.....	Rivière du Loup	do do do
Louis Tremblay	Malbaie	do do do
Charles P. Huot.....	Baie St. Paul	do do do
André Bezeau.....	Halifax	do do do
Richard Rudd.....	St. Henri de Lauzon	do do do
J. G. G. Miville du Chêne	do do	do do do
Thomas C. Oliva.....	Metschermet	do do do
Denis Tremblay	Baie St. Paul	do do do
Joseph Fortier.....	St. Joseph	do do do
Joseph Laurin.....	Quebec.....	do do do

Appendix
(Q.)

19th June.

NAMES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(Q.)

19th June.

NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF REPORT OF CLERK OF THE PEACE.
Thadée Michaud.....	St Jean, Port Joli	31st October, 1848.
Louis U. Grenier	Lotbinière	do do do
Henry Duquemin	Kakouna	do do do
James Mullavey	St. Sylvestre	do do do
Thomas Sheridan	Halifax	do do do
André Bezeau.....	do	do do do
Alexis Morin	Kakouna	do do do
John H. Slevin	St. François-Xavier, Petite Rivière.....	do do do
J. Bte. Miville Déchéne.....	St. Henry.....	do do do
Pierre Dumas	St Jean, Port Joli	do do do
Denis Tremblay	Baie St. Paul	23rd January, 1849.
Charles P. Huot	do do	do do do
Louis U. Grenier	Lotbinière	do do do
Miville Déchéne.....	St. Henry de Lauzon.....	do do do
Alexis Morin	Kakouna	do do do
Henry Duquemin	do	do do do
Benjamin Dionne	do	do do do
Thomas C. Oliva	Kennebec.....	do do do
André Bezeau.....	Halifax.....	4th May, 1849.
Jean Guay	St. Isidore	do do do
Alexis Coté.....	St. Giles	do do do
Miville Déchéne.....	St. Henry de Lauzon	do do do
Jean Bte. Carrier	do do	do do do
Thomas Jones.....	St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup.....	do do do
Alexis Morin	St. Arsène de Kakouna.....	do do do
Benjamin Dionne	St. George de Kakouna.....	do do do
Louis U. Grenier	Lotbinière	do do do
Joseph Fortier	St. Joseph de la Beauce.....	do do do
Henry Duquemin	St. George de Kakouna.....	do do do
Pierre Paquet	St. George, County of Dorchester	do do do
James Mullavey	St. Sylvester	do do do
Alexis Derousselle	Beauport	do do do
Henry Duquemin	St. George de Kakouna.....	19th July, 1849.
Thadée Michaud.....	St. Jean, Port Joli.....	do do do
Pierre Dumas	do do	do do do
Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay.....	Ste. Catherine.....	do do do
Louis Marie Audette dit Lapointe	St. Ambroise	do do do
Jean Baptiste Beaulieu	Pointe Lévi.....	3rd November, 1849.
James Mullavey	St. Sylvestre	do do do
Thomas Sheridan	Halifax.....	do do do
Joseph Fortier.....	St. Joseph de la Beauce	do do do
Alexis Morin	St. Arsène de Kakouna.....	do do do
Benjamin Dionne	St. George do	do do do
Henry Duquemin	do do	do do do
Pierre Paquet	St. George de la Beauce	21st January, 1850.
Remi Bolduc	Tring	do do do
L. U. Grenier	Lotbinière	do do do
Chas. Fras. Grenier	St. Jean, Port Joli.....	do do do
Alexis Morin	Kakouna	do do do
Henri Duquemin	do	do do do
Louis Marie Audit dit Lapointe	St. Ambroise	do do do
Alexis Coté	St. Giles	do do do
Joseph Fortier.....	St. Joseph de la Beauce.....	do do do
Jean Guay	St. Isidore	do do do
James Mullavey	St. Sylvester	1st May, 1850.
J. Paquet.....	do	do do do
Alexis Morin	St. Arsène de Kakouna.....	do do do
Louis M. Audet dit Lapointe	St. Ambroise	do do do
Jean Guay	St. Isidore	do do do
Joseph Fortier.....	St. Joseph de la Beauce.....	do do do
Henry Duquemin	St. George de Kakouna.....	do do do
Jean Baptiste Carrier.....	St. Henry	do do do
J. Miville Déchéne.....	do	do do do
Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay.....	Ste. Catherine.....	do do do

Certified.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 5th instant; praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House Copies of the Despatches mentioned in the Despatch of the Right Honourable Earl Grey to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, dated the 9th January last; and of all other Communications or Despatches between the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor General of this Province, on the subject of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Indemnification of parties in "Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 "and 1838."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 24th June, 1850.

[ENCLOSURES.]

- No. 1.—Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.—[Dated, Montreal, 5th May, 1849.]—With copies of documents transmitted therewith.
- No. 2.—Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Earl Grey to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.—[Dated, Downing Street, 13th June, 1849.]
- No. 3.—Copy of Despatch, No. 114: The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey.—[Dated, Toronto, 19th November, 1849.]
- No. 4.—Copy of a Despatch, No. 127: The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey.—[Dated, Toronto, 3rd December, 1849.]—With enclosures.
- No. 5.—Copy of Despatch, No. 129: The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey.—[Dated, Toronto, 3rd December, 1849.]—With enclosures.
- No. 6.—Copy of Despatch, No. 134: The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey.—[Dated, Toronto, 14th December, 1849.]
- No. 7.—Copy of Despatch, No. 448: The Right Honourable the Earl Grey to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.—[Downing Street, 9th January, 1850.]

No. 1.

Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.—[Dated, Montreal, 5th May, 1849.]—With accompanying documents.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 5th May, 1849.

MY LORD,

In consequence of the enactment which the passage of the measure for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838, has occasioned, and of the desire expressed in certain quarters that Her Majesty's power of disallowance should be exercised in this instance, I think it my duty to furnish your Lordship with a Report upon it, in anticipation of the usual period for the transmission of the Bills of the Session. It will be necessary, however, before I proceed to explain its provisions, to submit a statement of the circumstances which led to its introduction.

2. In the last Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada, an Act was passed, intituled, "An Act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claims arising from the late Rebellion and invasion of this Province." The intention of this Act would seem to have been to provide indemnity only for the owners of property which had been destroyed by rebels or sympathizers from the States. But in the first Session of the United Parliament an amended Act was passed, (4 and 5 Vic., chap. 39,) which contains the following clause:—"And be it enacted, that the powers vested in, and the duties required of, the said Commissioners under the said Act shall extend, and be construed to extend, to inquire into all losses sustained by Her Majesty's subjects and other residents within that

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

" part of this Province to which the said Act extends, from the first breaking out of the said Rebellion to the passing of the said Act, and the several claims and demands which have accrued to any such persons by such losses, in respect of any loss, destruction, or damage of property, occasioned by violence on the part of persons in Her Majesty's service, or by violence on the part of persons acting, or assuming to act, on behalf of Her Majesty, in the suppression of the said Rebellion, or for the prevention of further disturbances; and all claims arising under or in respect of the occupation of any houses, or other premises, by Her Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, either Imperial or Provincial." I do not find that any objection was taken by the Home Government to the principle or details of either of these Acts, except on the ground that the preamble of the first, as it was originally introduced, contained a pledge which was afterwards, on Lord John Russell's remonstrance, expunged, that the indemnification in question should form a charge on the Imperial treasury.

3. On the question of providing funds for the payment of the indemnification thus voted, considerable difference of opinion appears, however, to have prevailed in the local Parliament. The leaders of the Liberal party generally contended that it would be unjust to make it a charge on the resources of the United Province, without extending a similar boon to Lower Canada, and that it would be inexpedient to saddle on the general revenue so considerable an additional burden as the joint indemnities would probably amount to. No steps were accordingly taken in the matter during the subsistence of the first Baldwin-Lafontaine administration. In 1845, however, Lord Metcalfe's Conservative Council proposed that a special fund, derived from Tavern and Marriage Licenses, which formed part of the revenue of the Consolidated Fund, and was more productive in Upper than Lower Canada, should be surrendered to the municipalities, and that in Upper Canada it should, in the first place, be charged with the payment of the indemnity. This proposal was carried through Parliament. On the same day, however, and at an earlier hour, the following resolution was adopted by the House of Assembly, unanimously:—"Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause proper measures to be adopted, in order to ensure to the inhabitants of that part of this Province formerly Lower Canada, indemnity for just losses by them sustained during the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838."

4. In order that the scope and purpose of the Address thus unanimously voted, and of the measures taken by the Government upon it may be properly understood, it is necessary that attention should be directed to the following circumstances:—Ordinances were passed by the Special Council in the years 1838 and 1839, under which the losses of those loyal inhabitants of the Province, whose property had been destroyed while they were supporting the Government, had been ascertained and reported upon. It was, therefore, clearly the intention of the Government and Parliament, in the proceedings adopted at this period, to extend the indemnity beyond that limit.

5. The mode of getting over the pecuniary difficulty in the case of the indemnity for Upper Canada which the Parliament then sanctioned, was unquestionably a costly one; and it has always been contended by those who opposed the plan, that, as in

the financial arrangements consequent on the Union between the Provinces, Lower Canada had by no means the best of the bargain, it was not fair to give up a portion of the common fund to which the Upper happened to contribute more largely than the Lower Province, without granting an equivalent to the latter.

6. The Commissioners appointed to apportion the indemnity in Upper Canada appear to have been unfettered by any special instructions, and to have acted under the provisions of the Acts to which I have referred, which gave large discretionary powers. At the close of their labours, they delivered to the Government lists of the claims rejected or allowed by them, without, however, any statement of the grounds of their decision. There is no reason to doubt that they discharged their trust with fidelity. During the course of the recent debates in Parliament, quotations were, however, made from these lists, with the view of shewing that, in some instances, the names of persons who had been actually convicted of treason appeared upon them as recipients of indemnity. Much irritating discussion took place on this point; for while, on the one hand, the Conservative opposition affirmed that such cases were both few in number and defensible on special grounds, Mr. Papineau and his adherents contended that the insertion of a clause in the Lower Canada Act, excluding persons so situated from participating in the indemnity fund on any pretext whatsoever, was only a fresh proof of the invidious distinction between the Provinces constantly made to the disadvantage of Lower Canada.

7. In pursuance of the Address of the Assembly above quoted, Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the claims of persons in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in 1837 and 1838. I enclose, herewith, copies of the document under which they were appointed, and of the instructions by which it was accompanied and followed. Your Lordship will observe that the Commissioners were directed to classify the cases of those who may have joined in the said Rebellion, or may have been aiding and abetting therein, from the case of those who did not; and when they inquired through their Secretary, how they were to establish such a classification, they were answered by Mr. Secretary Daly, under the authority of the Governor in Council, in the following terms:—"In making out the classification called for by your instructions of the 12th of December last, it is not His Excellency's intention that you should be guided by any other description of evidence, than that furnished by the sentences of the Courts of Law."

8. The Commissioners finished their Report (a copy of which I enclose) in April, 1846; Mr. Daly having on the 2nd of that month intimated to them, in a letter marked "immediate," that His Excellency was desirous to be enabled to come to an early decision as to the course to be taken by the Executive during the Session of Parliament in regard to the same. It does not, however, appear that any further steps were taken in this matter by the administration to which he belonged up to March, 1848, when they retired from office. As it cannot be supposed that the proceedings which I have detailed were intended to be barren of all result, this circumstance only goes to prove the great difficulty of dealing with the question satisfactorily.

9. Such was the state, however, in which this question stood when the present Government came

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

into office. That they should prepare and found a measure, on what their predecessors had done in the matter, was to be expected; and I did not think that I should be justified in risking a Ministerial crisis at a time when my Council was supported by the large majority of a recently elected Assembly, by refusing to permit the introduction of a Bill which was similar to one that had already been passed for the benefit of Upper Canada, and which seemed, moreover, to be nothing more than the strict logical consequence of preliminary measures adopted by the local Government and Parliament under former Governors.

10. The preamble of the Bill, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, declares that in order to redeem the pledge given to parties in Lower Canada who sustained losses during the Rebellion in 1837 and 1838, or to their *bona fide* creditors or assigns, or *ayant droit*, by the Address of the Assembly the appointment of a Commission and the correspondence of the Government above referred to, it is necessary and just that the particulars of such losses not yet satisfied should prove the subject of more minute inquiry under Legislative authority; and that the same, so far only, as they may have arisen from the total or partial, unjust or wanton, destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property and effects, of the said inhabitants, and from the seizure, taking, or carrying away of their property and effects, should be paid and satisfied: "Provided, that none of the persons " who have been convicted of high treason, alleged " to have been committed in that part of this Province formerly the Province of Lower Canada, " since the 1st day of November, 1837, or who, " having been charged with high treason, or other " offences of a treasonable nature, and having been " committed to the custody of the sheriff in the gaol " of Montreal, submitted themselves to the will and " pleasure of Her Majesty, and were thereupon " transported to Her Majesty's Islands of Bermuda, " shall be entitled to any indemnity for losses sustained during or after the said Rebellion, or in " consequence thereof." It authorizes the appointment of Commissioners for the purposes of the Act, and the issue of Debentures to the amount of £100,000; £10,000 of which, however, are set apart to make good claims allowed by the Commissioners appointed under the Ordinance of the Special Council; £90,000 remain for the special purposes of the Act. In these particulars the Act merely adopts the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry named by Lord Metcalfe, who state, in their Report, that the claims which they recognized represent a sum total of £241,965 10s. 5d., but that, in their opinion, the sum of £100,000 would be nearly equivalent to the loss suffered, and sufficient to meet the amount of such claims as shall have been the object of a closer examination.

11. Notwithstanding, however, the extent to which the preceding Government and Parliament itself appeared to be committed to the principle and even to the details of this measure of indemnity for Lower Canada, the most vehement and unrelenting opposition was raised to it, both within the walls of the Legislature and beyond them. It was contended that, whereas the destruction of property which took place in Lower Canada was generally the work of the Military or Volunteers employed in suppressing a Rebellion, it was, in Upper Canada, as generally the work of traitors or sympathizers who were engaged in raising one; that the two cases required, therefore, a different treatment, and that a more stringent rule ought to have been applied to test the validity of claims to indemnity in

the Lower than the Upper Province. To this it was answered, that the principle on which the Bill was framed had already been acted upon in Upper Canada, and that Parliament, by its unanimous vote, had given a pledge that it should likewise be applied to Lower Canada; that it was notorious that much property belonging to unoffending persons had been wantonly destroyed in this section of the Province during the Rebellion; that it was false to affirm that the measure was intended for the benefit of rebels; that, on the contrary, all convicted rebels, as well as those who may have confessed their guilt, were sent to Bermuda, were expressly excluded; and that, for the rest, the Commissioners appointed under the Act would be bound under the sanction of an oath, precisely as the Commissioners for Upper Canada had been before them, to examine minutely into the justice of all claims preferred before them, and to apportion the indemnity according to the true intent and meaning of the Act.

12. The opposition raised to the Bill in Parliament was echoed out of doors. A considerable number of Petitions against it were sent up from different parts of the Province. It is remarkable, that although these petitions were prepared while the measure was still in progress through Parliament, and, in many instances, as appears from incorrect statements contained in them, before its provisions were accurately known, the great majority were addressed to me,—but few comparatively being presented to either Branch of the Legislature. Whether from the belief that it was hopeless to attempt to cause their views to prevail with the Representatives of the people, or from some other motive which may not be so easily intelligible at a distance, it seems to have been, from the first, the determination of the opposition to force me to join issue with the local Parliament upon this most delicate and exciting question.

13. The petitions addressed to me on this subject generally concluded with the prayer, that I should either dissolve the Parliament, or reserve the Bill when it reached me for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. The former of these courses was obviously full of hazard, and could only have been justified by the pressure of an overbearing necessity and the clearest prospect of success. The Parliament had been but recently elected under the auspices, not of the Ministry, but of the Opposition. To have recourse to a general election in order to test the feelings of the people on this exciting topic, was to provoke, in many parts of the country, scenes of violence, perhaps of bloodshed. Moreover, a dissolution implied a change of Administration, and if it failed of its object, its only effect would be to implant suspicion and mutual distrust between the Representative of the Crown and the local Parliament. I was bound, therefore, as it appeared to me, to weigh all probabilities carefully before resorting to so desperate an expedient. The best consideration which I was able to bestow upon the subject led me to the conclusion that a dissolution of Parliament, in the circumstances in which the Province was placed, would not have been justifiable either in principle or policy.

14. The other course suggested by the Petitioners, viz: That of reserving the Bill, was undoubtedly more safe and practicable. Perhaps if I had consulted in this matter only my own ease, I might have been tempted to follow it; but I felt that after what had occurred with respect to indemnity in Upper Canada, I could hardly fail to cause just umbrage to Parliament, if I declined to sanction

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

the Bill which it had passed for the benefit of sufferers in Lower Canada. I analyzed with care the votes of the Assembly, and I found that on the passing of the Bill 47 voted for, and 18 against the measure; that of 31 Members from Upper Canada who voted on the occasion, 17 supported and 14 opposed it; and that of 10 Members for Lower Canada, of British descent, 6 supported and 4 opposed it. These facts seemed altogether inconsistent with the allegation, that the question was one on which the two races were arrayed against each other throughout the Province generally. I considered, therefore, that by reserving the Bill I should only cast on Her Majesty and Her Majesty's advisers a responsibility which ought, in the first instance at least, to rest on my own shoulders, and that I should awaken in the mind of the people at large, even of those who were indifferent or hostile to the Bill, doubts as to the sincerity with which it was intended that constitutional government should be carried out in Canada; doubts which, it is my firm conviction if they were to obtain generally, would be fatal to the connection.

15. At any rate, however, this is a point which can be determined only by the Government of the Queen. If I have erred, the error is not irreparable. Should your Lordship be of opinion that there is in the character of this measure some specialty which ought to have removed it from the category of local questions on which the local parliament is entitled to pronounce, I shall at once bow to your decision, confident that you will still give me credit for having, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, acted with a sincere desire to perform my duty to Her Majesty, and to promote the best interests of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honourable
Earl GREY,
&c. &c. &c.Copies of Documents accompanying the foregoing
Despatch:—SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 12th Dec., 1845.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Administrator of the Government, to transmit to you the accompanying Commission, appointing yourself, the Hon. P. H. Moore, and Jacques Viger, John Simpson, and Joseph U. Beaudry, Esquires, to be Commissioners for inquiry into the losses sustained by Her Majesty's subjects during the unhappy troubles in Lower Canada of the years 1837-8; and, also, arising from and growing out of the same. And I am to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. G. Barthe to be Secretary to the Commission.

The necessary Instructions for the guidance of the Commissioners are transmitted to you herewith.

I am accordingly to express to you His Excellency's wish that you should lose no time in communicating on the subject with your fellow Commissioners, and making the necessary arrangements for

entering with them on the active prosecution of the labours of the Board.

The remuneration of each Commissioner will be at the rate of one pound per diem, while actually engaged in the inquiry, or in travelling in pursuance of it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.Honourable JOSEPH DIONNE,
&c. &c. &c.,
St Pierre les Becquets,
District of Three Rivers.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 12th Dec., 1845.

GENTLEMEN,

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government having been pleased to appoint you to be Commissioners for inquiring into the losses sustained by the inhabitants of that portion of this Province formerly Lower Canada, during the late unhappy Rebellion therein; as, also, into the losses sustained by those inhabitants arising out of that Rebellion, I have the honour, by command of His Excellency, to transmit the following Instructions for your guidance in conducting your inquiry:—

1st. You will, in the performance of the duties devolving upon you, under the present Commission, carefully classify the cases of those who may have joined in the said Rebellion, or may have been aiding and abetting therein, from the cases of those who did not: stating particularly, but succinctly, the nature of the loss sustained in each case, its amount and character, and, as far as possible, its cause.

2nd You will abstain from entering into the consideration of any cases which may have been reported upon by the Commissioners formerly appointed to examine into the Rebellion Losses. To enable you to do this, the reports made by them will be furnished to your Secretary, on his making application in your behalf for the same.

3rd. You will accompany your report, on the claims investigated by you, with such remarks as may be necessary to a perfect understanding of the matters entrusted to your investigation, in order that the same may be submitted to the Provincial Legislature at its approaching Session.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.The Commissioners
of Inquiry.Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

[L.S.]

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Lieutenant General CHARLES MURRAY, Earl Cathcart, of Cathcart, Glasgow, in the County of Renfrew, K.C.B., Administrator of the Province of Canada, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or all whom the same may concern—

Greeting :

Know ye, that reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, prudence, and ability of the Honourable Joseph Dionne, the Honourable Phillip H. Moore, Jacques Viger, John Simpson, and Joseph U. Beaudry, Esquires, I have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by this Instrument under my hand and seal do nominate, constitute, and appoint the said Joseph Dionne, Philip H. Moore, Jacques Viger, John Simpson, and Joseph U. Beaudry, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the losses sustained by Her Majesty's loyal subjects, in that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the late Province of Lower Canada, during the late unnatural Rebellion, which unhappily existed in that part of the said Province, and arising from and growing out of the said Rebellion. To have and to hold the said office of Commissioners as aforesaid, unto them the said Joseph Dionne, Philip H. Moore, Jacques Viger, John Simpson, and Joseph U. Beaudry, for and during pleasure, together with all and every the rights, authorities, and emoluments thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Montreal, in the said Province, this Twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in the Ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,) CATHCART.

By Command.

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 12th December, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Administrator of the Government, to inform you that a Commission has been, by this day's post, transmitted to the Honourable Joseph Dionne, appointing that gentleman, yourself, and Messrs. Jacques Viger, John Simpson, and Joseph U. Beaudry, to be Commissioners for inquiry into the losses sustained by Her Majesty's subjects during the unhappy troubles in Lower Canada of the years 1837-8; and, also, arising from and growing out of the same. And I am to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. G. Barthe to be Secretary to the Commission.

The necessary Instructions for the guidance of the Commissioners are this day sent to the Honourable

Mr. Dionne, and a copy of them is enclosed herewith for your information.

I am accordingly to express to you His Excellency's wish that you should lose no time in communicating on the subject with your fellow Commissioners, and making the necessary arrangements for entering with them on the active prosecution of the labours of the Board.

The remuneration of each Commissioner will be at the rate of one pound per diem, while actually engaged in the inquiry, or in travelling in pursuance of it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.Hon. P. H. MOORE,
&c. &c. &c.St. Armand, West,
District of Montreal.

[Similar Letters to Jacques Viger, John Simpson, and Joseph Beaudry, Esquires.]

OFFICE OF LOSSES, 1837-8,
Wardrobe of the Legislative Assembly,
Montreal, 11th February, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you—by order of the Commissioners to inquire into the losses sustained by Her Majesty's subjects during the troubles of 1837-8, to be submitted to His Excellency the Administrator of the Province—the following questions, the answer to which will serve as their guidance in the execution of the duties imposed upon them.

The Instructions of the 12th December last, transmitted to the Commissioners, differing essentially from the tenor of the Commission by which they have been appointed, as to the persons who have a right to indemnification, what are the powers conferred on the Commission to establish the classification required by the Instructions?

What are the powers conferred on the Commissioners to call before them the necessary witnesses, and to procure the necessary evidence, in order to obtain an exact valuation of the losses?

Are the Commissioners to travel to the different parts of the District in order to accomplish the object of the Commission?

Is the remuneration of the Secretary left to the discretion of the Commissioners, or reserved for the decision of His Excellency?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. G. BARTHE,
Secretary,
Commission of Inquiry.Hon. D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

Appendix
(R.)

24th June. GENTLEMEN,

The Administrator of the Government having had under consideration in Council the queries addressed in your behalf by your Secretary in his letter of the 11th inst., I have received His Excellency's commands to communicate to you the following replies for your instruction and guidance:—

1. In making out the classification called for by your Instructions of the 12th December last, it is not His Excellency's intention that you should be guided by any other description of evidence than that furnished by the sentences of the Courts of Law.

2. His Excellency considers that you have no power as Commissioners to call either for persons or papers; and that you must, therefore, be satisfied with such general evidence as the claimants may produce, or as may enable you to form a general estimate of the losses they have suffered.

3. The object of the Executive Government in appointing your Commission being merely to obtain a general estimate of the Rebellion Losses, the particulars of which must form the subject of more minute inquiry hereafter under Legislative authority, His Excellency cannot regard it as necessary that you should travel to the country parts of the District to obtain such particulars.

4. His Excellency has been pleased to fix the rate of your Secretary's remuneration at one pound, currency, per diem.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

The Commissioners
of Inquiry relative to
Losses in 1837-8.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Earl Grey to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.—[Dated, Downing Street, 13th June, 1849.]

DOWNING STREET,
13th June, 1849.

I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 5th of May, containing an account of the circumstances under which an "Act for the indemnification of the parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838," has lately been passed by the Parliament of Canada.

• • • • •

The provisions of the Act, as finally passed by the Provincial Parliament, do not appear to us to be open to just objection, and we shall, therefore, be prepared, when the properly authenticated copy is received with the other Acts of the Session, to advise Her Majesty to make the usual order for leaving it to its operation. We certainly should not have decided upon adopting this course, had we regarded the Act as one under which persons who had been guilty of the heinous crime of Rebellion could be relieved from losses which they had brought upon themselves by their offences. If the Act had appeared to us to be either intended to provide compensation for losses of this description, or even to have been drawn up so loosely as to afford facilities for such an abuse, we should have felt it to be our duty to advise Her Majesty to avail Herself of Her power to disallow it; because a measure tending to palliate the crime of Rebellion, could not be sanctioned without injury to the safety and to the honour of the Crown. But the Act not only excludes, from any benefit to be derived from it, all those whose guilt in the Rebellion has been established, either by the sentence of a Court of Justice, or by their having submitted themselves to Her Majesty's mercy, but further expressly provides that the losses for which compensation shall be made, shall be limited to those occasioned by the "unjust, unnecessary, or wanton," destruction or seizure of property during the Rebellion. It is obvious that this enactment, if fairly and honestly applied, cannot possibly be made the means of rewarding Rebels, or making compensation to them for the losses incurred by their Rebellion.

One further question remains, which is, Will the execution of the Act be in conformity with the terms in which it has been drawn? On this point, likewise, Her Majesty's advisers are entirely satisfied. For, as the appointment of the Commissioners, by whom the law is to be carried into effect, is entrusted to the Governor, I cannot entertain the slightest doubt that persons will be selected for this duty whose honesty and firmness in applying the rule laid down for their guidance by the Act may be implicitly relied on. I have the more confidence that the Act will not be abused, because I observe that in your answer to the Address of the County of Hastings, transmitted in your Despatch No. 46, you express your firm belief that the Representatives of the people of Canada "did not intend, in passing it, to countenance Rebellion, or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason," and you add "that it was under this conviction that you assented to the Bill, and in this spirit only could you ever consent, as the head of the Executive Government, to give effect to it." This assurance is entirely satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government; and I am glad to find from the very numerous addresses, as well from the Western as from the Eastern Division of the Province, which have been presented to you, that the strictly constitutional line of conduct you have followed, ever since you have been called upon to administer the affairs of Canada, has been duly appreciated by the great majority of its inhabitants; and that you are in consequence looked up to by them with the confidence and respect to which you are so justly entitled.

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

No. 3.

Copy of Despatch, No. 114.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey.—[Dated, Toronto, 19th November, 1849.]

(Copy.)

No. 114.

TORONTO, 19th November, 1849.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne, an Address to Her Majesty from the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Council of the Gore District.

Address sent to Secretary of State in original, and no copy can be furnished.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Right Honourable
The Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

Copy of Despatch, No. 127.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey.—[Dated, Toronto, 3rd December, 1849.]—With enclosures.

(Copy.)

No. 127.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 3rd Dec., 1849.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, Copies of Addresses which I have received from officers of Militia and others, in various parts of Lower Canada, expressive of their dutiful attachment to Her Majesty, and of their desire for the maintenance of the connection between the Colony and the Mother Country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Right Honourable
The Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 20th October, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith, an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, from several Field Officers of Militia in Quebec, expressive of our firm attachment to Our Most Gracious Sovereign, and our assurance of support in defence of the constitution; which I have to request

you will be pleased to place before His Excellency as early as possible, and with an assurance of my respect for His Excellency personally as well as in his capacity of Representative of our Sovereign.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. G. IRVINE,
Lt. Colonel,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen. of Militia.

To the Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency:

We, the undersigned Officers of Militia and Lieutenant Colonels commanding Battalions of the Regiment of Quebec, desire to convey to your Excellency our deep concern and regret on reading a document, lately issued by a number of persons in Montreal, addressed to the people of Canada, having for its object the severance of this Province from the British Empire.

And, as it is our duty, so shall we oppose, by every means in our power, any agitation having a tendency to subvert the Constitution; and we further beg leave respectfully to assure Your Excellency of our firm attachment to our most Gracious Sovereign, and that we are, and ever shall be, ready to stand forward in defence of the glorious constitution under which it is our happiness to serve.

QUEBEC, 20th October, 1849.

(Signed,) J. G. Irvine, Lieutenant Colonel,
Dy. Q. M. G. of Militia.

“ Charles Panet, Lieutenant Colonel,
1st Batt. Militia, Quebec.

“ Ant. A. Parent, Lieutenant Colonel,
12th Batt., Quebec Militia.

“ G. B. Faribault, Lieutenant Colonel,
3rd Batt., Quebec Militia.

“ John Sewell, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Q. Lt. Infantry.

“ J. Jones, Lieutenant Colonel, 9th
Batt., Quebec Militia.

“ John Fraser, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 8th Batt., Q. M.

“ E. B. Lindsay, Lieutenant Colonel,
7th Batt., Quebec Militia.

“ A. J. Duchesnay, Lieutenant Colonel,
4th Batt., Portneuf.

“ Joseph Laurin, Major, 11th Batt.,
Quebec.

“ Wm. H. Roy, Lieutenant Colonel,
5th Batt., Quebec Militia.

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

Appendix

(R.)

24th June.

[Translation.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl
of ELGIN & KINCARDINE, &c., &c., &c.

We, the undersigned, the Lieutenant Colonel and Officers of the 8th Battalion of the Dorchester Regiment of Militia, are desirous of acquainting Your Excellency with the feelings of regret and disapprobation which we have experienced on reading an Address to the People of Canada, having for its object the separation of Canada from Great Britain, and its annexation to the United States of America. We deem it our duty to assure Your Excellency that we shall oppose, by all possible means, any agitation which may tend to overthrow the constitution, and that we shall always be ready to rush forward to the defence of the constitution under which we have the honor to serve.

St. HENRI, 29th October, 1849.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Dalaire.
Major P. Paradis,
" H. Belanger.
Chaplain J. Bte. Bernier, Ptre.
Captain Charles Dutel,
" Siméon Larochelle,
" Antoine Rouleau,
" P. Latouche, N. P.,
" R. Roy,
" Charles Collet.
Lieutenant Louis Bilodeau,
" Jacques Roy.
" J. Bte. Carrier, St Anselme,
" Frs. Xavier Blais,
" J. Bte. Carrier, St. Henry.
" Nicodème Audet,
" Louis Vallière,
" Prudent Cainesse,
" Charles Genest,
" Joseph Moison,
" Benjamin Paradis,
" Jean Bte. Talbot,
" Etienne Bouchard.
Ensign Wm. Venner, Adjt.,
" Pierre Caron,
" François Blais,
" Honoré Carrier.
Quarter Master Ed. Hosp. Marceau.
Surgeon Miville de Chêne, M. D.

[Translation.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of
ELGIN & KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most
Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistle,
Governor in Chief of British North America,
&c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, Officers of Militia, commanding the 4th Battalion of the Kamouraska Regiment, and the inhabitants of the Parish of LaPocatière, in the County of Kamouraska, hasten loudly to protest against a certain Manifesto, lately published at Montreal, addressed to the People of Canada; a document, which under the plausible pretence of praying for a peaceable separation of Canada from Great Britain, tends to nothing less than to disturb the public peace, and to serve the seditious views of a minority of demagogues. We seize this opportunity to pray that Your Excellency will be

pleased to accept the expression of our sincere attachment to our most gracious Sovereign, and to rely on our loyalty if ever our duty should call us to the defence of our constitution.

St. ANNE DE LA POCATIERRE,
3rd November, 1849.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Dionne.
Major Vincent Dubé
Captain J. Bte. Ouellet,
" Anselme Oulette,
" J. Fra. Cozes.
George Miville,
François Boucher,
David Marquis,
Ensign Valence Goren.
Captain J. M. Peltier,
George Petit,
Thomas Martin,
Joseph Dionne,
Octave Hudon,
Charles Lévesque,
Clovis Potvin,
Augustin Richard,
Baptiste Bois,
François Richard,
Captain A. Martineau,
Ensign J. Bte. Oullet,
Lieutenant Joseph Peltier,
F. Richard, père,
Ls. Bémécé,
Marcel St. Aubin,
F. Fontaine,
Ensign Antoine Gagnon,
F. Deguise, N. P.,
O. Bossé, N. P.,
Ovde. Martineau, N. P.,
D. S. Maquis, Medicin,
Prime Guy,
Thomas Hudon,
Firmin Potvin,
Fr. Pelletier.

To His Excellency Lord ELGIN, Governor General
of the Province of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, the Lieutenant Colonel and Officers of the 1st Battalion of the County of Dorchester Regiment of Militia, are desirous of assuring Your Excellency :

That we have seen with pain, certain attempts which have originated at Montreal, in relation to the project of annexing this Province to the United States :

That wishing to remain faithful and sincerely attached to Her Majesty's Government in this Province, we loyally reject the spirit and tendency of these attempts :

That we are disposed to maintain our loyal sentiments by word as well as by deed ; at the same time that we are equally disposed to bring them to the remembrance of our subordinates in so far as the duties of our position define :

That we, more than ever, acknowledge the favors shown by the British Crown to this Country, and, consequently, in addition to so many other powerful reasons for remaining attached to it, we rejoice to say that, far from seeking at this day to sever the

Appendix

(R.)

24th June.

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

bonds of our union, they should rather at this time be united more closely than ever.

ST. JOSEPH POINT LEVY,
2nd Nov., 1849.

Lieutenant Colonel Chas. Robertson.
Major Joseph Samson,
Chaplain, J. D. Deziel, Ptre, Curé.
Surgeon L. F. Chaperon, M.D.
Captain Gauber Bézin,
" George Chapman,
" Joseph Bourassa,
" J. Bte. Martin dit Beaubien,
J. P.,
" Thomas Fraser,
" F. M. Guay,
" Julien Chabot,
" Joseph Lagucux,
" Amable Samson,
" Louis Carrier.
Lieutenant George Bourassa,
" Charles Bézin,
" Robert Buchanan,
" Simon Octeau,
" Magloire Bézin,
" Antoine Lemieux,
" Joseph Samson,
" Louis Hallé,
" Louis Bézin,
" Charles Bourget,
" Jacques Jobin,
" Ambroise Fagot,
" Joseph Labadie,
" J. Bte. Carrier,
" François Coté,
" F. M. Bécot.
Ensign Etienne Bézin,
" Joseph Guay,
" F. X. Lemieux,
" Isidore Begin,
" Pierre Bourget,
" Louis Cloutier,
" Etienne Dussault,
" Louis Lemieux.

No. 5.

Copy of Despatch No. 129: The Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honorable the Earl Grey.—[Dated, Toronto, 3rd December, 1849.]—With enclosures.

(Copy.)
No. 129.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 3rd December, 1849.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the printed copy of an Address to the People of Canada which appeared some weeks ago in Montreal, and has been extensively circulated, recommending separation from Great Britain and annexation to the United States, as the remedy for certain ills under which the Province is alleged to suffer. Among the signatures to this document are those of two Queen's Counsel, and of some Gentlemen holding Commissions as Justices of the Peace, and Officers of Militia. I have considered it to be my duty to cause a circular letter to be addressed to these gentlemen, with the view of ascertaining whether their names have been attached to

it with their consent. Some have answered this inquiry in the negative—some in the affirmative—while others have denied the right of the Government to put the question, and declined to reply to it. I have resolved, with the advice of the Executive Council, to remove, from such Offices as are held during the pleasure of the Crown, the gentlemen who have admitted the genuineness of their signatures, and those who refused to disavow them. The Minute of Council, which I enclose herewith, gives the grounds of this decision.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Right Honourable
The Earl GREY,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Extract of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated 1st December, 1849, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, on Your Excellency's reference, certain letters addressed to Mr. Secretary Leslie by individuals holding Commissions during the pleasure of the Crown, whose names appeared to an Address to the People of Canada, which was lately published in several of the newspapers of the Province, and in which address separation from the British Empire and annexation to the United States of America, are recommended as a remedy for certain evils under which the Province is therein alleged to be labouring. These letters are in reply to inquiries made by Mr. Secretary Leslie, as to whether the names of the parties referred to had been attached to the address by themselves, or with their consent.

The Committee of Council observe that some of the parties called on for explanation by Mr. Secretary Leslie, complain of this as an invasion, by the Executive Government, of their constitutional rights as British subjects. The Committee of Council, however, see nothing in the step thus taken partaking of such a character. There can be no doubt, in the opinion of the Committee of Council, that Your Excellency must feel bound by a sense of duty, as well to our beloved Sovereign and to the Empire at large, as to the entire people of Canada, not only to maintain the connexion with the Parent State by the fullest exercise of all the powers conferred on you by Her Majesty, but to discourage by all the means constitutionally within your control, every attempt calculated to impair it. In the performance of this duty, there can be no desire to question any one upon mere abstract speculations regarding different forms of Government. It is for parties to satisfy themselves to what extent they may proceed with such speculations, without the risk of compromising themselves by a breach of the laws of the land. When, however, an individual arrives at the deliberate conclusion that what he deems the evils under which his country labors, require, not merely a reformation of the Constitution, but its entire overthrow, and when such person entertains this opinion, not as a mere speculative thing possibly to be realized in some remote and undefined future, but actually takes measures directly intended to bring

Appendix
(R.)

24th June.

Appendix
(R.)
24th June.

about such revolutionary change, it appears to the Committee perfectly obvious that, apart from all consideration, or inquiry as to consequences of a still more serious character, such party should not be permitted to remain in the anomalous and invidious position of holding a Commission during the pleasure of a Sovereign power which he desires to subvert. The object of Mr. Secretary Leslie's letter was to ascertain whether the respective parties, being holders of such Commission, had placed themselves in the position referred to, and the Committee find from the answers that, in some instances, the signatures have been admitted; in others they have been denied; while in others, again, the parties have failed to answer directly.

Under these circumstances, the Committee of Council would respectfully recommend that those gentlemen who have admitted their having been parties to the Address in question, and likewise those who have failed to give a direct denial of their having been so, should be removed from all Offices held by them during the pleasure of the Crown; and that the Honourable Mr. Leslie, Her Majesty's Provincial Secretary, do give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
Clerk.

The Honourable
the Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

Copy of Despatch No. 134 : The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey.—[Dated, 14th Dec., 1849.]

(Copy.)
No. 134.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 14th Dec., 1849.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Resolutions sent to Lordship's information, the Copy of Secretary of State in Resolutions unanimously adopted original, and no copy at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of London, expressive of loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to British connection.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Right Honourable
The Earl GREY,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

Copy of Despatch No. 448 : The Right Honourable the Earl Grey to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.—[Dated, Downing Street, 9th January, 1850.]

(Copy.)
No. 448.

DOWNING STREET,
9th January, 1850.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge your Despatches of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin.

No. 114, 19 Nov., 1849. 2. I have laid these Despatches
" 127, 3 Dec, " before Her Majesty; and also, the
" 129, 3 " " Address of the Warden and Councilors of the Municipal Council of
" 134, 14 " " the District of Gore; of the Lieutenant Colonel and Officers of Militia of the 1st and of the 8th Battalions of the Regiment of Dorchester; of the Officers of the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of Kamouraska, and the Inhabitants of the Parish of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière; and of the Officers of Militia and Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Battalions of the Regiment of Quebec, enclosed in the two first of these Despatches, which Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously. It has afforded Her Majesty great satisfaction to receive these expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which she trusts is generally felt by Her Canadian subjects.

3. With regard to the Address to the people of Canada in favour of severing the Province from the British Dominions for the purpose of annexing it to the United States,—which forms the subject of the third of these Despatches,—I have to inform you that Her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from Her service, those who have signed a document which is scarcely short of treasonable in its character. Her Majesty confidently relies on the loyalty of the great majority of Her Canadian subjects, and She is, therefore, determined to exert all the authority which belongs to Her, for the purpose of maintaining the connection of Canada with this Country, being persuaded that the permanence of that connection is highly advantageous to both.

4. Your Lordship will, therefore, understand, that you are commanded by Her Majesty to resist to the utmost of your power, any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British Dominions, and to mark, in the strongest manner, Her Majesty's displeasure with all those who may, directly or indirectly encourage such a design.

5. And if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you may receive from your Law Advisers, be made responsible for their conduct in a Court of Justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to account.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(R.)
24th June.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 29th ultimo; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return of the amount collected for Harbour Dues at the Port of Toronto, for the year 1849; and also, a detailed Statement, shewing the balance, if any, still due to the Government on account of sums advanced upon the authority of certain Acts of Parliament of Upper Canada, for constructing and repairing the Queen's Wharf, at the entrance of the said Harbour."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1850.

DETAILED STATEMENT shewing the Balance due to the Government on account of Sums advanced by the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, for Constructing and Repairing the QUEEN'S WHARF, at the entrance of the HARBOUR of TORONTO; furnished pursuant to an Address of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, of 29th May, 1850.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Per Act 3 Will. IV, Chap. 32.			Interest on £500, 26th June, 1833, to 31st December, 1840	225	9	0			
do do do do			Interest on £500, 14th August, 1833, to 31st December, 1840	221	8	5			
do do do do			Interest on £500, 18th October, 1833, to 31st December, 1840	216	1	7			
do do do do			Interest on £500, 9th December, 1833, to 31st December, 1840	211	16	2			
							874	15	2
Per Act 7 Will. IV, Chap. 64.			Interest on £500, 7th September, 1837, to 31st December, 1840	99	9	0			
do do do do			Interest on £500, 21st October, 1837, to 31st December, 1840	95	16	8			
do do do do			Interest on £500, 10th February, 1838, to 31st December, 1840	86	12	7			
do do do do			Interest on £1000, 1st October, 1838, to 31st December, 1840	134	19	2			
							416	17	5
			Total Interest on £4500, to 31st December, 1840				£1291	12	7
Cr.									
By Net Amount of Tolls, 1837				120	11	7			
do do do 1838				329	1	5½			
do do do 1839				349	2	8			
do do do 1840				323	13	6½			
							1122	9	3½
			Balance due Government, in account of Interest, 31st December 1840				£169	3	3½

Appendix
(S.)
26th June.

Appendix
(S.)
26th June.

QUEEN'S WHARF, HARBOUR OF TORONTO, &c.—(Continued.)

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December 31, 1840 ...	Balance due Government, brought forward				169	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 1841 ...	To Interest on	4500	0	0	270	0	0
					£499	3	3$\frac{1}{2}$
do do do ...	By Net Tolls				449	3	2
do do do ...	Balance of Interest	9	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
do do 1842 ...	To Interest on	4490	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	269	8	0
do do do ...	By Net Tolls.....				516	4	3
do do do ...	Balance of Interest.....	246	16	3			
do do 1843 ...	To Interest on	4243	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	254	11	7
do do do ...	By Net Tolls.....				477	1	7
do do do ...	Balance of Interest	222	10	0			
do do 1844 ...	To Interest on	4020	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	241	5	2
do do do ...	By Net Tolls.....				590	12	9
do do do ...	Balance of Interest	349	7	7			
do do 1845 ...	To Interest on	3671	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	5	2
do do do ...	By Net Tolls.....				729	5	0
do do do ...	Balance of Interest	508	19	10			
do do 1846 ...	To Interest on	3162	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	189	14	9
do do do ...	By Net Tolls.....				735	13	2
do do do ...	Balance of Interest	545	18	5			
do do 1847 ...	To Interest on	2616	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	156	19	8
do do do ...	By Net Tolls.....				659	18	6
do do do ...	Balance of Interest	502	18	10			
do do 1848 ...	To Interest on	2113	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	16	1
do do do ...	By Net Tolls.....				442	14	2
do do do ...	Balance of Interest	315	18	1			
do do 1849 ...	To Interest on	1797	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	17	0
do do do ...	By Net Tolls.....				682	6	2
	Balance of Interest	574	9	2			
	To Balance	£1223	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1850.

RETURN of the Amount Collected for HARBOUR DUES at the PORT of TORONTO, for the year 1849; furnished pursuant to an Address of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, of 29th May, 1850.

	£	s.	d.
Gross Amount	805	9	4
Expenses	123	3	2
Net Amount Currency.....	£682	6	2

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1850.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL STATUTES IN UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

PUBLIC ACTS.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	Clerks of the Peace.	District Clerks.	Judges of Districts.	Registrars.	Colleges and Libraries.	Corporate Towns.	Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	TOTAL.	ADDRESS.
<i>Brought forward</i>								1775	
Niagara	150	30	1	2		2	1	196	Niagara.
Gore	144	40	1	2		5	1	193	Hamilton.
Wellington.....	65	36	1	1			1	104	Guelph.
Brock	57	30	1	1			1	90	Woodstock.
Talbot.....	75	35	1	1			1	103	Simcoe.
Huron.....	78	27	1	1			1	108	Goderich.
London	142	36	1	1		2	1	183	London.
Western	108	50	1	1			1	161	Chatham.
								2913	
Six Judges.....								36	
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.....								6	
Registrar and Master in Chancery.....								1	
Official Principal, Court of Probate								1	
Registrar, Court of Probate								1	
Superintendent of Education... ..								2	
Collectors of Customs								94	
Members of the Legislature, Upper Canada.....								600	
Brock District, additional.....								80	
Total Copies—English.....								3684	
Western District								100	French.

B.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, IN LOWER CANADA.

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Six Judges	18	12		
One Clerk of Court	3	2		
Three Prothonotaries	3	3		
One Clerk of Crown	3	2		
Two Clerks of Peace, and Office	3	3		
Two Sheriffs	2	2		
Two Coroners	2	2		
One Clerk of Bankrupt Court	1	1		
Six Small Cause Courts.....	6	6		
Ninety Magistrates.....	90	90		
Forty Clergymen.....	30	10		
One Registrar	1	1		
Five Revenue Officers	5	5		
Five Libraries	5	5		
Four Municipalities	28	28		
Two hundred and forty Militia Officers	123	97		
Seminary	4	4		
			327	273
QUEBEC.				
Eight Judges	24	16		
Two Prothonotaries.....	2	2		
One Clerk of Crown	3	2		
Two Clerks of Peace, and Office	3	2		
One Clerk of Court	3	2		
One Sheriff	1	1		
Carried over.....	36	25	327	273

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, IN LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

QUEBEC.—(Continued.)	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Brought over</i>	36	25	327	278
Two Coroners	2	2		
One Clerk of Bankrupt Court	1	1		
One Clerk of Vice-Admiralty Court	1	1		
One Small Cause Court.....	1	1		
Fifty-Eight Magistrates.....	58	58		
Twenty-seven Clergymen	12	15		
One Registrar	1	1		
Three Revenue Officers	3	3		
One Inspector	1	1		
Three Libraries	3	3		
Two Municipalities.....	17	17		
One hundred and eighty-eight Officers.....	96	80	232	208
ST. MAURICE.				
Two Judges.....	6	4		
One Prothonotary	1	1		
One Clerk of Crown	3	2		
One Clerk of Peace	3	2		
One Sheriff	1	1		
One Coroner	1	1		
One Clerk of Bankrupt Court	1	1		
Six Small Cause Courts.....	6	6		
Twenty-nine Magistrates	29	29		
Thirteen Clergymen	5	8		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Municipality	11	11		
One Mayor	0	0		
Fifty-two Officers	9	40	77	107
BONAVENTURE.				
One Judge	3	2		
One Prothonotary	1	1		
One Clerk of Crown.....	3	2		
Two Clerks of the Peace, and Office	3	2		
Three Clerks of Circuit Courts.....	3	3		
One Sheriff	1	1		
One Coroner.....	1	1		
One Small Cause Court.....	1	1		
Fifteen Magistrates.....	15	15		
Six Clergymen	2	4		
One Registrar	1	1		
Two Municipalities.....	15	15		
Thirty-two Officers.....	16	10	65	58
SHERBROOKE.				
Two Judges.....	6	4		
One Prothonotary	1	1		
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1		
One Sheriff	1	1		
One Coroner.....	1	1		
Seven Small Cause Courts.....	7	7		
Twenty Magistrates	20	20		
Seventeen Clergymen.....	17	0		
One Registrar	1	1		
Two Revenue Officers.....	2	2		
One Library.....	1	1		
One Municipality and One Mayor.....	14	14		
Thirty-five Officers	29	2	101	55
GASPE'.				
One Judge	3	2		
One Prothonotary	1	1		
One Clerk of Crown	3	2		
One Clerk of Peace, and Office.....	2	2		
One Clerk of Circuit ..	1	1		
One Coroner.....	1	1		
One Clerk of Bankrupt Court	1	1		
One Small Cause Court.....	1	1		
Fourteen Magistrates	14	14		
<i>Carried forward</i>	27	25	802	701

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, IN LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

G A S P E' .—(Continued.)	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Brought forward</i>	27	25	802	701
Five Clergymen	3	2		
One Registrar	1	1		
Two Revenue Officers.....	2	2		
Three Municipalities	18	18		
Fifteen Officers.....	9	5	60	53
S A G U E N A Y.				
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1		
Three Small Cause Courts.....	3	3		
Seventeen Magistrates	17	17		
9 Clergymen.....	0	9		
Two Municipalities.....	17	17		
Fifty-four Officers	16	30	54	77
P O R T N E U F.				
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1		
Two Small Cause Courts	2	2		
Seven Magistrates	7	7		
Eleven Clergymen	1	10		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Municipality ..	12	12		
One Mayor	0	0		
Thirty-eight Officers	5	33	29	66
B E R T H I E R.				
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1		
Eleven Small Cause Courts	11	11		
Twenty-four Magistrates	24	24		
Fourteen Clergymen	0	14		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Library.....	1	1		
One Municipality	17	17		
Seventy-two Officers	29	40	84	109
L E I N S T E R.				
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1		
Eight Small Cause Courts.....	8	8		
Twelve Magistrates.....	12	12		
Thirteen Clergymen	4	9		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Library.....	1	1		
One Municipality	12	12		
One Mayor	3	3		
Sixty-two Officers	18	44	60	91
T E R R E B O N N E.				
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1		
Eight Small Cause Courts.....	8	8		
Twenty-Seven Magistrates	27	27		
Ten Clergymen	3	7		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Library.....	1	1		
One Municipality	12	12		
One Mayor	3	3		
Fifty-one Officers	19	30	75	90
T W O M O U N T A I N S.				
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1		
Eight Small Cause Courts.....	8	8		
Thirty Magistrates	30	30		
Fifteen Clergymen	8	7		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Municipality	14	14		
One Mayor	3	3		
Seventy-one Officers	48	20	113	84
<i>Carried over</i>			1277	1271

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, IN LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

OTTAWA.		English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Brought over</i>				1277	1271
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Eight Small Cause Courts.....	8	8			
Thirty-one Magistrates	31	31			
Eleven Clergymen	5	6			
One Registrar	1	1			
Three Municipalities	21	21			
One Mayor	3	3			
Thirty-five Officers.....	34	0	104	71	
BEAUHARNOIS.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Nine Small Cause Courts	9	9			
Forty-one Magistrates	41	41			
Twenty Clergymen.....	15	5			
One Registrar	1	1			
Five Revenue Officers.....	5	5			
Two Municipalities.....	13	13			
Seventy-six Officers	49	22	137	100	
One Mayor	3	3			
VAUDREUIL.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Six Small Cause Courts.....	6	6			
Twenty Magistrates.....	20	20			
Ten Clergymen	3	7			
One Registrar	1	1			
One Revenue Officer	1	1			
One Municipality	10	10			
One Mayor	0	0			
Forty-eight Officers	29	14	71	60	
CHAMBLY.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Three Small Cause Courts.....	3	3			
Twelve Magistrates.....	12	12			
Eight Clergymen.....	5	3			
One Registrar	1	1			
Three Revenue Officers	3	3			
One Library	1	1			
One Municipality.....	6	6			
Three Mayors	9	9			
Forty-three Officers.	10	31	51	70	
RICHELIEU.					
One Clerk of Court.....	1	1			
Seven Small Cause Courts.....	7	7			
Twenty-two Magistrates	22	22			
Nine Clergymen	3	6			
One Municipality	10	10			
Fifty-eight Officers	10	44	53	90	
ST. HYACINTHE.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Six Small Cause Courts	6	6			
Twenty Magistrates.....	20	20			
Twelve Clergymen	4	8			
One Registrar	1	1			
One Library.....	1	1			
One Municipality	12	12			
Sixty Officers	18	42	63	91	
STANSTEAD.					
Two Clerks of Circuit Court.....	2	2			
Four Small Cause Courts	4	4			
Twenty Magistrates	20	20			
<i>Carried forward</i>	26	26	1756	1753	

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, IN LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

STANSTEAD.—(Continued.)		English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Brought forward</i>		26	26	1756	1753
Six Clergymen.....	6	0			
One Registrar	1	1			
Two Revenue Officers.....	2	2			
One Municipality.....	7	7			
Eighteen Officers.....	17	0	59	36	
YAMASKA.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Three Small Cause Courts.....	3	3			
Fourteen Magistrates	14	14			
Seven Clergymen.....	1	6			
One Registrar	1	1			
One Municipality	7	7			
Twenty-nine Officers	6	21	33	53	
NICOLET.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court.....	1	1			
Three Small Cause Courts.....	3	3			
Twenty Magistrates	20	20			
Seven Clergymen	1	6			
One Registrar	1	1			
One Library.....	1	1			
One Municipality	9	9			
Forty-six Officers	14	31	50	72	
LOTBINIERE.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Six Small Cause Courts.....	6	6			
Twelve Magistrates.....	12	12			
Seven Clergymen.....	1	6			
One Registrar	1	1			
One Municipality.....	9	9			
Thirty-seven Officers	10	22	40	57	
MEGANTIC.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Three Small Cause Courts.....	3	3			
Twenty Magistrates	20	20			
Seven Clergymen	5	2			
One Registrar	1	1			
One Municipality	9	9			
Three Officers	3	0	42	36	
DORCHESTER.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Eight Small Cause Courts.....	8	8			
Thirty-two Magistrates	32	32			
Sixteen Clergymen	2	14			
Two Registrars	2	2			
Two Municipalities.....	20	20			
Ninety-nine Officers	28	69	93	146	
KAMOURASKA.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court	1	1			
Seven Small Cause Courts	7	7			
Eight Magistrates	8	8			
Eight Clergymen.....		8			
One Registrar	1	1			
One Library.....	1	1			
One Municipality.....	9	9			
Forty-three Officers.....	3	37	30	72	
<i>Carried over</i>				2103	2225

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, IN LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

BELLECHASSE.		English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Brought over</i>				2103	2225
Three Small Cause Courts.....		3	3		
Fifteen Magistrates.....		15	15		
Seven Clergymen			7		
One Registrar		1	1		
One Municipality		11	11		
Forty Officers		6	29	36	66
L'ISLET.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court		1	1		
Six Small Cause Courts.....		6	6		
Twenty-two Magistrates		22	22		
Seven Clergymen			7		
One Mayor		3	3		
One Municipality		10	10		
One Registrar		1	1		
Forty-one Officers		12	29	55	79
RIMOUSKI.					
One Clerk of Circuit Court		1	1		
Nine Small Cause Courts		9	9		
Twenty Magistrates		20	20		
Ten Clergymen		1	9		
Two Registrars		2	2		
Two Municipalities.....		17	17		
Forty-six Officers		14	30	64	88
CHAMPLAIN.					
Three Small Cause Courts.....		3	3		
Six Magistrates		6	6		
Six Clergymen.....			6		
One Registrar		1	1		
One Municipality.....		9	9		
Nineteen Officers.....		4	15	23	40
HUNTINGDON.					
Eleven Small Cause Courts		11	11		
Thirty-two Magistrates		32	32		
Twenty-one Clergymen		10	11		
One Registrar		1	1		
One Revenue Officer		1	1		
One Municipality		18	18		
One Mayor		3	3		
One hundred and three Officers.....		42	56	118	133
HUNTINGDON AND CHAMBLY.					
Four Small Cause Courts		4	4		
Four Clergymen			4	4	8
VERCHERES.					
Six Small Cause Courts.....		6	6		
Ten Magistrates		10	10		
Six Clergymen.....			6		
One Registrar		1	1		
One Municipality.....		8	8		
Thirty-seven Officers		12	21		
One Mayor		3	3	40	55
ROUVILLE.					
Eight Small Cause Courts.....		8	8		
Twenty-two Magistrates		22	22		
Eleven Clergymen		3	8		
One Municipality		13	13		
One Mayor		3	3		
<i>Carried forward</i>		49	54	2443	2694

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, IN LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

ROUVILLE.—(Continued.)	English.		French.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Brought forward</i>	49	54	2448	2694
One Registrar	1	1		
One Revenue Officer	1	1		
Sixty-six Officers.....	30	34	81	90
SHEFFORD.				
Six Small Cause Courts.....	6	6		
Thirty-one Magistrates	31	31		
Six Clergymen.....	6	0		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Municipality.....	9	9		
Twenty-nine Officers	29	0	82	47
DRUMMOND.				
Five Small Cause Courts	5	5		
Twelve Magistrates.....	12	12		
Six Clergymen.....	3	3		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Municipality.....	12	12		
Thirty-five Officers	24	10	57	43
MONTMORENCY.				
Seven Magistrates	7	7		
Nine Clergymen		9		
Two Registrars	2	2		
Two Municipalities.....	17	17		
Fifteen Officers.....		15	26	50
MISSISQUOI.				
One Clerk of Court	1	1		
Five Small Cause Courts	5	5		
Forty Magistrates	40	40		
Nine Clergymen	8	1		
One Registrar	1	1		
One Municipality.....	7	7		
One Mayor	3	3		
Twenty-four Officers	24	0	89	58
			2778	2982

N.B.—Several Militia Officers, being Justices of the Peace, receive the Statutes only in one capacity. This will account for the discrepancy between the list of Militia Officers forwarded to the Queen's Printer, and the number of Statutes delivered to them.

C.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, TO PUBLIC OFFICES AND MEMBERS OF
LEGISLATURE IN LOWER CANADA.

	NUMBER OF COPIES.	
	English.	French.
Executive Council	6	3
Provincial Secretary	20	6
Civil Secretary	10	1
Receiver General	2	2
Inspector General	3	0
Customs	2	0
Crown Lands	2	1
<i>Carried over</i>	45	13

Appendix
(T.)
1st July.

Appendix
(T.)
1st July.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, 1849, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

	NUMBER OF COPIES.	
	English.	French.
<i>Brought over</i>	45	13
Public Works	4	2
Registrar	1	1
Attorney General, Lower Canada	3	3
Attorney General, Upper Canada	3	1
Solicitor General, Lower Canada.....	1	1
Solicitor General, Upper Canada.....	1	1
Superintendent of Schools.....	1	1
Deputy Adjutant General Militia, Lower Canada.....	1	1
Deputy Adjutant General Militia, Upper Canada.....	1	0
Thomas Amiot.....	4	1
Legislative Council	50	25
Legislative Assembly	40	40
Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, Lower Canada	670	670
	825	760

EXTRA DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, OF 1849.

SCHEDULE A.	English.	French.
Joseph A. Charlebois, Coteau du Lac.....	1	1
George M. Abbott, Granby	1	1
Hiram A. Larkin, Sutton	1	1
Toussaint Beaudins, St. Edward	1	1
Pierre Celestin, St. Marie.....	1	1
Joseph Tardiff, St. Victor de Tring.....	1	1
Augustin Bolduc, do	1	1
Patrick McCabe, Wickham	1	1
Letter, dated 10th December, 1849.		
St. Louis du Gonzague, Beauharnois	1	1
Grand Calumet, Ottawa, do	1	1
Hamilton, District Gaspé, do	1	1
St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire, do.....	1	1
Letter of 5th December.		
Dominique Morin, Lambton, Megantic	1	1
D. S. Ballantyne, L'Islet	1	1
Louis Lemieux, St. Timothé de Beauharnois.....	1	1
Mr. O'Meara, Sherrington	1	0
Abraham Moe, Jamestown	1	0
Letter, dated 14th January, 1850.		
Adrin Blouin Forsyth, Megantic	1	1
Letter of 18th January.		
John M'Dougall, Three Rivers	1	1
James Wolfe, Holland, Wickham	1	1
Letter of 25th January.		
Alfonzo Wright, Hull	1	0
Letter of 4th February.		
Louis Richard, Esquire, J. P., Stanfold.....	1	0
Honorable G. R. Young, M.P.P., Halifax	1	0
Letter of 6th February.		
Charles Thibaudeau, Kingston.....	1	1
Clerk, Small Cause Court, St. Catherines de Fossambault.....	1	1
Letter of 2nd April, 1850.		
Charles Tibaudeau, Kingsey.....	1	1
James M'Cullagh, Durham	1	1
Henry S. Griffing, do	1	1
Simeon Walker, do	1	1
Edmond Cox, Kingsey	1	1
EXTRA DISTRIBUTION, TO MILITIA OFFICERS.		
Captain Robert G. Greig	1	0
do L. Jeremie Décarie dit Gervais.....		1
do Michael Moses.....	1	0
do A. McNaughton	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	33	26

Appendix
(T.)
1st July.

Appendix
(T.)
1st July.

EXTRA DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, OF 1849.—(Continued.)

SCHEDULE A.—(Continued.)		English.	French.
<i>Brought forward</i>		33	26
Captain John Fletcher		1	0
do L. D. A. Bertram		1	0
do Françoise LeBlanch			1
do L. Claude Miletto			1
do Hypolite Bernier.....			1
do Louis Rousseau			1
do John Whiteford		1	0
do David Lavante.....			1
do L. Olivier Caron			1
do Louis Bilodeau.....			1
do Michael Barbault.....			1
do Joseph Mauseault			1
do L. Olivier Proulx.....			1
do Godfroi Lavoillette			1
do Robert Struthers.....		1	0
do Francis Pauze			1
do L. Felix Villeneuve.....			1
do Joseph Valarie Genest			1
do L. F. Turcotte.....			1
		37	40

D.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LOCAL ACTS IN UPPER CANADA, 1849, IN ENGLISH.

DISTRICT.	COUNTY.	Clerks of Peace, and District Clerks.	Government and Legislative Officers.	Members.	Judges.	Extras.	Totals.
DALHOUSIE	Carleton.....	104	135	270	126	100	735
WESTERN	{ Essex	158	135	278	126	100	797
	{ Kent						
MIDLAND	{ Frontenac	176	135	286	126	100	823
	{ Lennox						
VICTORIA	{ Addington.....	117	135	270	126	100	748
	{ Hastings						
HURON	Huron	105	135	270	126	100	736
BATHURST.....	{ Lanark	137	135	278	126	100	776
	{ Renfrew.....						
JOHNSTOWN.....	{ Leeds	190	135	278	126	100	829
	{ Grenville						
NIAGARA	{ Lincoln	180	135	286	126	100	827
	{ Haldimand.....						
LONDON	{ Welland.....	178	135	270	126	100	809
	{ Middlesex						
TALBOT	{ Norfolk	100	135	270	126	100	731
	{ Northumberland						
NEWCASTLE.....	{ Durham	169	135	276	126	100	806
	{ Oxford						
BROCK.....	Oxford	87	135	270	126	100	718
COLBORNE.....	Peterborough	121	135	270	126	100	752
OTTAWA	{ Prescott	82	135	276	126	100	719
	{ Russell						
PRINCE EDWARD	Prince Edward	76	135	270	126	100	707
SIMCOE	Simcoe	121	135	270	126	100	752
EASTERN	{ Stormont	124	135	286	126	100	771
	{ Dundas						
WELLINGTON	{ Glengarry	101	135	270	126	100	732
	{ Waterloo						
GORE	{ Wentworth	184	135	276	126	100	821
	{ Halton						
HOME	{ First Riding	283	135	294	126	100	938
	{ Second Riding						
	{ Third Riding						
	{ Fourth Riding						

Appendix
(T.)
1st July.

PRINTING of LOCAL ACTS relating to UPPER CANADA, in FRENCH, and
DISTRIBUTION thereof.

Appendix
(T.)
1st July.

To Legislature.....	75	<i>Brought up</i>	261
To Members of Legislature	132	To Public Departments	26
To Judges, Lower Canada.....	54	On hand	213
<i>Carried up</i>	261	<i>Total printed</i>	500

E.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL ACTS, &c. IN LOWER CANADA,
SESSION 1849, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

COUNTIES.	Magistrates Militia, &c.	Government Offices, and Parliament.	Members.	Judges.	Extras.	Totals.
Montreal.....	410	135	280	126	100	1051
Quebec	300	135	280	126	100	941
St. Maurice	120	135	280	126	100	761
Bonaventure	87	135	280	126	100	728
Dorchester	180	135	280	126	100	821
Kamouraska	79	135	280	126	100	720
Bellechasse	78	135	280	126	100	719
L'Islet.....	88	135	280	126	100	729
Rimouski	100	135	280	126	100	741
Champlain	40	135	280	126	100	681
Huntingdon	150	135	280	126	100	791
Verchères	75	135	280	126	100	716
Rouville	100	135	280	126	100	741
Shefford	83	135	280	126	100	724
Missisquoi ..	90	135	280	126	100	781
Drummond	73	135	280	126	100	714
Montmorency	50	135	280	126	100	691
Sherbrooke	112	135	280	126	100	758
Gaspé	71	135	280	126	100	712
Saguenay	50	135	280	126	100	691
Portneuf.....	53	135	280	126	100	694
Berthier	110	135	280	126	100	751
Leinster	90	135	280	126	100	731
Terrebonne	100	135	280	126	100	741
Two Mountains.....	100	135	280	126	100	741
Ottawa	100	135	280	126	100	741
Vaudreuil	80	135	280	126	100	721
Beauharnois	100	135	280	126	100	741
Chambly.....	65	135	280	126	100	706
Richelieu	90	135	280	126	100	731
St. Hyacinthe.....	90	135	280	126	100	731
Stanstead	61	135	280	126	100	702
Yamaska.....	50	135	280	126	100	691
Nicolet	70	135	280	126	100	711
Lotbinière	60	135	280	126	100	701
Megantic	50	135	280	126	100	691

By the above, there ought to remain on hand 100 copies complete, belonging to the Government, but owing to alterations in the Schedule after the printing had been done, the number required for the Public Departments and Assembly being larger than first anticipated, there remain for future disposal but 42 copies of the Local Acts of Lower Canada, in English. The above applies to the Distribution of Local Acts, in English, relating to Upper Canada.

S. DERBISHIRE & G. DESBARATS,

Queen's Printer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

FOR LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 20th June, 1850.

To the Hon. James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—In conformity with the 6th paragraph of the 35th Section of the Common School Act, 9 Vic. cap. 27, I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, and the Provincial Legislature, the following Report on Elementary Education, accompanied by several Statistical Tables, and a copy of my Circular No. 12, issued in consequence of the amendments made to that Act, during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

Since my last Report, the amendments to the Education Act, passed by the Legislature, have come into force. I think I may say they have had a beneficial effect, that in general they have met with approbation, and that they will continue to give still greater satisfaction, as they become more generally understood.— Since their adoption, the Law has begun to operate in 18 Municipalities, in which it had not previously worked, owing to these Municipalities either not having availed themselves of the amendments, or their having conformed to the Law, as it previously stood. These Municipalities are:—

Beauport, St. Sylvestre, St. André, St. Raymond, Bagot, Aubert-Gallion, Cap-Rosier, Ste. Marie de Beauce, St. Joseph " " St. François " " Leeds, Halifax, Matapédia, Saint Féréol.	}	District of Quebec.
Isle Bizarre, Saint Martin, Saint Jérôme, Saint Janvier.	}	District of Montreal.

The number of children who attended the Schools during the first period of the year 1849, was 1250 less than during the second period of 1848, and doubtless a certain number of Returns for this same period from the Municipalities which have not yet

transmitted them, will yet reach me and be included in my application for the month of July next. I have also every reason to believe that, when all the Returns shall have been received, the number for the second period of 1849, will be found to exceed that for the first period of the same year. Up to this date, I have received but a portion of the Returns. Many Municipalities only report annually—that is to say—from July to July. Their Return for the second part of 1849 will, therefore, reach me with that for the first period of 1850, in the month of July next.

I should not forget to mention that since my last Report, a great number of Municipalities have made praiseworthy efforts to erect for themselves convenient School-houses. Endeavours have been especially made for the establishment of Model Schools, or Girl schools, where a superior education can be obtained—many are already in operation, and the remainder will be finished in the course of the summer. Their number reaches 29, and their value, as estimated by Arbitrators, varies from £250 to £2,000, forming a total value of £22,826. A statement is hereunto annexed of the localities to which I allude, and of the value of each building, as estimated by Arbitrators.

I have thought it necessary to enter into these considerations in order to shew that if there has been opposition and even factious opposition in certain localities, on the other hand, efforts have been made which should encourage the friends of Education to double their zeal, convinced that they must shortly have the gratification of seeing the Law in regular operation throughout the Country, and most of the Municipalities endowed with a superior school. To attain to this result it is necessary to avoid the feeling of discouragement which I find prevails among the public and in which a certain portion of the Press, taking individual instances as a basis for a general inference, appears to participate. It seems to me that we should rather be astonished at the results which we have attained, considering the materials at our disposal and the difficulties which we have had to encounter, than to look forward to certain prejudices and a certain opposition yet to overcome.

I think it also my duty to oppose certain ideas tending to the introduction of a new system which would almost entirely change that now prevailing. And these changes tend only to demoralize the people, and encourage them in the opinion that opposition will produce the repeal of a Law which will be altered as it were to suit their every caprice. I do not know that a more liberal or equitable system of Elementary Education than the present can be established, or one more easy in its operation. Moreover, a new system must necessarily again require several

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

years of experience before it could be properly understood, or its beneficial working ascertained, and if experience should pronounce it defective, another system must probably be resorted to. This would bring us back to where we were in 1842. Let our endeavours be therefore directed to the improvement of our present system, whenever experience suggests a change calculated to facilitate its beneficial operation, but let us avoid disturbing the ground-work, which must have the effect of leading the public astray and producing general uncertainty and discouragement. Otherwise, the difficulties will only have changed place without being removed.

I have had occasion to meet a certain number of persons, otherwise well disposed, who consider that it would be more advantageous if the government undertook in all cases to appoint the School Commissioners, because they believe that the invariable appointment of friends to Education would facilitate the execution of the law. I do not believe that such would generally be the case. Moreover to deny the people the privilege of choosing men on whom devolves the duty of executing laws connected with their dearest interests, is to deprive them of an important means of political education—for nothing is better calculated to accustom them to take part in public affairs, to compel them to become as conversant with them as they are capable of being and consequently to take an interest therein, such as the exercise alone of these rights is capable of gradually giving them. It would also be an additional subject of complaint, should the Commissioners be offensive to the people, and have the effect of rendering the former even more unpopular than they already are with evil disposed persons in some school municipalities.

Besides, nothing can be more reasonable and just than to concede to parents the right to take an active part in the local working of a law, the sole object of which is the education of their own children, and to assist them in reaping its advantages. The power to do so, should then be entrusted to parents, otherwise the system which deprives them of it would be exposed to constant outcries from all parts of the country similar to those which the people and clergy of France incessantly raised against the University system.

It is very true that some more powerful means of compelling the refractory municipalities to put the law into operation has become necessary, but I consider that that object can be more effectually attained by another mode, viz: by special legislation. I shall take the liberty of offering on this subject the following observations: that it would be advisable that some Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, should be invested with authority to take legal proceedings against the persons bound to contribute, in cases where it would not be safe for the Commissioners to do so, or even to sue the Commissioners themselves, whenever the operation of the law should be prevented by their negligence or refusal to act under it. To render this measure effectual it would be necessary that the officer charged with its execution should have at his disposal a body of police for each district, sufficiently numerous to enable him to enforce the judgments rendered by competent authority. As soon as it became evident that the Government seriously intended to compel compliance with the law, all opposition would speedily disappear.

The appointment of a permanent Deputy Superintendent would also powerfully contribute to the attainment of the same end. The 23rd section of the amending act authorizes the Governor to appoint a Deputy Superintendent in certain cases on an applica-

tion to that effect from the Superintendent. I have not as yet availed myself of that privilege. I preferred delaying in order to ascertain whether such applications would be numerous, and I satisfied myself that had I on the occasion of each request, preferred an application to that effect to the Government, a Deputy Superintendent would have been almost constantly on duty, which would have proved more expensive than the appointment of a permanent Deputy Superintendent, without being equally beneficial.

With the assistance of a Deputy Superintendent, each School Municipality, in which any serious difficulty might arise would be visited on every such occasion, and the other schools about once every two years, either by the Superintendent himself or his Deputy, so that one would always be present at the Office for the transaction of business whilst the other might be on a tour of inspection.

Much good would certainly result from such visits; it would be productive of a desire for improvement on the part of the Teachers who would not fail to give greater attention to their respective schools, to endeavour to acquire more extensive information themselves in order the better to impart it to their scholars and also to enable them successfully to instruct them in a greater number of branches of education. It would also be the means of obtaining statistical information which would be of great practical utility in the minor alterations in the law which each year it might be expedient to make and as necessity might dictate. The advice which it would be in his power to give on the spot whether to the Commissioners, the Teachers or even to other interested parties would doubtlessly have a very beneficial effect in most cases. He would be in a position to ascertain the various branches taught and the mode of instruction adopted and at a later period, be enable to suggest a more uniform system of Education and point out the means of giving it greater practical facility, and consequently, rendering it more advantageous to all interested. He would, at the same time, take cognizance of all subjects of complaint and remedy them to the utmost of his power. For instance, one the most frequent causes of complaint arises from the manner in which the accounts are kept, and in which the funds destined for the maintenance of schools are expended. He would consequently, in each Municipality, examine the accounts and either satisfy the interested parties of their correctness, or remedy any evil which might be found to exist. The circumstance alone of the proceedings of the School Corporations, being from time to time subject to the examination of a competent officer, would be a strong incentive to them to conduct their transactions with greater correctness and regularity.

However, I am of opinion that occurrences of this nature have been much less frequent and important than it has been endeavoured to make them appear, and that when they have occurred, they have been greatly exaggerated in many School Municipalities, and particularly in those at a distance. The truth is, that when an opposing party is anxious to raise a strong feeling against the School Commissioners, they exclaim that the latter have wasted or misapplied the money entrusted to them for the purposes of Education. It is almost always easy by such means to induce the ignorant, whose prejudices are thus fostered and encouraged, to join in the outcry against the administration of the School Commissioners. The School Commissioners of a certain Parish were accused of having wasted the sum of £200, arising partly from assessments and partly from Legislative Grant, and the investigation which I instituted on the spot into the matter, and particularly into the School Commission-

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

ers' account books, proved that of the amount mentioned but £6 had been raised by assessment. I might instance other cases analogous to this, to shew how very frequently accusations of that nature made against School Commissioners, are frivolous and vexatious.

I now come to a subject which I have never ceased recommending in my preceding Reports, and which becomes every day more absolutely necessary. It is well understood that I allude to a Normal School. In vain might we have the most perfect systems of public instruction; we can never attain to any important result, as long as we shall not have succeeded in forming a sufficient number of qualified Teachers, to put it in practice for the benefit of the children committed to their care, and within as short a period as possible, the farmers and mechanics being unable for any length of time to dispense with the services of their children. This then is the ground-work of every system, and without which it is impossible to expect complete success. It has, therefore, been a subject to which great attention has been paid, and the greatest importance attached, by all nations sincerely desirous of giving to the people general and useful instruction. We must follow the same course, if we are desirous of reaching the end to which they have attained. As long as we are without a Normal School on a good footing, we can never have a sufficient number of qualified instructors.

Nevertheless, I must not deny that we have a certain number of well qualified Teachers and that a great number of others are actively endeavouring to qualify themselves shortly to undergo their examination—but what assistance would not a Normal School be to them in their endeavours to perfect themselves as Teachers, and assist the beneficial operation of a healthy system of public instruction.

The knowledge which the Teachers might derive from attendance at a Normal School, is not the only benefit attending its establishment; the uniform method of instruction, which they would there acquire, would be of no less advantage. They would there learn to graft on their system of teaching a character more closely associated with the usual transactions of life, and particularly with the usages of the country, and by that means render it of greater practical utility. A certain knowledge of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry might also be introduced and imparted by the Teacher to his pupils, which could not fail to have a beneficial effect, particularly if, having a piece of ground at his disposal, he required them to make thereon practical application of the principles he inculcated. Children would soon learn that the important Art of Agriculture does not derive its success from the observance of a simple routine, but that it requires a certain amount of knowledge to be profitably employed by its followers. These notions would afterwards suggest to him the idea of subscribing to an Agricultural Journal, and of studying certain works which would afford him a fund of information, which would be of great assistance to him, and calculated to aid the general progress of Agriculture in the country.

I also consider it my duty to invite the attention of the Legislature to the establishment of a School for the Deaf and Dumb. Their number is sufficiently great in the Province, and they are left in the depths of ignorance, deprived of almost all the enjoyments of life, and even of the most primitive notions of morality and Christianity. Should not society come to the assistance of these unfortunate beings deformed by nature, since there exists the means of raising them almost to the level of those who have been gifted with all their faculties. If in every country efforts are at present made

to alleviate the fate of criminals and to reform them, it appears to me that we should not neglect a class of men open to no other reproach than that nature has been more sparing of her favours to them than to the generality of mankind. I shall take this opportunity of stating that Monseigneur Bourget, Bishop of Montreal has lately established a School of this nature, which, with a trifling assistance from the Legislature, might perhaps answer the present exigencies of that part of the country.

It only remains for me to reiterate my application for the necessary means for the establishment of an Educational Journal. There is no doubt that such a periodical would prove highly advantageous. The Teachers, who, for the most part, have not the means of procuring books, would find in it extracts from the best writers on Education, and on the systems of instruction which appear most generally to succeed; besides many other subjects which would extend their field of information and which they would impart to their pupils, and even to the relations of their pupils. This might easily be done in the Schools and in family reunions. The practice of delivering public lectures, and of giving instruction in families, would particularly suit Teachers who either have land at their disposal or board with the parents of their pupils.

The Statistical Tables which follow this Report will shew in what School Municipalities the School Act has operated and to what extent, since my Report on Education in Lower Canada, dated 9th February 1849. These Tables will also shew the amount of labour and responsibility which have devolved on this Department independently of the numerous and incessant personal interviews which are therein given every day.

The constant succession of interviews which take place every day in this Office consume a vast deal of time which is absorbed principally in listening to the statement of all parties interested, and to the difficulties which they complain of, in the working of the School Law and in remedying the latter by explanations, opinions and advice; this constitutes a great portion of the duty attached to the Office I hold. I might even say that without these interviews, and the opportunities which they each day afford, of investigating various matters, it would be almost impossible to cause the Education Act to operate in a manner so generally satisfactory as it does, in spite of the systematic opposition it meets with, and of the evil, sometimes greatly exaggerated, which results from it in the few Districts where it takes place.

Besides, I am convinced that if the inhabitants of certain parts of the country had not been prejudiced against the law by unjust motives and by representations as false as they were contrary to their true interest, the people left to their own good sense, would have cheerfully accepted the law, and would every where have endeavoured to facilitate its operation for the benefit of their children, for, generally speaking, they are desirous of affording their children the benefit of Education. They sometimes differ among themselves only as to the means to be taken and adopted to secure that important object, and this is what must not be mistaken.

Even where, for the above mentioned reasons, and perhaps for many others, the inhabitants of certain localities oppose the School Law, it is not because they do not desire the education of their children, but because the means which the law affords for that purpose have been represented to them as dangerous or impracticable. Moreover, the Inhabitants see throughout the country too many good men in all ranks of society vying with each other in general sacrifices, and

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

praiseworthy efforts for the diffusion of practical education as generally and as usefully as possible, not to feel well disposed towards it. It therefore only requires particularly in the localities where the Inhabitants yet labour under the prejudices which have been instilled into them, and the false representations which have been made to them respecting the School Law, the adoption of wise but effectual means, for the suppression of disturbance in case of necessity, and generally, the means of instruction on the spot, and above all, of better qualifying Teachers for their task.

It is neither my duty nor desire to become the accuser or apologist of any one ; but, justice, I think requires that I should further remark :

1st. That where there have been difficulties relative to the Education Act, they have not always been the result of opposition made to the Law, at least so far as proceeding from the majority of inhabitants ;—2nd. That the working of that Law has experienced difficulties and opposition, equally, if not more generally, in municipalities where the Inhabitants were of a mixed or more exclusively British origin, than in those of French-Canadian origin : Witness, what occurred in this respect at Kennebec Road, Valcartier, Sainte Catherine de Fossambault, Saint Raymond de Bourg-Louis, Saint Basile, Saint Sylvestre and Saint Giles, in the District of Quebec, at Sainte Monique and Saint Grégoire in the District of Three Rivers, at Saint Marthe, at Russelltown, Ormstown, at Hemmingford, and even at Saint Jérôme in the District of Montreal. At Saint Grégoire in 1850, a barn was burned ; at Dundee in 1848 a School House, and at Hemmingford in 1849, another School House, and yet the Schools in those School Municipalities have always been maintained on a good footing and particularly at Hemmingford and Saint Grégoire, and never ceased being attended by a great number of the children of the resident inhabitants.

The Municipalities in the Counties of Dorchester, Drummond, Lotbinière, Megantic, Portneuf, and Quebec, in which the School Law operates, are generally those in which the inhabitants are almost exclusively of French Canadian origin. At all events, the following Tables will exhibit the Counties in all the Municipalities of which the School Law has always operated, at least since my last Report.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

1. A Table shewing the Schools held under the Act, under the control of School Commissioners, or of Trustees of Dissenting Schools, the number of children between 5 and 16 years old, who have attended them, according to the Returns which have been transmitted to this Office, between the first of July, 1848, and the first of January, 1849, shewing the amount granted to each School Municipality, during that half year, and also the number of Municipalities which have received nothing out of the Legislative Grant, owing either to their not having sent in their Returns, or because their Secretary-Treasurer could not certify

the receipt by him of the amount established by Law,—or because the Returns, being delayed, have not yet been included in the lists which, on several subsequent occasions, I submitted to His Excellency the Governor General, to obtain the issue of his Warrant in their favour. But this latter remark has reference only to a small number of Municipalities, the School Commissioners of which have since sent in their respective Returns, such as St. Jérôme, in the County of Terrebonne, and Hereford, in the County of Sherbrooke.

2. A Table giving similar information respecting the Schools which have been held in the Municipalities therein named, from the first of January, 1849, to the first of July of the same year.

The School Commissioners of St. Jérôme and of Hereford, have lately transmitted their Returns of Schools also for this latter period, which shall be included in my list accompanying my application for His Excellency's Warrant for the six months of 1850.

3. A Table containing similar information respecting the Schools which have been held in the Municipalities therein mentioned, from the first of July, 1848, to the first of January, 1850.

The School Commissioners of :

Russelltown, Rawdon, Sutton, Hatley,	} District of Montreal ;
Stanford, Sainte Ursule, Leeds,	} District of Three Rivers ;
Trois Pistoles, Rivière Ouelle, Lotbinière, Protestants of Quebec,	} District of Quebec

have also only lately transmitted to this Office, their School Returns, for the last six months of 1849, and they will be also included in my first application for His Excellency's Warrant, for the first six months of 1850.

I expect to receive, for the last six months of 1849, and especially for the first six months of 1850, Returns from several School Municipalities in which the Law has not heretofore worked, or in which it has ceased to operate for several years, such as

Saint Janvier, Saint Martin, Isle Bizarre,	} District of Montreal ;
Saint Féréol, and Saint André.	} District of Quebec.

The contents of the Tables which follow those above mentioned, will be sufficiently indicated, by their respective headings.

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

TABLE No. 1.

STATISTICAL TABLES of the School Municipalities, to which a portion of the Legislative Grant was allowed for the last six months of 1848, the fifth half-year under the law now in force, 9 Vic. c. 27, shewing the number of Schools in operation in each Municipality, and the children between the ages of 5 and 16 who have attended them; and also the amount granted for their maintenance during the said period, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office at divers periods; shewing also, the Municipalities to which no money has yet been allowed, because the Secretary-Treasurer was unable to declare that he had received the sum required by the Law, agreeably to the 27th Section. These latter Municipalities have, for these reasons, no figures opposite to them.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anicet, Saint.....	6	...	152	34	8	10	34	8	10
Clément, Saint.....	9	2	656	66	6	5	66	6	5
Dundee.....	7	...	153	34	7	2	34	7	2
Godmanchester.....	10	...	362	60	12	8	60	12	8
Hemmingford.....	18	...	412	71	3	7	71	3	7
Minchinbrook.....	15	...	433	69	2	5	69	2	5
Martine, Sainte.....	12	...	578	113	0	8	113	0	8
Orustown.....	16	...	517	87	0	0	87	0	0
Russelltown.....	10	...	497	66	13	0	66	13	0
Timothée, Saint.....	8	...	388	80	13	1	80	13	1
Total.....	111	2	4148	683	7	10	683	7	10

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont.....	4	...	140	22	18	1	22	18	1
Berthier.....	3	...	110	21	15	0	21	15	0
Charles, Saint.....	9	...	310	49	10	3	49	10	3
François, Saint.....	1	...	81	32	12	6	32	12	6
Gervais, Saint.....	15	...	466	81	0	3	81	0	3
Lazarre, Saint.....	...	...	.....	14	16	7	...	...	...
Michel, Saint.....	...	...	.....	43	19	11	...	...	...
Standon.....	1	...	23	4	15	7	4	15	7
Valier, Saint.....	6	...	239	40	17	3	40	17	3
Total.....	39	...	1369	312	8	2	253	8	11

Appendix
(U.)

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued)

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

1st July.

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barthélemi, Saint.....	3	...	181	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier.....	8	...	439	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon.....	7	...	256	22	18	1	60	9	5
Cuthbert, Saint.....	6	...	302	61	12	6	61	12	6
Elizabeth, Sainte.....	4	1	149	36	19	10	36	19	10
I-le du Pads.....	2	...	68	21	18	4	21	18	4
Industrie.....	5	...	177	36	13	3	36	13	3
Kildare.....	6	1	258	43	1	9	43	1	9
Lanoraie.....	4	...	151	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lavaltrie.....	3	...	137	30	9	8	30	9	8
Mélanie, Sainte.....	4	...	84	23	16	2	23	16	2
Paul, Saint.....	3	...	187	49	5	4	49	5	4
Thomas, Saint.....	2	...	91	28	11	9	28	11	9
Total.....	57	2	2480	592	15	5	569	17	4

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton.....	2	...	73	22	13	1	22	13	1
Cox.....	3	...	158	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hamilton.....	1	...	28	21	0	0	21	0	0
Hope.....	2	...	49	21	1	10	21	1	10
Mann.....	...	...	.....	8	4	9	21	0	2
Maria.....	3	...	101	21	0	2	21	0	2
Matapédia.....	...	...	.....	6	11	10	22	4	11
New Richmond.....	3	1	111	22	4	11	22	4	11
Port Daniel.....	3	...	167	16	9	6	16	9	6
Shoalbred.....	1	...	15	6	11	10	6	11	10
Total.....	18	1	702	167	14	9	152	18	2

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie.....	8	1	271	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville.....	4	...	312	58	14	10	58	14	10
Bruno, Saint.....	2	...	125	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly.....	10	...	668	94	16	6	94	16	6
Jean, Saint.....	5	...	345	72	16	7	72	16	7
Longueuil.....	10	1	412	80	1	7	80	1	7
Luc, Saint.....	2	...	100	25	17	5	25	17	5
Total.....	41	2	2233	400	11	3	400	11	3

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

1st July.

1st July.

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Sainte.....	10	...	379	52	6	3	52	6	3
Batiscau.....	2	...	127	18	4	2	18	4	2
Cap la Madeleine.....	2	...	101	21	16	8	21	16	8
Champlain.....	4	...	203	33	7	4	33	7	4
Geneviève, Sainte.....	4	...	131	41	2	2	41	2	2
Maurice, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	9	7			
Stanislas, Saint.....	2	...	141	41	7	2	41	7	2
Total.....	24	...	1082	224	13	4	208	3	9

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Argenteuil.....	17	...	446	92	0	6	92	0	6
Augustin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	54	14	1			
Benoit, Saint.....	10	1	426	96	19	5	96	19	5
Chatham.....	12	...	285	50	11	9	50	11	9
Columban, Saint.....	4	...	133	24	7	8	24	7	8
Eustache, Saint.....	9	...	327	63	7	2	63	7	2
Gore.....	7	...	260	29	19	9	29	19	9
Greenville.....	5	...	88	47	9	1	47	9	1
Hermas, Saint.....	4	...	181	37	17	11	37	17	11
Isle Bizarre.....	...	...	.....	19	8	10			
Scholastique, Sainte.....	10	...	393	111	12	8	111	12	8
Total.....	78	1	2548	628	8	10	554	5	11

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anselme, Saint.....	...	...	.....	52	12	10			
Aubert Gallion.....	...	...	.....	25	2	6			
Bernard, Saint.....	...	...	.....	13	11	11			
Claire, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	51	14	10			
Cranbourne.....	...	...	.....	6	1	11			
Elzéar, Saint.....	...	...	.....	41	12	1			
Frampton.....	...	...	.....	48	5	7			
François, Saint.....	...	...	.....	51	19	9			
Henri, Saint.....	11	...	329	63	12	0	63	12	0
Isidore, Saint.....	...	...	.....	45	1	4			
Jean-Chrysostôme, Saint.....	6	...	213	47	5	10	47	5	10
Joseph, Saint.....	...	...	.....	64	6	10			
Marguerite, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	51	13	2			
Marie, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	66	11	4			
Metschermét.....	...	...	.....	12	7	2			
Nicolas, Saint.....	10	...	410	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe-Lévi.....	10	...	419	92	5	6	92	5	6
Total.....	37	...	1371	792	14	5	261	13	2

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Arthabaska, St. Norbert d'.....	2	...	70	25	15	9	25	15	9
" St. Chrystophe, d'.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aston.....	...	...	.....	5	17	0	.....	.....	.....
Durham.....	12	...	242	42	0	4	42	0	4
Grantham.....	...	...	.....	23	9	7	.....	.....	.....
Kingsey.....	9	...	246	47	10	9	47	10	9
Stanford.....	3	...	130	23	19	6	23	19	6
Tingwick.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6	.....	.....	.....
Upton.....	...	...	.....	25	12	5	.....	.....	.....
Wickam.....	...	...	.....	7	14	10	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	26	...	688	218	14	8	139	6	4

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Chat.....	...	...	.....	14	14	11	.....	.....	.....
" Rosier.....	1	...	22	12	7	2	12	7	2
Douglas.....	...	...	.....	13	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Bay North.....	2	...	45	16	9	7	16	9	7
" South.....	2	...	50	12	7	2	12	7	2
Grand River.....	...	...	.....	19	15	5	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen I-lands.....	8	...	202	44	3	2	44	3	2
Malbaie.....	1	...	23	14	16	7	14	16	7
Newport.....	...	...	...	8	4	9	.....	.....	.....
Percé.....	...	...	...	21	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14	...	342	177	10	10	100	3	8

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Caughnawaga.....	...	...	.....	23	7	11	.....	.....	.....
Chateaugay.....	5	...	276	45	11	3	45	11	3
Constant, Saint.....	6	...	315	61	2	8	61	2	8
Cyprien, Saint.....	8	...	357	89	17	8	89	17	8
Edouard, Saint.....	12	...	468	95	11	4	95	11	4
Isidore, Saint.....	4	...	217	49	2	0	49	2	0
Jacques le Mineur, Saint.....	5	...	258	41	17	1	41	17	1
Lacolle.....	16	...	571	74	19	5	74	19	5
Laprairie.....	10	...	517	97	1	0	97	1	0
Philomène, Sainte.....	5	...	263	42	18	6	42	18	6
Philippe, Saint.....	6	...	326	62	5	8	62	5	8
Rémi, Saint.....	9	1	410	77	15	5	77	15	5
Valentin, Saint.....	6	1	357	58	1	8	58	1	8
Total.....	92	2	4335	819	11	7	796	3	8

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbottsford,.....	5	...	100	7	9	11	7	9	11
Césaire, Saint.....	15	...	550	103	9	7	103	9	7
Damase, Saint.....	10	...	324	66	1	6	66	1	6
Dominique, Saint.....	5	...	203	22	13	1	22	13	1
Hegues, Saint.....	5	...	245	35	13	6	35	13	6
Hyacinthe, Saint.....	19	...	654	92	12	1	92	12	1
Pie, Saint.....	13	...	503	48	17	1	48	17	1
Présentation, La.....	4	...	153	35	3	7	35	3	7
Rosalie, Sainte.....	3	...	118	31	4	6	31	4	6
Simon, Saint.....	4	...	244	33	5	8	33	5	8
Total,.....	83	...	3094	476	10	6	476	10	6

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
André, Saint.....	...	...	.....	78	3	8	78	3	8
Anne, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	64	8	7	64	8	7
Denis, Saint.....	5	...	161	35	3	7	35	3	7
Kamouraska.....	5	...	203	60	12	8	60	12	8
Paschal, Saint.....	10	...	324	75	15	11	75	15	11
Rivière-Quelle,.....	...	...	.....	78	18	6	78	18	6
Total,.....	20	...	688	393	2	11	171	12	2

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Esprit, Saint.....	5	...	216	41	8	10	41	8	10
Jacques, Saint.....	14	...	721	128	10	5	128	10	5
Chenaie, La.....	2	...	80	16	16	2	16	16	2
L'Assomption,.....	10	...	306	79	16	8	79	16	8
Lin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	64	11	10	64	11	10
Mascouche,.....	6	...	240	50	8	5	50	8	5
Rawdon,.....	13	...	404	61	4	3	61	4	3
Repentigny,.....	3	...	149	38	4	6	38	4	6
Roch, Saint.....	5	...	285	51	14	9	51	14	9
Sulpice, Saint.....	1	...	52	20	8	8	20	8	8
Total,.....	59	...	2453	553	4	6	488	12	8

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Saint Ignace.....	8	...	211	51	9	10	51	9	10
Cyrille, Saint.....	...	...	.....	17	6	0	...	...	...
Crane Island.....	1	...	67	11	13	11	11	13	11
L'Islet.....	10	...	344	52	12	11	52	12	11
Pierre, Saint, Rivière du Sud.....	...	...	.....	26	10	7	...	...	...
Port Joli.....	10	...	411	70	17	1	70	17	1
Roch, Saint, des Aulnets.....	...	...	.....	64	13	6	...	...	...
Thomas, Saint.....	10	...	492	80	3	3	80	3	3
Total.....	39	...	1525	375	7	1	266	17	0

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, Saint, de Tilly.....	11	...	363	66	13	0	66	13	0
Croix, Sainte.....	11	...	321	47	0	10	47	0	10
Deschailions.....	4	...	137	27	15	3	27	15	3
Flavien, Saint.....	2	...	45	8	1	5	8	1	5
Giles, Saint.....	...	...	.....	27	8	9	...	...	...
Lotbinière.....	13	...	555	67	6	2	67	6	2
Sylvestre, Saint.....	...	...	.....	85	13	8	...	...	...
Total.....	41	...	1421	329	19	1	216	16	8

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dumontier.....	10	...	366	66	9	9	66	9	9
Gatineau.....	6	...	150	37	13	0	37	13	0
Maskinongé.....	9	...	445	80	16	5	80	16	5
Pointe du Lac.....	5	...	195	31	1	2	31	1	2
Rivière du Loup.....	9	...	384	62	13	11	62	13	11
Three Rivers, Town.....	7	...	299	63	5	6	63	5	6
" Banlieue.....	3	...	115	27	3	9	27	3	9
Ursule, Sainte.....	5	...	217	39	4	3	39	4	3
Yamachiche.....	16	...	693	79	5	1	79	5	1
Total.....	70	...	2864	487	12	10	487	12	10

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton, .....	...	...	.....	8	11	5			
Halifax, .....	...	...	.....	23	9	7			
Inverness, .....	...	...	.....	38	9	6			
Ireland, .....	...	...	.....	19	12	2			
Leeds, .....	...	...	.....	34	13	8			
Somerset,	3	...	117	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring,	2	...	79	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total,	5	...	196	160	13	1	35	16	9

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dunham,	18	...	404	63	10	5	63	10	5
Frelighsburg,	8	...	384	31	11	1	31	11	1
Philipsburg,	8	...	261	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge,	16	...	479	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton,	9	...	302	37	6	5	37	6	5
Total,	59	...	1830	233	13	0	233	13	0

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côte Beupré,	2	...	71	13	6	11	13	6	11
Château Richer,	4	...	138	24	6	1	24	6	1
Famille, Sainte	1	...	91	17	12	7	17	12	7
Féréol, Saint .....	...	...	.....	14	3	5			
François, Saint	2	...	65	10	10	11	10	10	11
Jean, Saint	3	...	179	26	10	7	26	10	7
Joachim, Saint	1	...	30	14	6	9	14	6	9
Laurent, Saint	1	...	59	12	7	2	12	7	2
L'Ange Gardien,	3	...	121	14	14	11	14	14	11
Pierre, Saint	3	...	129	16	4	7	16	4	7
Total,	20	...	883	164	3	11	150	0	6

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bout de l'Île.....	1	...	53	18	0	10	18	0	10
City, (Catholics).....	9	...	427	133	8	2	133	8	2
“ (Protestants).....	...	...	.....	69	15	1	.....	.....	.....
Côte des Neiges.....	2	...	81	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte de la Visitation.....	1	...	51	7	3	6	7	3	6
Côteau Saint-Louis.....	3	...	121	15	13	6	15	13	6
Geneviève, Sainte.....	4	...	199	39	2	8	39	2	8
Henri, Saint.....	2	1	116	14	17	1	14	17	1
Hochelega.....	2	...	61	15	1	11	15	1	11
Lachine.....	3	1	167	48	7	2	48	7	2
Laurent, Saint.....	5	...	237	60	11	1	60	11	1
Longue-Pointe.....	3	...	87	18	19	0	18	19	0
Pierre, Saint.....	2	...	87	20	6	11	20	6	11
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4	...	161	21	18	3	21	18	3
Pointe-Claire.....	4	...	160	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière-des-Prairies.....	2	...	72	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault-au-Récollet.....	4	...	217	42	6	11	42	6	11
Total.....	41	2	2297	604	7	8	534	12	7

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bécancour.....	13	...	476	75	19	2	75	19	2
Blandford.....	2	...	46	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly.....	8	...	304	57	10	1	57	10	1
Grégoire, Saint.....	12	...	587	77	10	6	77	10	6
Monique, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	44	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Nicolet.....	8	...	317	54	9	2	54	9	2
Pierre, Saint, les Becquets.....	9	...	609	51	8	2	51	8	2
Total.....	52	...	2339	369	8	5	325	0	3

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bristol.....	1	...	39	12	5	6	12	5	6
Buckingham.....	...	...	.....	25	19	1	.....	.....	.....
Clarendon.....	4	...	152	29	5	0	29	5	0
Eardley.....	...	...	.....	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Hull.....	9	...	220	68	17	6	68	17	6
Litchfield.....	3	...	89	8	15	4	8	15	4
Allumettes.....	3	...	65	10	11	10	10	11	10
Calumet.....	1	...	26	10	17	6	10	17	6
Lochaber.....	6	...	107	16	1	3	16	1	3
Onslow.....	...	...	.....	7	10	0	.....	.....	.....
Petite Nation.....	...	...	.....	42	18	6	.....	.....	.....
Templeton.....	2	...	41	19	8	10	19	8	10
Wakefield.....	...	...	.....	11	18	11	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	29	...	739	270	14	5	176	2	9

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

1st July.

1st July.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancienne Lorette.....	6	...	325	47	3	10	47	3	10
Augustin, Saint.....	3	...	114	28	8	5	28	8	5
Bazile, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	9	6	...	...	...
Cap Santé.....	5	...	220	66	3	2	66	3	2
Casimir, Saint.....	4	...	97	16	9	6	16	9	6
Catherine, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	43	0	2	...	...	...
Deschambault.....	6	...	234	42	6	11	42	6	11
Ecoreuils.....	1	...	90	10	12	6	10	12	6
Grandines.....	8	...	176	26	7	4	26	7	4
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4	...	220	37	8	1	37	8	1
Raimond, Saint.....	...	...	.....	23	16	3	...	...	...
Total.....	37	...	1476	352	5	8	274	19	9

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ambroise, Saint.....	8	...	402	49	7	0	49	7	0
Beauport.....	6	...	325	47	0	10	47	0	10
City (Catholics).....	12	...	817	288	3	2	288	3	2
“ (Protestants).....	...	...	.....	95	8	8	...	...	...
Charlesbourg.....	5	...	231	36	19	10	36	19	10
Dunstan, Saint.....	...	...	.....	8	18	2	...	...	...
Foye, Sainte.....	2	...	112	29	13	3	29	13	3
Roch, Saint.....	...	...	.....	23	17	11	...	...	...
Stadacona.....	...	...	.....	30	17	11	...	...	...
Stoncham.....	...	...	.....	8	19	8	...	...	...
Valcartier.....	...	...	.....	30	19	8	...	...	...
Total.....	33	...	1887	650	6	1	451	4	1

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aimé, Saint.....	5	...	264	73	16	5	73	16	5
Barnabé, Saint.....	5	...	137	31	16	0	31	16	0
Charles, Saint.....	4	...	165	33	4	1	33	4	1
Denis, Saint.....	6	...	351	63	7	1	63	7	1
Jude, Saint.....	4	...	115	31	6	2	31	6	2
Ours, Saint.....	6	...	314	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel, (Catholics).....	14	2	742	117	12	11	117	12	11
Victoire, Sainte.....	4	...	125	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total.....	48	2	2213	471	5	0	471	5	0

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bic,	3	...	67	17	6	0	17	6	0
Isle Verte,	2	...	227	57	18	4	57	18	4
Kakouna,	2	...	356	81	17	10	81	17	10
Lessard, .....	...	...	.....	27	12	0			
Lepage, .....	...	...	.....	21	3	6			
Matane, .....	...	...	.....	11	17	3			
Métis,	2	...	56	8	6	5	8	6	5
Rimouski,	9	...	338	65	11	7	65	11	7
Rivière du Loup,	6	...	184	69	7	4	69	7	4
Simon, Saint,	7	...	208	34	15	4	34	15	4
Trois Pistoles,	8	...	286	65	11	7	65	11	7
Total,	51	...	1722	461	7	2	400	14	5

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Athanase, Saint,	14	1	636	107	7	0	107	7	0
Brigite, Sainte,	5	...	248	26	13	10	26	13	10
Clarenceville,	9	...	352	27	18	7	27	18	7
Foucault,	6	...	177	23	7	11	23	7	11
Grégoire, Saint,	5	...	315	51	14	9	51	14	9
Henryville,	16	...	532	87	11	7	87	11	7
Jean Baptiste, Saint,	5	...	206	47	5	9	47	5	9
Marie, Sainte,	8	...	383	107	2	1	107	2	1
Mathias, Saint,	5	...	225	49	0	5	49	0	5
Rouville,	3	...	146	28	3	6	28	3	6
Total,	76	1	3220	556	5	5	556	5	5

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agnès, Sainte,	3	...	87	24	19	3	24	19	3
Bagot, .....	...	...	.....	27	3	9			
Baie St. Paul,	11	...	392	75	9	4	75	9	4
Chicoutimi, .....	...	...	.....	12	7	2			
Eboulements,	3	...	185	45	17	9	45	17	9
Irénée, Saint,	1	...	38	19	18	9	19	18	9
Isle aux Coudres,	4	...	120	16	4	7	16	4	7
Malbaie,	7	...	238	77	2	3	77	2	3
Petite Rivière,	1	...	17	9	16	1	9	16	1
Tadoussac, .....	...	...	.....	6	10	2			
Urbain, Saint,	3	...	63	19	18	9	19	18	9
Total,	33	...	1140	335	7	10	289	6	9

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome	15	...	456	39	17	6	39	17	6
Ely .....	...	...	.....	9	16	1			
Farnham	14	...	413	46	11	0	46	11	0
Granby	11	...	259	34	17	0	34	17	0
Milton	5	2	114	23	1	4	23	1	4
Shefford	14	1	706	44	3	2	44	3	2
Stukely, North .....	...	...	.....	11	1	7 ³ / ₂			
“ South .....	...	...	.....	11	1	7 ¹ / ₂			
Total	59	3	1948	220	9	4	188	10	0

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot	15	...	366	54	9	1	54	9	1
Brompton .....	...	...	.....	8	9	9			
Bury	5	...	122	28	3	6	28	3	6
Compton	17	...	829	52	12	10	52	12	10
Dudswell	5	...	95	10	14	2	10	14	2
Eaton	11	...	393	45	9	6	45	9	6
Hereford .....	...	...	.....	16	11	2			
Melbourne	13	...	243	35	0	4	35	0	4
Shipton	14	...	268	51	13	2	51	13	2
Windsor .....	...	...	.....	5	18	8			
Total	80	...	2316	309	2	2	278	3	7

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston	21	...	563	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton	16	...	372	34	2	2	34	2	2
Hailey	16	...	419	41	15	11	41	15	11
Potton	11	...	256	29	14	11	29	14	11
Stanstead	30	...	989	85	18	7	85	18	7
Total	94	...	2599	254	3	3	254	3	3

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Sainte, des Plaines.....	4	...	171	38	12	10	38	12	10
François, Saint, de Salles.....	3	...	82	19	8	10	19	8	10
Jérôme, Saint.....	...	...	.....	84	18	9			
Lacorne.....	4	...	114	26	15	6	26	15	6
Martin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	69	15	8			
Rose, Sainte.....	7	...	281	54	7	6	54	7	6
Janvier, Saint.....	4	...	123	30	4	9	30	4	9
Terrebonne.....	3	...	129	37	9	9	37	9	9
Thérèse, Sainte.....	5	...	286	62	12	3	62	12	3
Vincent-de-Paul, Saint.....	5	...	234	45	9	6	45	9	6
Total.....	35	...	1420	467	7	6	315	0	11

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac.....	8	...	383	68	15	10	68	15	10
Isle-Perrot.....	2	...	73	23	1	4	23	1	4
Marthe, Sainte.....	4	...	170	26	15	6	26	15	6
Newton.....	2	...	97	9	6	3	9	6	3
New Longueuil.....	11	2	517	99	5	6	99	5	6
Rigaud.....	10	...	409	71	10	3	71	10	3
Soulanges.....	5	...	319	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil.....	8	...	563	69	10	8	69	10	8
Total.....	50	2	2531	416	4	4	416	4	4

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, Saint.....	5	...	169	33	13	11	33	13	11
Bélœil.....	5	...	283	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contre-cœur.....	4	...	241	44	6	6	44	6	6
Marc, Saint.....	3	...	145	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varennes.....	8	...	420	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères.....	8	...	375	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total.....	33	...	1633	283	19	9	283	19	9

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baie du Fevre.....	9	...	389	73	18	0	73	18	0
David, Saint.....	6	...	271	52	1	5	52	1	5
François du Lac, Saint.....	14	...	515	87	18	1	87	18	1
Yamaska.....	7	...	245	53	16	0	53	16	0
Zéphyrin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Total.....	36	...	1420	284	8	0	267	13	6

RECAPITULATION for the last six months of the year 1848.

Counties.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.			Total.
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Beauharnois.....	111	2	4148	683	7	10	683	7	10	
Bellechasse,	39	...	1369	312	8	2	253	8	11	
Berthier,	57	2	2480	592	15	5	569	17	4	
Bonaventure,	18	1	702	167	14	9	152	18	2	
Chambly,	41	2	2233	400	11	3	400	11	3	
Champlain,	24	...	1082	224	13	4	208	3	9	
Two Mountains,	78	1	2548	628	8	10	554	5	11	
Dorchester,	37	...	1371	792	14	5	261	13	2	
Drummond,	26	...	688	218	14	8	139	6	4	
Gaspé,	14	...	342	177	10	10	100	3	8	
Huntingdon,	92	2	4335	819	11	7	796	3	8	
St. Hyacinthe,	83	...	3094	476	10	4	476	10	4	
Kamouraska,	20	...	688	393	2	11	171	12	2	
Leinster,	59	...	2453	553	4	6	488	12	8	
L'Islet,	39	...	1525	375	7	1	266	17	0	
Lotbinière,	41	...	1421	329	19	1	216	16	8	
St. Maurice,	70	...	2864	487	12	10	487	12	10	
Megantic,	5	...	196	160	13	1	35	16	9	
Missisquoi,	59	...	1830	233	13	0	233	13	0	
Montmorency,	20	...	883	164	3	11	150	0	6	
Montreal,	51	2	2297	604	7	8	534	13	7	
Nicolet,	52	...	2339	369	8	5	325	0	3	
Ottawa,	29	...	739	270	14	5	176	2	9	
Portneuf,	37	...	1476	352	5	8	274	19	9	
Quebec,	33	...	1887	650	6	1	451	4	1	
Richelieu,	48	2	2213	471	5	0	471	5	0	
Rimouski,	51	...	1722	461	7	2	400	14	5	
Rouville,	76	1	3220	556	5	5	556	5	5	
Saguenay,	33	...	1140	335	7	10	289	6	9	
Shefford,	59	3	1948	220	9	4	188	10	0	
Sherbrooke,	80	...	2316	309	2	2	278	3	7	
Stansstead,	94	...	2599	254	3	3	254	3	3	
Terrbonne,	35	...	1420	467	7	6	315	0	11	
Vaudreuil,	50	2	2531	416	4	4	416	4	4	
Verehères,	33	...	1633	283	19	9	283	19	9	
Yamaska,	36	...	1420	284	8	0	284	8	0	
	1730	20	67,152	14,500	0	0	12,030	19	3	£12,030 19 3

TABLE No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLES of the School Municipalities, to which a portion of the Legislative Grant was allowed for the first six months of 1849, the sixth half-year under the law now in force, 9 Vic. c. 27, shewing the number of Schools in operation in each Municipality, and the children between the ages of 5 and 16 who have attended them; and also the amount granted for their maintenance during the said period, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office at divers periods; shewing also, the Municipalities to which no money has yet been allowed, because the Secretary-Treasurer was unable to declare that he had received the sum required by the Law, agreeably to the 27th Section. These latter Municipalities have, for these reasons, no figures opposite to them.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anicet, Saint.....	9	...	242	34	8	10	34	8	10
Clément, Saint.....	9	...	655	66	6	5	66	6	5
Dundee,.....	5	...	146	34	7	2	34	7	2
Godmanchester,.....	10	...	370	60	12	8	60	12	8
Hemmingford,.....	19	...	535	71	3	7	71	3	7
Hinchinbrook,.....	14	...	508	69	2	5	69	2	5
Martine, Sainte.....	11	...	578	113	0	8	113	0	8
Ormstown,.....	13	...	708	87	0	0	87	0	0
Russelltown,.....	10	...	497	66	13	0	66	13	0
Timothée, Saint.....	8	...	441	80	13	1	80	13	1
Total,.....	108	2	4680	683	7	10	683	7	10

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont,.....	...	...	.....	22	18	1			
Berthier,.....	3	...	110	21	15	0	21	15	0
Charles, Saint.....	9	...	364	49	10	3	49	10	3
François, Saint.....	4	...	125	32	12	6	32	12	6
Gervais, Saint.....	15	...	455	81	3	0	81	3	0
Lazarre, Saint.....	...	...	.....	14	16	7			
Michel, Saint.....	...	...	.....	43	19	11			
Standon,.....	1	...	22	4	15	7	4	15	7
Valier, Saint.....	6	...	275	40	17	3	40	17	3
Total,.....	38	...	1351	312	8	2	230	13	7

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barthélemi, Saint.....	4	...	198	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier.....	9	...	481	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon.....	...	...	.....	22	18	1			
Cuthbert, Saint.....	8	...	272	60	9	5	60	9	5
Elizabeth, Sainte.....	6	...	425	61	12	6	61	12	6
Félix de Valois, Saint.....	4	1	174	36	19	10	36	19	10
Isle du Pads.....	2	...	86	21	18	4	21	18	4
Industrie.....	5	...	266	36	13	3	36	13	3
Kildare.....	5	1	318	43	1	9	43	1	9
Lanoraie.....	4	...	151	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lavaltrie.....	3	...	115	30	9	8	30	9	8
Mélanie, Sainte.....	3	...	95	23	16	2	23	16	2
Paul, Saint.....	4	...	213	49	5	4	49	5	4
Thomas, Saint.....	2	...	89	28	11	9	28	11	9
Total.....	59	2	2863	592	15	5	569	17	4

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton.....	2	...	69	22	13	1	22	13	1
Cox.....	3	...	124	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hamilton.....	1	...	30	21	0	0	21	0	0
Hope.....	2	...	64	21	1	10	21	1	10
Mann.....	...	...	.....	8	4	9			
Maria.....	2	...	68	21	0	2	21	0	2
Matapédia.....	1	...	19	6	11	10	6	11	10
New Richmond.....	3	2	113	22	4	11	22	4	11
Port Daniel.....	2	...	102	16	9	6	16	9	6
Shoolbred.....	1	...	15	6	11	10	6	11	10
Total.....	17	2	604	167	14	9	159	9	10

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie.....	7	1	271	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville.....	4	...	329	58	14	10	58	14	10
Bruno, Saint.....	2	...	153	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly.....	10	...	690	94	16	6	94	16	6
Jean, Saint.....	4	...	233	72	16	7	72	16	7
Longueuil.....	9	1	486	80	1	7	80	1	7
Luc, Saint.....	2	...	108	25	17	5	25	17	5
Total.....	38	2	2270	400	11	3	400	11	3

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Sainte.....	10	...	379	52	6	3	52	6	3
Batiscan.....	2	...	167	18	4	2	18	4	2
Cap la Madeleine.....	2	..	196	21	16	8	21	16	8
Champlain.....	4	...	288	33	7	4	33	7	4
Geneviève, Sainte.....	4	...	139	41	2	2	41	2	2
Maurice, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	9	7	.....	.....	.....
Stanislas, Saint.....	4	...	238	41	7	2	41	7	2
Total.....	26	...	1407	224	13	4	208	3	9

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Argenteuil.....	17	...	446	92	0	6	92	0	6
Augustin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	54	14	1	.....	.....	.....
Benoit, Saint.....	10	...	396	96	19	5	96	19	5
Chatham.....	10	...	278	50	11	9	50	11	9
Columban, Saint.....	5	...	141	24	7	8	24	7	8
Eustache, Saint.....	9	...	327	63	7	2	63	7	2
Gore.....	7	...	269	29	19	9	29	19	9
Grenville.....	3	...	44	47	9	1	47	9	1
Hermas, Saint.....	4	...	214	37	17	11	37	17	11
Ile Bizarre.....	...	...	.....	19	8	10	.....	.....	.....
Scholastique, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	111	12	8	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	65	...	2115	628	8	10	442	13	3

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anselme, Saint.....	...	...	.....	52	12	10	.....	.....	.....
Aubert Gallion.....	...	...	.....	25	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Bernard, Saint.....	...	...	.....	13	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Claire, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	51	14	10	.....	.....	.....
Cranbourne.....	...	...	.....	6	1	11	.....	.....	.....
Elzéar, Saint.....	...	...	.....	41	12	1	.....	.....	.....
Frampton.....	...	...	.....	48	5	7	.....	.....	.....
François, Saint.....	...	...	.....	51	19	9	.....	.....	.....
Henri, Saint.....	12	...	346	63	12	0	63	12	0
Isidore, Saint.....	...	...	.....	45	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Jean-Chrysostôme, Saint.....	6	...	214	47	5	10	47	5	10
Joseph, Saint.....	...	...	.....	64	6	10	.....	.....	.....
Marguerite, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	51	13	2	.....	.....	.....
Marie, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	66	11	4	.....	.....	.....
Met schermet.....	...	...	.....	12	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Nicolas, Saint.....	10	...	381	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe-Lévi.....	12	...	436	92	5	6	92	5	6
Total.....	48	...	1395	792	14	5	261	13	2

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aston.....	...	...	.....	5	17	0			
Chrystophe, Saint.....	...	...	.....			
Durham.....	11	...	241	42	0	4	42	0	4
Grantham.....	...	...	.....	23	9	7			
Kingsey.....	9	...	246	47	10	9	47	10	9
Norbert, Saint.....	2	...	98	25	15	9	25	15	9
Stanford.....	3	...	154	23	19	6	23	19	6
Tingwick.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Upton.....	...	...	.....	25	12	5			
Wickam.....	...	...	.....	7	14	10			
Total.....	25	...	739	218	14	8	139	6	4

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Chat.....	...	...	...	14	14	11			
" Rosier.....	1	...	25	12	7	2	12	7	2
Douglas.....	1	...	28	13	3	8	13	3	8
Bay North.....	2	...	47	16	9	7	16	9	7
" South.....	2	...	47	12	7	2	12	7	2
Grand River.....	...	...	...	19	15	5			
Magdalen Islands.....	8	...	202	44	3	2	44	3	2
Malbaie.....	1	...	23	14	16	7	14	16	7
Newport.....	...	...	...	8	4	9			
Percé.....	...	...	...	21	8	5			
Total.....	15	...	372	177	10	10	113	7	4

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Caughnawaga.....	...	...	.....	23	7	11			
Chateaugay.....	5	...	262	45	11	3	45	11	3
Constant, Saint.....	7	...	342	61	2	8	61	2	8
Cyprien, Saint.....	10	...	448	93	7	10	93	7	10
Edouard, Saint.....	12	...	473	92	2	2	92	2	2
Isidore, Saint.....	4	...	218	49	2	0	49	2	0
Jacques le Mineur, Saint.....	6	...	285	41	17	1	41	17	1
Lacolle.....	16	...	494	74	19	5	74	19	5
Laprairie.....	5	...	560	97	1	0	97	1	0
Philippe, Saint.....	6	...	304	62	5	8	62	5	8
Philomène, Sainte.....	5	...	269	42	18	6	42	18	6
Rémi, Saint.....	9	...	450	77	15	5	77	15	5
Valentin, Saint.....	6	1	397	58	1	8	58	1	8
Total.....	91	1	4502	819	11	7	796	4	8

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbottsford,.....	5	...	92	7	9	11	7	9	11
Césaire, Saint.....	17	...	605	103	9	7	103	9	7
Damase, Saint.....	10	...	363	66	1	6	66	1	6
Dominique, Saint.....	5	...	193	22	13	1	22	13	1
Hugues, Saint.....	5	...	238	35	13	6	35	13	6
Hyacinthe, Saint.....	19	...	681	92	12	1	92	12	1
Pic, Saint.....	13	...	501	48	17	1	48	17	1
Présentation, La.....	4	...	184	35	3	7	35	3	7
Rosalie, Sainte.....	3	...	148	31	4	6	31	4	6
Simon, Saint.....	4	...	239	33	5	8	33	5	8
Total,.....	85	...	3244	476	10	6	476	10	6

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
André, Saint.....	...	...	.....	78	3	8	78	3	8
Anne, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	64	8	7	64	8	7
Denis, Saint.....	5	...	161	35	3	7	35	3	7
Kamouraska,.....	6	...	195	60	12	8	60	12	8
Paschal, Saint.....	10	...	347	75	15	11	75	15	11
Rivière-Ouelle,.....	...	...	.....	78	18	6	78	18	6
Total,.....	21	...	703	393	2	11	171	12	2

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Esprit, Saint.....	6	...	237	41	8	10	41	8	10
Jacques, Saint.....	14	...	828	128	10	5	128	10	5
Chenaie, La.....	2	...	111	16	16	2	16	16	2
L'Assomption,.....	10	...	306	79	16	8	79	16	8
Lin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	64	11	10	64	11	10
Mascouche,.....	7	...	298	50	8	5	50	8	5
Rawdon,.....	13	...	402	61	4	3	61	4	2
Repentigny,.....	4	...	209	38	4	6	38	4	6
Roch, Saint.....	5	...	284	51	14	9	51	14	9
Sulpice, Saint.....	1	...	52	20	8	8	20	8	8
Total,.....	62	...	2727	553	4	6	488	12	8

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

COUNTY OF LISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Saint Ignace.....	...	...	.....	51	9	10			
Cyrille, Saint.....	...	...	.....	17	6	0			
Crane Island.....	1	...	69	11	13	11	11	13	11
L'Islet.....	10	...	422	52	12	11	52	12	11
Pierre, Saint, Rivière du Sud.....	...	...	.....	26	10	7			
Port Joli.....	10	...	423	70	17	1	70	17	1
Roch, Saint, des Aulnets.....	...	...	.....	64	13	6	64	13	6
Thomas, Saint.....	10	...	475	80	3	3	80	3	3
Total.....	31	...	1389	375	7	1	215	7	2

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, Saint, de Tilly.....	11	...	353	66	13	0	66	13	0
Croix, Sainte.....	8	...	263	47	0	10	47	0	10
Deschailions.....	4	...	129	27	15	3	27	15	3
Flavien, Saint.....	2	...	40	8	1	5	8	1	5
Giles, Saint.....	...	...	.....	27	8	9			
Lotbinière.....	13	...	639	67	6	2	67	6	2
Sylvestre, Saint.....	...	...	.....	85	13	8			
Total.....	38	...	1424	329	19	1	216	16	8

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dumontier.....	10	...	340	66	9	9	66	9	9
Gatineau.....	6	...	148	37	13	0	37	13	0
Maskinongé.....	9	...	448	80	16	5	80	16	5
Pointe du Lac.....	5	...	194	31	1	2	31	1	2
Rivière du Loup.....	9	...	449	62	13	11	62	13	11
Three Rivers, Town.....	3	...	121	63	5	6	63	5	6
“ Banlieue.....	3	...	107	27	3	9	27	3	9
Ursule, Sainte.....	5	...	221	39	4	3	39	4	3
Yamachiche.....	16	...	669	79	5	1	79	5	1
Total.....	66	...	2727	487	12	10	487	12	10

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton, .....	...	...	.....	8	11	5			
Halifax, .....	...	...	.....	23	9	7			
Inverness, .....	...	...	.....	38	9	6			
Ireland, .....	...	...	.....	19	12	2			
Leeds, .....	...	...	.....	34	13	8			
Somerset,	3	...	139	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring,	2	...	79	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total,	5	...	218	160	13	1	55	16	9

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dunham,	19	...	437	63	10	5	63	10	5
Frelightsburg,	9	...	430	31	11	1	31	11	1
Philipsburg,	17	...	409	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge,	17	...	504	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton,	12	...	464	37	6	5	37	6	5
Total,	74	...	2244	233	13	0	233	13	0

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côte Beaupré,	2	...	84	13	6	11	13	6	11
Château Richer,	2	...	140	24	6	1	24	6	1
Famille, Sainte	1	...	95	17	12	7	17	12	7
Féréol, Saint .....	...	...	.....	14	3	5			
François, Saint	2	...	50	10	10	11	10	10	11
Jean, Saint	3	...	186	26	10	7	26	10	7
Joachim, Saint	1	...	54	14	6	9	14	6	9
Laurent, Saint	1	...	58	12	7	2	12	7	2
L'Ange Gardien,	3	...	128	14	14	11	14	14	11
Pierre, Saint	3	...	143	16	4	7	16	4	7
Total,	19	...	938	164	3	11	150	0	6

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bout de l'Île.....	2	...	70	18	0	10	18	0	10
City, (Catholics).....	8	...	461	133	8	2	133	8	2
" (Protestants).....	...	...	.....	69	15	1	69	15	1
Côte des Neiges.....	2	...	86	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte de la Visitation.....	1	...	41	7	3	6	7	3	6
Côteau Saint-Louis.....	3	...	260	15	13	6	15	13	6
Geneviève, Sainte.....	4	...	195	39	2	8	39	2	8
Henri, Saint.....	2	1	114	14	17	1	14	17	1
Hochelega.....	2	...	63	15	1	11	15	1	11
Lachine.....	3	1	171	48	7	2	48	7	2
Laurent, Saint.....	6	...	297	60	11	1	60	11	1
Longue-Pointe.....	3	...	93	18	19	0	18	19	0
Pierre, Saint.....	2	...	102	20	6	11	20	6	11
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4	...	251	21	18	3	21	18	3
Pointe-Claire.....	4	...	138	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière-des-Prairies.....	2	...	66	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault-au-Récollet.....	4	...	250	42	6	11	42	6	11
Total.....	52	2	2658	604	7	8	594	12	7

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bécancour.....	12	...	572	75	19	2	75	19	2
Blandford.....	2	...	48	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly.....	9	...	380	57	10	1	57	10	1
Grégoire, Saint.....	12	...	609	77	10	6	77	10	6
Monique, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	44	8	2	44	8	2
Nicolet.....	8	...	353	54	9	2	54	9	2
Pierre, Saint, les Becquets.....	9	...	314	51	8	2	51	8	2
Total.....	52	...	2276	369	8	5	325	0	3

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Allumettes.....	3	...	65	8	1	0	8	1	0
Bristol.....	1	...	32	12	5	6	12	5	6
Buckingham.....	...	...	...	25	19	1	29	5	0
Clarendon.....	8	...	286	29	5	0	29	5	0
Calumet.....	1	...	18	13	8	4	13	8	4
Eardley.....	...	...	...	6	5	2	68	17	6
Hull.....	8	...	158	68	17	6	68	17	6
Litchfield.....	3	...	90	8	15	4	8	15	4
Lochaber.....	5	...	124	16	1	3	16	1	3
Onslow.....	...	...	...	7	10	0	42	18	6
Petite Nation.....	...	...	...	19	8	10	19	8	10
Templeton.....	2	...	41	11	18	11	11	18	11
Wakefield.....	1	...	35	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total.....	32	...	849	270	14	5	188	1	8

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancienne Lorette.....	6	...	289	41	3	10	41	3	10
Augustin, Saint.....	3	...	162	28	8	5	28	8	5
Bazile, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	9	6	...	...	...
Cap Santé.....	9	...	241	66	3	2	66	2	2
Casimir, Saint.....	4	...	97	16	9	6	16	9	6
Catherine, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	43	0	2	...	...	...
Deschambault.....	5	...	252	42	6	11	42	6	11
Ecnreuil.....	1	...	98	10	12	6	10	12	6
Grondines.....	8	...	176	26	7	4	26	7	4
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4	...	218	37	8	1	37	8	1
Raimond, Saint.....	1	...	44	23	16	3	23	16	3
Total.....	41	...	1577	352	5	8	292	16	0

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ambroise, Saint.....	8	...	432	49	7	0	49	7	0
Beauport.....	6	...	325	47	0	10	47	0	10
City (Catholics).....	...	...	.....	288	3	2	...	...	...
“ (Protestants).....	...	...	.....	95	8	8	...	...	...
Charlesbourg.....	5	...	371	36	19	10	36	19	10
Dunstan, Saint.....	...	...	.....	8	18	2	...	...	...
Foye, Sainte.....	2	...	94	29	13	3	29	13	3
Roch, Saint.....	...	...	.....	23	17	11	...	...	...
Stadacona.....	...	...	.....	30	17	11	...	...	...
Stoneham.....	...	...	.....	8	19	8	...	...	...
Valcartier.....	...	...	.....	30	19	8	...	...	...
Total.....	21	...	1222	650	6	1	163	0	11

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aimé, Saint.....	6	...	201	73	16	5	73	16	5
Barnabé, Saint.....	5	...	133	31	16	0	31	16	0
Charles, Saint.....	4	...	206	33	4	1	33	4	1
Denis, Saint.....	6	...	418	63	7	1	63	7	1
Jude, Saint.....	4	...	153	31	6	2	31	6	2
Ours, Saint.....	6	...	344	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel, (Catholics.).....	15	...	619	105	15	7	105	15	7
“ (Dissenting.).....	...	2	90	11	17	4	11	17	4
Victoire, Sainte.....	4	...	121	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total.....	50	2	2285	471	5	0	471	5	0

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bic,	3	...	96	17	6	0	17	6	0
Isle Verte,	7	...	179	57	18	4	57	18	4
Kakouna,	8	...	347	81	17	10	81	17	10
Lessard, .....	..	...	.....	27	12	0			
Lepage, .....	..	...	.....	21	3	6			
Matane, .....	..	...	.....	11	17	3			
Métis,	2	...	56	8	6	5	8	6	5
Rimouski,	8	...	324	65	11	7	65	11	7
Rivière du Loup, .....	..	...	.....	69	7	4			
Simon, Saint,	7	...	221	34	15	4	34	15	4
Trois Pistoles,	8	...	260	65	11	7	65	11	7
Total,	43	...	1483	461	7	2	331	7	1

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Athanase, Saint	15	...	629	107	7	0	107	7	0
Brigitte, Sainte	5	...	267	26	13	10	26	13	10
Clarenceville,	9	...	284	27	18	7	27	18	7
Foucault,	6	...	200	23	7	11	23	7	11
Grégoire, Saint	5	...	338	51	14	9	51	14	9
Henryville,	16	...	556	87	11	7	87	11	7
Jean Baptiste, Saint	6	...	244	47	5	9	47	5	9
Marie, Sainte	8	...	442	107	2	1	107	2	1
Mathias, Saint	5	...	240	49	0	5	49	0	5
Rouville,	4	...	141	28	3	6	28	3	6
Total,	79	...	3336	556	5	5	556	5	5

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agnès, Sainte	3	...	87	24	19	3	24	19	3
Bagot,	1	...	28	27	3	9	27	3	9
Baie St. Paul,	11	...	395	75	9	4	75	9	4
Chicoutimi, .....	..	...	.....	12	7	2			
Eboulements,	3	...	185	45	17	9	45	17	9
Irénée, Saint	1	...	38	19	18	9	19	18	9
Isle aux Coudres,	3	...	126	16	4	7	16	4	7
Malbaie,	7	...	248	77	2	3	77	2	3
Petite Rivière,	1	...	16	9	16	1	9	16	1
Tadoussac, .....	..	...	.....	6	10	2			
Urbain, Saint	3	...	63	19	18	9	19	18	9
Total,	38	...	1186	335	7	10	316	10	6

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome.....	14	...	483	39	17	6	39	17	6
Ely.....	...	...	.....	9	16	1	...	...	...
Farnham.....	13	...	425	46	11	0	46	11	0
Granby.....	10	...	267	34	17	0	34	17	0
Milton.....	5	3	222	23	1	4	23	1	4
Shefford.....	13	...	665	44	3	2	44	3	2
Stukely, North.....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½	...	...	...
“ South.....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½	...	...	...
Total.....	55	3	2062	220	9	4	188	10	0

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot.....	12	...	392	54	9	1	54	9	1
Brompton.....	...	...	.....	8	9	9	...	...	...
Bury.....	4	...	103	28	3	6	28	3	6
Compton.....	17	...	829	52	12	10	52	12	10
Dudswell.....	5	...	105	10	14	2	10	14	2
Eaton.....	12	...	449	45	9	6	45	9	6
Hereford.....	...	...	.....	16	11	2	...	...	...
Melbourne.....	13	...	243	35	0	4	35	0	4
Shipton.....	16	...	312	51	13	2	51	13	2
Windsor.....	...	...	.....	5	18	8	...	...	...
Total.....	75	...	2330	309	2	2	278	2	7

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston.....	16	...	522	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton.....	16	...	372	34	2	2	34	2	2
Hatley.....	16	...	474	41	15	4	41	15	4
Potton.....	12	...	264	29	14	11	29	14	11
Stanstead.....	30	...	994	85	18	7	85	18	7
Total.....	90	...	2626	254	3	3	254	3	3

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Sainte, des Plaines.....	5	...	189	36	5	0	33	17	2
François, Saint, de Salles.....	3	...	84	19	8	10	19	8	10
Jérôme, Saint.....	...	...	.....	84	18	9	...	...	...
Janvier, Saint.....	4	...	150	30	9	4	30	9	4
Lacorne.....	4	...	145	26	15	6	26	15	6
Martin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	69	15	8	...	...	...
Rose, Sainte.....	7	...	274	54	7	6	54	7	6
Terrebonne.....	4	...	127	37	9	9	37	9	9
Thérèse, Sainte.....	6	...	297	62	12	3	62	12	3
Vincent-de-Paul, Saint.....	5	...	273	45	9	6	45	9	6
Total.....	38	...	1539	467	7	6	310	9	10

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac.....	8	...	387	68	15	10	68	15	10
Isle-Perrot.....	2	...	80	23	1	4	23	1	4
Marthe, Sainte.....	4	...	186	26	15	6	26	15	6
Newton.....	2	...	67	9	6	3	9	6	3
New Longueuil.....	12	1	522	99	5	6	99	5	6
Rigaud.....	9	...	303	71	10	3	71	10	3
Soulanges.....	5	...	266	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil.....	8	...	337	69	10	8	69	10	8
Total.....	50	1	2148	416	4	4	416	4	4

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, Saint.....	5	...	202	33	13	11	33	13	11
Bélœil.....	5	...	302	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contrecoeur.....	4	...	229	44	6	6	44	6	6
Marc, Saint.....	3	...	197	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varennas.....	8	...	432	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères.....	8	...	360	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total.....	33	...	1722	283	19	9	283	19	9

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baie du Fevre.....	9	...	384	73	18	0	73	18	0
David, Saint.....	6	...	321	52	1	5	52	1	5
François du Lac, Saint.....	14	...	506	87	18	1	87	18	1
Yamaska.....	...	...	.....	53	16	0			
Zéphyrin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Total.....	29	...	1211	284	8	0	213	17	6

RECAPITULATION for the first six months of the year 1849.

Counties.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.			Total.
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Beauharnois.....	108	2	4680	683	7	10	683	7	10	
Bellechasse,	38	..	1351	312	8	2	230	13	7	
Berthier,	59	2	2863	592	15	5	569	17	4	
Bonaventure,	17	2	604	167	14	9	159	6	10	
Chambly,	38	2	2270	400	11	3	400	11	3	
Champlain,	26	...	1407	224	13	4	208	3	9	
Two Mountains,	65	...	2115	628	8	10	442	13	3	
Dorchester,	40	...	1395	792	14	5	261	13	2	
Drummond,	25	...	739	218	14	8	139	6	4	
Gaspé,	15	...	372	177	10	10	113	7	4	
Huntingdon,	91	1	4502	818	11	7	796	4	8	
St. Hyacinthe,	85	...	3244	476	10	6	476	10	6	
Kamouraska,	21	...	703	393	2	11	171	12	2	
Leinster,	62	...	2727	553	4	6	488	12	8	
L'Islet,	31	...	1389	375	7	1	215	7	2	
Lotbinière,	38	...	1424	329	19	1	216	16	8	
St. Maurice,	66	...	2727	487	12	10	487	12	10	
Megantic,	5	...	218	160	13	1	35	16	9	
Missisquoi,	74	...	2244	233	13	0	233	13	0	
Montmorency,	19	...	938	164	3	11	150	0	6	
Montreal,	52	2	2658	604	7	8	534	12	7	
Nicolet,	52	...	2276	369	8	5	325	0	3	
Ottawa,	32	...	849	270	14	5	188	1	8	
Portneuf,	41	...	1577	352	5	8	292	16	0	
Quebec,	21	...	1222	650	6	1	163	0	11	
Richelieu,	50	2	2285	471	5	0	471	5	0	
Rimouski,	43	...	1483	461	7	2	331	7	1	
Rouville,	79	...	3336	556	5	5	556	5	5	
Saguenay,	33	...	1186	335	7	10	316	10	6	
Shefford,	55	3	2062	220	9	4	188	10	0	
Sherbrooke,	75	...	2330	309	2	2	278	2	7	
Stanstead,	90	...	2626	254	3	3	254	3	3	
Terrebonne,	38	...	1539	467	7	6	310	9	10	
Vaudreuil,	50	1	2148	416	4	4	416	4	4	
Verchères,	33	...	1722	283	19	9	283	19	9	
Yamaska,	29	...	1211	284	8	0	213	17	6	
	1696	17	68,422	14,500	0	0	11,605	17	3	£11,605 17 3

TABLE No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLES of the School Municipalities, to which a portion of the Legislative Grant was allowed for the last six months of 1849, the seventh half-year under the law now in force, 9 Vic. c. 27, shewing the number of Schools in operation in each Municipality, and the children between the ages of 5 and 16 who have attended them; and also the amount granted for their maintenance during the said period, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office at divers periods; shewing also, the Municipalities to which no money has yet been allowed, because the Secretary-Treasurer was unable to declare that he had received the sum required by the Law, agreeably to the 27th Section. These latter Municipalities have, for these reasons, no figures opposite to them.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auicet, Saint.....	7	1	185	34	8	10	34	8	10
Clément, Saint.....	9	2	566	66	6	5	66	6	5
Dundee.....	...	...	.....	34	7	2			
Elgin.....	3	...	84	28	6	4	28	6	4
Godmanchester.....	10	...	353	60	12	8	60	12	8
Hemmingford.....	16	...	448	71	3	7	71	3	7
Hinchinbrook.....	13	...	437	40	16	1	40	16	1
Martine, Sainte.....	9	...	362	78	2	0	78	2	0
Dissenting.....	...	1	26	3	12	6	3	12	6
Ornstown.....	13	...	705	56	18	8	56	18	8
Dissenting.....	...	4	442	30	1	4	30	1	4
Russelltown.....	...	...	.....	66	13	0			
Timothee, Saint.....	9	...	408	80	13	1	80	13	1
Urbain, Saint, Premier,	3	...	162	31	6	2	31	6	2
Total.....	92	8	4178	683	7	10	582	7	8

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont.....	...	...	.....	22	18	1			
Berthier.....	...	...	.....	21	15	0			
Charles, Saint.....	9	...	288	49	10	3	49	10	3
François, Saint.....	...	...	.....	32	12	6	32	12	6
Gervais, Saint.....	14	...	440	81	3	0	81	3	0
Lazarre, Saint.....	...	...	.....	14	16	7			
Michel, Saint.....	...	...	.....	43	19	11			
Standon,	1	...	31	4	15	7	4	15	7
Valier, Saint.....	6	...	219	40	17	3	40	17	3
Total.....	30	...	978	312	8	2	176	6	1

STATISTICAL TABLES of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barthélemi, Saint.....	5	...	222	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier.....	8	...	455	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon.....	...	...	.....	22	18	1	...	...	...
Cuthbert, Saint.....	7	...	269	60	9	5	60	9	5
Elizabeth, Sainte.....	7	...	359	61	12	6	61	12	6
Félix de Valois, Saint.....	4	...	162	36	19	10	36	19	10
I-le du Pads.....	2	...	90	21	18	4	21	18	4
Industrie.....	5	...	186	36	13	3	36	13	3
Kildare.....	5	1	201	43	1	9	43	1	9
Lanoraie.....	4	...	149	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lavaltrie.....	4	...	122	30	9	8	30	9	8
D'Aillebout.....	3	...	76	23	16	2	23	16	2
Paul, Saint.....	4	...	114	49	5	4	49	5	4
Thomas, Saint.....	2	...	101	28	11	9	28	11	9
Total.....	60	1	2506	592	15	5	569	17	4

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton.....	...	...	...	22	13	1	...	...	...
Cox.....	3	...	98	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hamilton.....	1	...	30	21	0	2	21	0	2
Hope.....	2	...	60	21	1	10	21	1	10
Mann.....	...	...	...	8	4	9	...	...	...
Maria.....	2	...	56	21	0	2	21	0	2
Matupediae.....	1	...	32	6	11	10	6	11	10
New Richmond.....	2	...	51	18	14	1	18	14	1
Dissenting.....	...	1	30	3	10	10	3	10	10
Port Daniel.....	2	...	83	16	19	6	16	19	6
Shoolbred.....	2	...	30	6	11	10	6	11	10
Total.....	15	1	470	167	14	9	137	6	11

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie.....	5	1	236	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville.....	4	...	271	58	14	10	58	14	10
Bruno, Saint.....	2	...	137	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly.....	10	...	504	94	16	6	94	16	6
Jean, Saint.....	6	...	329	72	16	7	72	16	7
Longueuil.....	10	1	542	80	1	7	80	1	7
Luc, Saint.....	2	...	91	25	17	5	25	17	5
Total.....	39	2	2310	400	11	3	400	11	3

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	52	6	3	18	4	2
Batiscan.....	2	...	136	18	4	2	21	16	8
Cap la Madleine.....	3	..	121	21	16	8	33	7	4
Champlain.....	4	...	132	33	7	4			
Geneviève, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	41	2	2			
Maurice, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	9	7			
Stanislas, Saint.....	...	...	.....	41	7	2			
Total.....	9	...	389	224	13	4	73	8	2

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Argenteuil.....	...	...	.....	92	0	6			
Augustin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	54	14	1			
Benoit, Saint.....	11	...	462	96	19	5	96	19	5
Chatham.....	10	...	249	50	11	9	50	11	9
Columban, Saint.....	4	...	139	24	7	8	24	7	8
Eustache, Saint.....	7	...	320	63	7	2	63	7	2
Gore.....	...	...	.....	29	19	9			
Grenville.....	...	...	.....	47	9	1			
Hermas, Saint.....	4	...	175	37	17	11	37	17	11
Ile Bizarre.....	...	...	.....	19	8	10			
Scholastique, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	111	12	8			
Total.....	35	...	1345	628	8	10	273	3	11

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anselme, Saint.....	...	...	...	52	12	10			
Aubert Gallion.....	4	...	91	25	2	6	25	2	6
Bernard, Saint.....	...	...	...	13	11	11			
Claire, Sainte.....	...	...	...	51	14	10			
Cranbourne.....	...	...	...	6	1	11			
Elzéar, Saint.....	...	...	...	41	12	1			
Frampton.....	...	...	...	48	5	7			
François, Saint.....	10	...	336	51	19	9	51	19	9
Henri, Saint.....	14	...	412	63	12	0	63	12	0
Isidore, Saint.....	...	...	.....	45	1	4			
Jean-Chrysostôme, Saint.....	8	...	289	47	5	10	47	5	10
Marie, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	54	9	1			
Village of Ste. Marie.....	2	...	91	12	2	3	12	2	3
Metschermet.....	...	...	.....	12	7	2			
Nicolas, Saint.....	10	...	359	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe-Lévi.....	...	...	.....	92	5	6			
Total.....	48	...	1598	792	14	5	258	12	2

Appendix
(U.)

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

1st July.

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aston.....	...	...	.....	5	17	0	£	s.	d.
Chrystophe, Saint.....	...	...	.....			
Durham.....	12	...	246	42	0	4	42	0	4
Grantham.....	...	...	.....	23	9	7			
Kingsey.....	9	...	235	47	10	9	47	10	9
Norbert, Saint.....	3	...	103	25	15	9	25	15	9
Stanford.....	...	...	.....	23	19	6			
Tingwick.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Upton.....	...	...	.....	25	12	5			
Wickam.....	...	...	.....	7	14	10			
Total.....	24	...	584	218	14	8	115	6	10

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Chat.....	...	...	...	14	14	11	£	s.	d.
" Rosier.....	1	...	20	12	7	2	12	7	2
Douglas.....	2	...	50	13	3	8	13	3	8
Gaspé Bay North.....	2	...	44	16	9	7	16	9	7
" South.....	1	...	19	12	7	2	12	7	2
Grand River.....	...	...	...	19	15	5			
Magdalen Islands.....	...	...	...	44	3	2			
Malbaie.....	1	...	23	14	16	7	14	16	7
Newport.....	...	...	...	8	4	9			
Perce.....	...	...	...	21	8	5			
Total.....	7	...	156	117	10	10	69	4	2

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Caughnawaga.....	...	...	.....	23	7	11	£	s.	d.
Chateaugay.....	5	...	236	45	11	3	45	11	3
Constant, Saint.....	6	...	286	61	2	8	61	2	8
Cyprien, Saint.....	10	...	535	93	7	10	93	7	10
Edouard, Saint.....	10	...	313	62	11	11½	62	11	11½
Isidore, Saint.....	4	...	239	49	2	0	49	2	0
Jacques le Mineur, Saint.....	5	...	225	41	17	1	41	17	1
Lacolle.....	12	...	625	74	19	5	74	19	5
Laprairie.....	11	...	605	97	1	0	97	1	0
Michel, Saint.....	5	...	283	46	5	3	46	5	3
Philippe, Saint.....	6	...	228	62	5	8	62	5	8
Philomène, Sainte.....	5	...	272	42	18	6	42	18	6
Rémi, Saint.....	6	...	237	58	15	9	58	15	9
Dissidents.....	...	1	30	2	4	10	2	4	10
Valentin, Saint.....	7	1	382	58	1	8	58	1	8
Total.....	92	12	4496	819	11	7	796	13	8

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbottsford,.....	5	...	86	7	9	11	7	9	11
Césaire, Saint.....	16	...	611	103	9	7	103	9	7
Damase, Saint.....	10	...	298	66	1	6	66	1	6
Dominique, Saint.....	5	...	197	22	13	1	22	13	1
Hugues, Saint.....	6	...	225	35	13	6	35	13	6
Hyacinthe, Saint.....	19	...	554	92	12	1	92	12	1
Pic, Saint.....	13	...	448	48	17	1	48	17	1
Présentation, La.....	4	...	191	35	3	7	35	3	7
Rosalie, Sainte.....	3	...	118	31	4	6	31	4	6
Simon, Saint.....	4	...	203	33	5	8	33	5	8
Total,.....	84	...	2931	476	10	6	476	10	6

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
André, Saint.....	...	...	.....	78	3	8	£	s.	d.
Anne, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	64	8	7			
Denis, Saint.....	...	...	.....	35	3	7			
Kamouraska,.....	7	...	201	60	12	8	60	12	8
Paschal, Saint.....	6	...	284	75	15	11	75	15	11
Rivière-Ouelle,.....	...	...	.....	78	18	6			
Total,.....	13	...	485	393	2	11	136	8	7

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Esprit, Saint.....	7	...	192	41	8	10	41	8	10
Jacques, Saint.....	14	...	683	128	10	5	128	10	5
Chenaie, La.....	3	...	110	16	16	2	16	16	2
L'Assomption,.....	9	...	296	79	16	8	79	16	8
Lin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	64	11	10			
Mascouche,.....	...	...	.....	50	8	5			
Rawdon,.....	...	...	.....	61	4	3			
Repentigny,.....	4	...	189	38	4	6	38	4	6
Roch, Saint.....	5	...	267	51	14	9	51	14	9
Sulpice, Saint.....	...	...	.....	20	8	8			
Total,.....	42	...	1737	553	4	6	356	1	4

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Saint Ignace.....	...	...	.....	51	9	10			
Cyrille, Saint.....	...	...	.....	17	6	0			
Crane Island.....	2	...	107	11	13	11	11	13	11
L'Islet.....	3	...	62	52	12	11	52	12	11
Pierre, Saint, Rivière du Sud.....	...	...	.....	26	10	7			
Port Joli.....	...	...	.....	70	17	1			
Roch, Saint, des Aulnets.....	...	...	.....	64	13	6			
Thomas, Saint.....	9	...	518	80	3	3	80	3	3
Total.....	14	...	687	375	7	1	144	10	1

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 & 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, Saint, de Tilly.....	...	...	.....	66	13	0			
Croix, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	47	0	10			
Deschaillons.....	...	...	.....	27	15	3			
Flavien, Saint.....	...	...	.....	8	1	5			
Giles, Saint.....	...	...	.....	27	8	9			
Lotbinière.....	14	...	479	67	6	2	67	6	2
Sylvestre, Saint.....	10	...	362	85	13	8	85	13	8
Total.....	24	...	841	329	19	1	152	19	10

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dumontier.....	9	...	357	66	9	9	66	9	9
Gatineau.....	6	...	162	37	13	0	37	13	0
Maskinongé.....	10	...	461	80	16	5	80	16	5
Pointe du Lac.....	...	...	.....	31	1	2			
Rivière du Loup.....	9	...	389	62	13	11	62	13	11
Three Rivers, Town.....	3	...	121	63	5	6	63	5	6
“ Banlieue.....	3	...	81	27	3	9	27	3	9
Ursule, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	39	4	3			
Yamachiche.....	16	...	657	79	5	1	79	5	1
Total.....	56	...	2228	487	12	10	417	7	5

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

1st July.

1st July.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton,	1	...	31	8	11	5	8	11	5
Forsyth,	2	...	92	7	16	6	7	16	6
Halifax, .....	...	...	.....	23	9	7			
Inverness, .....	...	...	.....	38	9	6			
Ireland, .....	...	...	.....	19	12	2			
Lambton,	3	...	161	15	11	5	15	11	5
Leeds, .....	...	...	.....	34	13	8			
Somerset,	4	...	144	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring, .....	...	...	.....	11	18	11			
Total,	10	...	428	184	1	0	55	17	2

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dunham,	22	...	508	63	10	5	63	10	5
Frelighsburg,	9	...	430	31	11	1	31	11	1
Phillipsburg,	10	...	276	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge,	17	...	509	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton, .....	...	...	.....	37	6	5			
Total,	58	...	1723	233	13	0	196	6	7

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côte Beaupré,	2	...	65	13	6	11	13	6	11
Château Richer,	3	...	114	24	6	1	24	6	1
Famille, Sainte,	1	...	90	17	12	7	17	12	7
Féréol, Saint, .....	...	...	.....	14	3	5			
François, Saint,	2	...	61	10	10	11	10	10	11
Jean, Saint,	3	...	180	26	10	7	26	10	7
Joachim, Saint,	1	...	40	14	6	9	14	6	9
Laurent, Saint,	3	...	236	12	7	2	12	7	2
L'Ange Gardien,	3	...	102	14	14	11	14	14	11
Pierre, Saint,	3	...	128	16	4	7	16	4	7
Total,	21	...	1016	164	3	11	150	0	6

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities &c.—(Continued.)

1st July.

1st July.

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bout de l'Île.....	2	...	76	18	0	10	18	0	10
City, (Catholics).....	9	...	400	133	8	2	133	8	2
(Protestants).....	...	...	.....	69	15	1			
Côte des Neiges.....	2	...	83	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte de la Visitation.....	1	...	27	2	12	9½	2	12	9½
Dissenting.....	..	1	28	4	10	8¼	4	10	8¼
Côteau Saint-Louis.....	3	...	136	15	13	6	15	13	6
Geneviève, Sainte.....	4	...	176	39	2	8	39	2	8
Henri, Saint.....	2	1	91	14	17	1	14	17	1
Hochelaga.....	...	...	.....	15	1	11			
Lachine.....	3	1	153	48	7	2	48	7	2
Laurent, Saint.....	7	1	355	60	11	1	60	11	1
Longue-Pointe.....	3	...	66	18	19	0	18	19	0
Pierre, Saint.....	2	...	104	20	6	11	20	6	11
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	2	...	76	21	18	3	21	18	3
Pointe-Claire.....	5	...	201	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière-des-Prairies.....	3	...	112	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault-au-Récollet.....	4	...	175	42	6	11	42	6	11
Total.....	52	4	2259	604	7	8	519	10	8

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bécancour.....	13	...	556	75	19	2	75	19	2
Blandford.....	2	...	42	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly.....	8	...	396	57	10	1	57	10	1
Grégoire, Saint.....	12	...	672	77	10	6	77	10	6
Monique, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	44	8	2			
Nicolet.....	...	...	.....	54	9	2			
Pierre, Saint, les Becquets.....	9	...	342	51	8	2	51	8	2
Total.....	44	...	2008	369	8	5	270	11	1

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Allumettes.....	1	...	26	8	1	0	8	1	0
Bristol.....	...	...	...	12	5	6			
Buckingham.....	...	...	...	25	19	1			
Clarendon.....	...	...	...	29	5	0			
Calumet.....	1	...	17	13	8	4			
Eardley.....	...	...	...	6	5	2	13	8	4
Hull.....	8	...	259	68	17	4	68	17	6
Litchfield.....	3	...	84	8	15	11	8	15	4
Lochaber.....	...	...	...	16	1	3			
Onslow.....	...	...	...	7	10	0			
Petite Nation.....	...	...	...	42	18	6			
Templeton.....	4	...	121	19	8	10	19	8	10
Wakefield.....	1	...	17	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total.....	18	...	524	171	14	5	130	10	6

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancienne Lorette.....	6	...	355	41	3	10	41	3	10
Augustin, Saint.....	4	...	192	28	8	5	28	8	5
Bazile, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	9	6			
Cap Santé.....	9	...	306	66	3	2	66	3	2
Casimir, Saint.....	...	...	...	16	9	6			
Catherine, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	43	0	2			
Deschambault.....	6	...	250	42	6	11	42	6	11
Ecnretils.....	1	...	74	10	12	6	10	12	6
Grondines.....	...	...	.....	26	7	4			
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4	...	181	37	8	1	37	8	1
Raimond, Saint.....	3	...	109	23	16	3	23	16	3
Total.....	33	...	1467	352	5	8	249	19	2

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ambroise, Saint.....	8	...	378	49	7	0	49	7	0
Beauport.....	6	...	283	47	0	10	47	0	10
City (Catholics).....	...	...	.....	288	3	2			
" (Protestants).....	...	...	.....	95	8	8			
Charlesbourg.....	5	...	183	36	19	10	36	19	10
Dunstan, Saint.....	...	...	.....	8	18	2			
Foye, Sainte.....	2	...	83	29	13	3	29	13	3
Roch, Saint.....	...	...	.....	23	17	11			
Stadacona.....	...	...	.....	30	17	11			
Stoneham.....	...	...	.....	8	19	8			
Valcartier.....	...	...	.....	30	19	8			
Total.....	21	...	927	650	6	1	163	0	11

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aimé, Saint.....	7	...	250	73	16	5	73	16	5
Barnabé, Saint.....	2	...	119	31	16	0	31	16	0
Bourg, Sorel.....	2	...	380	52	17	9½	52	17	9½
Charles, Saint.....	4	...	142	33	4	1	33	4	1
Denis, Saint.....	9	...	407	63	7	1	63	7	1
Jude, Saint.....	5	...	118	31	6	2	31	6	2
Ours, Saint.....	6	...	294	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel, (Catholics).....	12	...	335	52	17	9½	52	17	9½
" (Dissenting).....	...	2	97	11	17	4	11	17	4
Victoire, Sainte.....	3	...	119	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total.....	50	2	2261	471	5	0	471	5	0

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bic,	3	...	70	17	6	0	17	6	0
Isle Verte, .....	...	...	.....	57	18	4	...	...	...
Kakouna, Saint Arsène.....	5	...	246	48	6	4½	48	6	4½
Kakouna, Saint George.....	2	...	120	33	11	5½	33	11	5½
Lessard,	4	...	132	27	12	0	27	12	0
Lepage, .....	...	...	.....	21	5	6	...	...	...
Matane, .....	...	...	.....	11	17	3	...	...	...
Métis, .....	...	...	.....	8	6	5	...	...	...
Rimouski,	10	...	340	65	11	7	65	11	7
Rivière du Loup, .....	...	...	.....	69	7	4	...	...	...
Simon, Saint.....	6	...	172	34	15	4	34	15	4
Trois Pistoles, .....	...	...	.....	65	11	7	...	...	...
Total,	30	...	1080	461	7	2	227	2	9

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Athanase, Saint	14	2	637	107	7	0	107	7	0
Brigitte, Sainte.....	5	...	227	26	13	10	26	13	10
Clarenceville,	9	...	321	27	18	7	27	18	7
Foucault,	6	...	169	23	7	11	23	7	11
Grégoire, Saint	5	...	245	51	14	9	51	14	9
Henryville,	17	...	527	87	11	7	87	11	7
Jean Baptiste, Saint	7	...	229	47	5	9	47	5	9
Marie, Sainte	8	...	417	107	2	1	107	2	1
Mathias, Saint.....	5	...	191	49	0	5	49	0	5
Rouville,	4	...	146	28	3	6	28	3	6
Total,	80	2	3109	556	5	5	556	5	5

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agnès, Sainte .....	...	...	.....	24	19	3	...	...	...
Bagot,	1	...	26	27	3	9	27	3	9
Baie St. Paul, .....	...	...	.....	75	9	4	...	...	...
Chicoutimi, .....	...	...	.....	12	7	2	...	...	...
Eboulements, .....	...	...	.....	45	17	9	...	...	...
Irénée, Saint	1	...	58	19	18	9	19	18	9
Isle aux Coudres,	4	...	121	16	4	7	16	4	7
Malbaie,	5	...	150	77	2	3	77	2	3
Petite Rivière,	1	...	34	9	16	1	9	16	1
Tadoussac, .....	...	...	.....	6	10	2	6	10	2
Urbain, Saint	4	...	74	19	18	9	19	18	9
Total,	16	...	463	335	7	10	170	4	2

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

1st July.

1st July.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome.....	18	...	483	39	17	6	39	17	6
Ely.....	...	...	.....	9	16	1			
Farnham.....	14	...	406	46	11	0	46	11	0
Granby.....	13	...	298	31	6	1½	31	6	1½
Dissenting.....	...	1	59	3	10	10½	3	10	10½
Milton.....	4	2	183	23	1	4	23	1	4
Shefford.....	15	...	437	39	14	2	39	14	2
Dissenting.....	...	1	32	4	9	0	4	9	0
Stukely, North.....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½			
“ South.....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½			
Total.....	64	4	1898	220	9	4	188	10	0

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot.....	12	...	321	54	9	1	54	9	1
Brompton.....	...	...	.....	8	9	9			
Bury.....	...	...	.....	28	3	6			
Compton.....	...	...	.....	52	12	10			
Dudswell.....	5	...	82	10	14	2	10	14	2
Eaton.....	10	...	368	45	9	6	45	9	6
Hereford.....	...	...	.....	16	11	2			
Melbourne.....	...	...	.....	35	0	4			
Shipton.....	...	...	.....	51	13	2			
Windsor.....	...	...	.....	5	18	8			
Total.....	27	...	771	309	2	2	110	12	9

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston.....	22	...	400	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton.....	...	...	.....	34	2	2			
Hatley.....	...	...	.....	41	15	4			
Potton.....	...	...	.....	29	14	11			
Stanstead.....	30	...	954	85	18	7	85	18	7
Total.....	52	...	1354	254	3	3	148	10	10

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Commissioners Under	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anne, Sainte, des Plaines.....	3	...	172	36	5	0	36	5	0
Bord de l'Eau.....	1	...	38	9	1	3	9	1	3
Côte St. Elzéar.....	1	...	38	8	6	6	8	6	6
François, Saint, de Salles.....	3	...	95	19	8	10	19	8	10
Jérôme, Saint.....	...	...	.....	72	19	9½			
Janvier, Saint.....	...	...	.....	30	4	9			
Lacorne.....	4	...	155	26	15	6	26	15	6
Martin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	52	7	11			
Mille-Isles.....	3	...	172	11	18	11½	11	18	11½
Rose, Sainte.....	...	...	.....	54	7	6			
Terrebonne.....	3	...	119	37	9	9	37	9	9
Thérèse, Sainte.....	5	...	185	59	12	10½	59	12	10½
Dissenting.....	...	1	40	2	19	4½	2	19	4½
Vincent-de-Paul, Saint.....	5	...	223	45	9	6	45	9	6
Total.....	28	1	1237	467	7	6	257	7	6½

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac.....	8	...	311	68	15	10	68	15	10
Ile-Perrot.....	2	...	63	23	1	4	23	1	4
Marthe, Sainte.....	4	...	162	26	15	6	26	15	6
Newton.....	2	...	42	9	6	3	9	6	3
New Longueuil.....	7	...	289	62	7	5	62	7	5
Dissenting.....	...	1	45	4	18	10	4	18	10
Rigaud.....	9	...	385	69	12	4	69	12	4
Dissenting.....	...	1	57	1	17	11	1	17	11
Soulanges.....	5	...	262	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil.....	9	...	347	69	10	8	69	10	8
Zotique, Saint.....	3	...	145	31	19	3	31	19	3
Total.....	49	2	2108	416	4	4	416	4	4

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antoine, Saint.....	5	...	166	33	13	11	33	13	11
Bélail.....	5	...	281	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contrecoeur.....	4	...	219	44	6	6	44	6	6
Marc, Saint.....	3	...	170	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varennes.....	8	...	287	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères.....	3	...	195	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total.....	28	...	1318	283	19	9	283	19	9

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

STATISTICAL TABLE of School Municipalities, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baie du Febvre.....	10	...	396	73	18	0	73	18	0
David, Saint.....	...	...	.....	52	1	5	...	...	...
François du Lac, Saint... ..	14	...	512	87	18	1	87	18	1
Yamaska.....	...	...	.....	53	16	0	...	...	...
Zéphyrin, Saint.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6	...	...	...
Total.....	24	...	908	284	8	0	161	16	1

RECAPITULATION for the last six months of the year of 1849.

Counties.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the Schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.			Total.
	Under Commissioners	Dissenting.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Beauharnois.....	92	8	4178	683	7	10	582	7	8	
Bellechasse,	30	...	978	312	8	2	176	6	1	
Berthier,	60	1	2506	592	12	5	469	17	4	
Bonaventure,	15	1	470	167	14	9	137	6	11	
Chambly,	39	2	2310	400	11	3	400	11	3	
Champlain,	9	...	389	224	13	4	73	8	2	
Two Moutanins,.....	35	...	1345	628	8	10	273	3	11	
Dorchester,	48	...	1578	792	14	5	258	12	2	
Drummond,.....	24	...	584	218	14	8	115	6	10	
Gaspé,.....	7	...	156	177	10	10	69	4	2	
Huntingdon,	92	2	4496	819	11	7	796	3	8	
St. Hyacinthe,.....	84	...	2931	476	10	6	476	10	6	
Kamouraska,	13	...	485	393	2	11	136	8	7	
Leinster,	42	...	1737	553	4	6	356	1	4	
L'Islet,.....	14	...	687	375	9	1	144	10	1	
Lotbinière,.....	24	...	841	329	19	1	152	19	10	
St. Maurice,.....	56	...	2228	487	12	10	417	7	5	
Megantic,.....	10	...	428	184	1	0	55	17	2	
Missisquoi,	58	...	1723	293	13	0	196	6	7	
Montmorency,	21	...	1016	164	3	11	150	0	6	
Montreal,	52	4	2259	604	7	8	519	10	8	
Nicolet,	44	...	2008	369	8	5	270	11	1	
Ottawa,	18	...	524	271	14	5	130	10	6	
Portneuf,	33	...	1467	352	5	8	249	19	2	
Quebec,.....	21	...	927	650	6	1	163	0	11	
Richelieu,	50	2	2261	471	5	0	471	5	0	
Rimouski,	30	...	1080	461	7	2	227	2	9	
Rouville,	80	2	3109	556	5	5	556	5	5	
Saguenay,	16	...	403	385	7	10	170	4	2	
Shefford,	64	4	1898	220	9	4	188	10	0	
Sherbrooke,.....	27	...	771	309	2	2	110	12	9	
Stanstead,	52	...	1354	254	3	3	148	10	10	
Terrebonne,	28	...	1237	467	7	6	257	7	6½	
Vaudreuil,	49	2	2108	416	4	4	416	4	4	
Verchères,	28	...	1318	283	19	0	283	19	9	
Yamaska,.....	24	...	908	284	8	0	161	16	1	
	1389	28	54,758	14,500	0	0	9764	1	1½	£9764 1 1½

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Statistical Tables of Schools which have received their share of the Legislative grant, from the year 1842 to the 1st January 1850, inclusively.

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

Period of Instruction.	Number of Schools in operation.	Number of children attending the Schools.	Amount paid by the Government for Schools.	Total amount paid for building and repairing school-houses for the years above mentioned.	Grand total.
			£ s. d.		
1842.....	804	4935*	9,290 7 6		
1843.....	1298	39,397	17,131 18 8½		
1844.....	1832	61,031	25,409 9 9½		
1st part of 1845.....	1737	59,389	12,713 16 6		
1845, 1846,.....	1830	69,887	26,097 12 2		
2d part, 1846, table 16, June, 1847.....	1211	46,325	8,698 15 8		
2d part, 1846, from date of this table.....	1632	60,685	11,859 13 9		
1st part of 1847.....	1727	68,133	12,510 2 1		
2d part of 1847.....	1741	67,257	12,283 12 10		
1st part of 1848.....	1651	66,579	11,637 2 4		
2d part of 1848.....	1750†	67,152	12,030 19 3		
1st part of 1849.....	1713†	68,422	11,605 17 3		
2d part of 1849.....	1417	54,758	9,764 1 1½		
			£181,033 8 11½	£39,511 0 6	£220,544 9 5½

* As the number of children attending Schools has not been given in the Returns of all the Schools in 1842, the total given above does not represent the whole.

† As the Reports of Schools held during the two periods of instruction of the year 1848, have not yet been all transmitted to this office, this table does not represent all those in operation under the law, nor the whole number of children who attend them.

NOTE.—The children attending the Model Schools are taught the branches of education which the law prescribes for these Schools, and the children who attend the Elementary Schools are taught those which are prescribed for them; and likewise, in many of them, many of the branches which are especially required to be taught in the Model Schools; but I have no information sufficiently exact to state the precise number.

TABLE No. 4.

TABLE of the number of Superior School-houses, in Lower Canada, built within 18 months, or in course of construction, with the estimate which has been given by the Arbitrators.

Lachine, (boys).....	565	0	0
St. Johns, (girls).....	1030	0	0
Do. (boys).....	1060	0	0
Ste. Marie de la Beauce, (boys).....	242	0	0
Mascouche, (girls).....	750	0	0
Côteau St. Louis, (boys).....	1000	0	0
Sorel, (girls).....	700	0	0
Do. (boys).....	1500	0	0
St. Cyprien, (boys).....	1300	0	0
St. Ours, (boys).....	438	0	0
L'Islet, (boys).....	1100	0	0
St. Hyacinthe, (girls).....	400	0	0
Terrebonne, (boys).....	2000	0	0
Rigaud, (boys).....	600	0	0
Laprairie, (boys).....	600	0	0
St. Aimé, (boys).....	375	0	0
Protestants of Quebec.....	1064	0	0
Beauharnois (boys).....	540	0	0
Kamouraska, (boys).....	875	0	0
Ste. Croix, (girls).....	668	0	0
Ste. Scholastique, (girls).....	1254	0	0
Durham, (boys).....	250	0	0
St. Thomas de l'Islet, (girls).....	450	0	0
Do. (boys).....	1540	0	0
Lachenaie, (boys).....	325	0	0
St. Jérôme, (girls).....	500	0	0
Do. (boys).....	600	0	0
Soulanges, (boys).....	600	0	0
St. Grégoire de Nicolet, (boys).....	500	0	0
Total.....	£22,826	0	0

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

Total number of Model Schools built in Lower Canada up to the present date.....	75
Total amount of estimate made by arbitrators, and of the sum granted by Government as an aid towards the building or repairing of School-houses up to this date :	
Estimate of arbitrators.....	£92,621 15 8
Amount granted by Government.....	39,511 0 6
Amount furnished by inhabitants.....	£53,110 15 2
Total number of School-houses towards the building or repairing of which Government has granted an aid, up to this date.....	914

Appendix
(U.)
1st July.

TABLE No. 5.

TABLE of the different documents received and enregistered at this Office, of letters written respecting the same, and of various other objects, connected with the Education Office, for the years therein mentioned.

1o. Superintendent's Circular in 1849.....	1
2o. Letters received do	1890
3o. Letters written, a copy whereof has been sent to the parties interested and another entered in a book, the original being separately kept as a record in this Office.....	1008
4o. Letters received in 1850.....	777
5o. Letters written do	460
6o. Awards of arbitrators rendered. up to this day, respecting accounts of Secretary-Treasurers, since the amending Act came into force.....	5
7o. Awards of arbitrators rendered up to this day, respecting sites for Schools, from the same date....	19
8o. Appointment of School Commissioners, from the first of January, 1849, to this date.....	77
9o. Erections of New School Municipalities or divisions of former ones up to this date, since the amending Act came into force.....	73
10o. <i>Written</i> Circulars to Secretary-Treasurers, asking for receipts and copies of documents, sent in 1849, including those addressed to the Official Gazette.....	400
11o. Returns received and admitted for the last six months of 1848, and for the year 1849.....	761
12o. <i>Written</i> Circulars accompanying money remittances for the same periods.....	537
13o. Drafts on Banks, do do	537
14o. Receipts enregistered and accounted for at the Office of the Inspector General, forming a sum of £34,403 11 11½.....	660
15o. Amount paid to different Municipalities, in 1849, and not accounted for at the Office of the Inspector General, twenty-seven of the said localities not having yet transmitted to the Superintendent of Education, the receipts of their Secretary-Treasurer to whom the money had been personally, transmitted in Debentures.....	£30,863 0 5
16o. Documents including demands for aid in constructing School-houses. each containing an enregistered contract, a certificate of arbitrators, a descriptive statement, shewing the extent of the land, size of house, materials of which it is formed, its destination in 1849.....	114
17o. Accounts rendered to this Office, to be compared with books received in 1849.....	103
18o. Books kept for the purposes above mentioned, namely :	
1. Making entry of a summary of and numbering letters received.	
2. Index to letters received.	
3. Index to letters sent.	
4. Entry of amounts of warrants received from the Executive.	
5. Entry of appointment of School Commissioners, by Government.	
6. Entry of former School Municipalities, entry of number of children there resident, old enough to attend the Schools, and entry of the portion of the Legislative grant allowed to each of the said Municipalities for the support of the Schools.	
7. Entry of School Municipalities and changes in the old ones.	
8. Entry of lists of Municipalities, a copy whereof is sent to the Governor General at least four times a year, for obtaining his warrant in their favour when the School Commissioners have transmitted satisfactory reports to this Office, authorizing the Superintendent to send the said lists.	
9. Entry of the portion of the grant allowed to the School Commissioners of each School Municipality, for support of Schools, under their control or that of the Trustees of Dissenting Schools.	
10. Entry of aid granted for construction or repair of School-houses.	
11. Entry of awards by Superintendent.	
12. Entry of a copy of each Draft of a Report on Education, and of all Circulars and written letters sent to the parties therein interested at the places where they reside.	

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 4th June, 1849.

(Circular No. 12.)

To the School Commissioners and others called to take part in the duties prescribed by the Education Act, as amended in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

GENTLEMEN,—The Education Act of the 9 Vict., cap. 27 having been amended by an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, it becomes my duty to promulgate it, and to engage my fellow citizens, all the friends of Popular Instruction, and especially all those whose duty it is to contribute thereto as Functionaries, to spare no pains in doing it in a manner as generally useful and satisfactory as possible.

In the meantime, the importance of the subject is now so fully recognized and so strongly felt, that I am thereby happily relieved from enumerating here the pressing considerations and powerful motives which must lead us all to an assiduous concurrence in the successful operation of these two statutes.

It is a maxim recognized in all ages, and consecrated in the writings of all wise men, that to provide for the Education of Youth is the first duty of the individual, of the parent, and of the State. History and experience sanction this principle, showing that the countries, the inhabitants of which within themselves are the most powerful, the most prosperous, and the happiest—whose social intercourse is the most agreeable, and who are most respected and influential without, are those in which Instruction is most generally diffused.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it, said the wise Solomon. Every one that repeats this ancient adage does so with an entire conviction of the truth of it; every person admits that in the good Education of Youth consists the strongest guarantee for individual and public morality, prosperity in business, and social happiness. Why then should the state of Popular Education be still generally so unsatisfactory in Canada, comparatively to that in which it is found among our neighbours of the United States. Why should the People of Canada, so superior to their ancestors with regard to civilization and generous ideas, neighbours to a people so advanced in Arts and Sciences, in Agriculture and Commerce, and every branch of profitable industry, not be entirely rescued from the ignorance and pedantry of the Inferior Schools? It is but to spend time in vain discussions to occupy one's self entirely therewith, except it be done effectively for the intellectual and moral regeneration of the people; too often we are intent upon establishing Schools without taking the most effectual means to establish only good ones—and to secure good Teachers who shall be suitably remunerated for their important services.

It is true that mankind have not agreed either as to the principles of Education or the means of procuring for Youth the full benefits of them. Every people have their own ideas, and peculiar laws in teaching as a *craft*, whether they advocate a private or a public system, and the same may be said of every individual.

But as every where, among civilized people, the Friends of Education, with all their opposition of ideas and plans relative thereto, do in fact reciprocally abandon them to contribute to the foundation of a system of universal Education, we owe it to their example, generously to lay aside our predilections—our individual opinions, and, even our cautious prejudices, to meet boldly the total amount of sacrifices, efforts, and influence, unanimous concurrence to which is neces-

sary, to attain safely the end so important, and so essential to the prosperity and happiness of the country. It becomes, therefore, my duty to request, and even earnestly to entreat my fellow citizens of whatever origin, opinion, or creed—to contribute, by every means in their power, to carry into full effect the Education Laws now in force, in order to attain an end so desirable, the promotion of the Moral, and indeed of the highest interests of all.

However, let us be just, and admit that the number of enlightened men is very considerable who would be disposed to labour for the perfection of our Educational System, and who would heartily give effect to the intentions of the Legislature for that end, whose patriotic voice sounds in every ear—that they are beginning to be listened to, and that the Government is diligently occupied with the Instruction of the people; the new Education Law, amending the Act of 9 Vict. Cap. 27, and the other passed in the last Session of Parliament appropriating the sum of £100,000 in aid of its objects, by means of the Crown Lands, so soon as they shall have amounted to £50,000, are so many proofs thereof. It has in view the universal diffusion of Education, the improvement in the Art of Teaching of every description of Teachers, and ensures it in the next place by means of the examinations to which they must be subjected before a Board of Examiners.

Let us hope, therefore, that there is nothing now to obstruct the realization of these brilliant prospects; that the Examiners and School Commissioners will labour to enforce regularity in the use of School Books, uniformity in the practice of teaching, zeal, and steadiness in the employment of the means of instruction, superintendence and discipline; and that, on their part, the teachers will apply themselves sedulously in acquiring the necessary qualifications, in order to perform their duty to the state faithfully: and that they will not consider their task accomplished, in having made their pupils efficient in reading, writing, calculating or reciting, but that they should thence aim constantly at an enlargement of *all* the faculties of those whose studies they direct, inculcating them systematically and gradually, corresponding with their age and degree of advancement. For, School Commissioners, teachers and parents will easily comprehend that the instruction of youth, to be essentially moral and Christian, truly substantial and practical, must not be too rapidly imparted, nor by means of teaching too many branches of instruction at once. For the acquisition of principles, method, care and time, are necessary—as well as habits of application, reasoning, and reflection, with those exercises by which a pupil learns at the same time properly to arrange his ideas, and to be interested in them. Consequently, for this end every cause of embarrassment,—to raise up difficulties, to encourage doubts, and to create confusion of thought, must be avoided.

But to acquit himself well in this difficult task, the teacher must himself be instructed, methodical, diligent, and exemplary; I would even say sympathetic. For, if a teacher be incapable of suitably appreciating the dignity of his honorable mission, and the entire confidence placed in him, and submits not voluntarily to the faithful performance of his obligations, he will fail in his object, whatever may be in other respects the Educational Laws, and the scholastic regulations; and this, for a reason perfectly natural and simple,—that he cannot teach what he does not know; and that the ignorant, idle, or immoral teacher will make his pupils like himself.

It is often presumed that those who teach others are sufficiently instructed themselves, if they are competent in that which is rigorously necessary for con-

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

ducting their class. This would be true if those who taught others were simply school monitors, acting under the immediate superintendence of an active and able teacher; but they are more than that.

The duties of teachers are not reduced to those of imparting to youth a superficial knowledge of certain things, the care of which, to implant deeper, devolves on other persons; their office is to render their lessons profitable to the harmonious development of all the human faculties, physical as well as moral. This supposes the existence of an intellectual capacity, and a solicitude which have never been known to be combined to a sufficient extent in a person imperfectly instructed.

Steadiness of character, firmness of principle, and confidence in the wisdom of his actions so necessary to the Christian, the man of business and the statesman, depend chiefly upon Education. His constancy in a good course, in the practice of virtue, his prudence in the exercise of his rights, his fidelity in the performance of his duties, his aptness and success in active life, result therefrom. It is then of the utmost importance to direct the Education of Youth so as to render them both morally and physically strong, reflective, and able, and not to leave them subjected daily to be the victims to that feebleness, and flexibility of character; to that changeableness, and cruel uncertainty which make them the pitiable sport of all events by which from time to time individuals are overtaken.

To avoid this state of things as much as possible, the misfortune or the disgrace both of individuals and communities, it is of great importance to give directions to our teachers. Now these they have already received and have been enabled to derive therefrom the means of benefiting popular Education; these were contained in my circulars on several occasions from the period of my taking office, and especially in Nos. 9 and 11, to which I refer with confidence.

But, besides this, we must still require the active and persevering concurrence of all friends of the cause, above all of the Clergy, the Visitors, and School Commissioners. There remains consequently to these public characters, who are interesting themselves in the progress of popular instruction in Lower Canada, a great duty to perform, but of which, unattended by its constant and faithful performance, they will not comprehend the importance, tendency and obligation.

In order to realize the greatest degree of success to so noble a cause, they will therefore labor with redoubled zeal and devotion.

In addition, this would be the means of sparing the inhabitants the imposition of more stringent legislation, and an additional contribution to meet the expenditure to which an Education Law would lead, the duties of which would have to be confided entirely to stipendiaries.

The amendment of the Act of Education of the 9th Vic., cap. 27, was made so as not to depart from its principles nor to require from the Contributors, School Commissioners and Teachers, in the exercise of their rights and in the performance of their respective duties, any thing to oblige them to deviate materially from the course which they have followed for three years, when, faithful to the spirit of the law, they had freely done all that was in their power to accomplish its object.

The amended law of the 9th Vic., cap. 27, is generally rendered more clear and strong without making it more arbitrary or stringent. On the contrary, in

giving more certainty to the working of that Act, and a stronger guarantee of a general good result, the amended law is impressed with a character of liberality and benevolence which previously it had not. For instance it renders the members of the clergy eligible to be commissioners without requiring of them a property qualification as in the fifty-first section of the 9 Vic., and in rendering their duties everywhere necessary, it gives to contributors power, during the first month of the School year, to provide the sum required by voluntary contributions, and to the School Commissioners the right to raise in the same manner, by the District, that portion of the sum required by law, when the inhabitants, being well disposed, shall have preferred to do the same by voluntary contribution.

And again, the School Commissioners may raise contributions from the inhabitants for the erection of School Houses, whether by Municipalities or Districts, according to the necessity and circumstances, and when the question shall arise to fix the limits of the Districts and the site of a School House, the contributors, who may be aggrieved by these proceedings, will have the right of appeal to the decision of three Visitors (not Commissioners) and the Superintendent of Education.

Over and above their School assessment, the inhabitants will not be obliged to pay the monthly rate for their children resident, but for those from seven to fourteen years of age, and at the same time they will have the privilege of sending to school all their children from five to sixteen years of age, which is a great advantage.

Furthermore, they have nothing more to pay for Schools in any case, under the amended Act of the 9 Vic., which before they had. The School Commissioners will have even the right to obtain for poor Municipalities the portion allotted them respectively of the Legislative Grant, when, on that account, they shall not have been able to raise a sum equal to such portion. But in other circumstances, to obtain their allotted portion of the Grant to the Municipality for the support of Schools under their control, the School Commissioners must, as heretofore, conform strictly to the conditions of the 27th section of the Act of the 9 Vic., Cap. 27, and, in order to obtain aid for the erection of School Houses, they will as usual comply also in the same manner with the conditions stated in my Circular No. 9. The conditions and formalities are in all respects the same.

Again, as the Government payments are made in debentures, and the Superintendent is thereby obliged to transmit direct to the Secretary-Treasurer of each Municipality the amount of its allotment for Schools, it is necessary that he should acknowledge the receipt of it immediately, by transmitting to the Education Office a receipt in duplicate for each sum according to the form given for that purpose; otherwise the succeeding Grant will be withheld until the receipts for the previous remittance shall have been transmitted; and the Superintendent will for the future insist on their having an Agent at the Seat of Government to represent them.

By the terms of the Statutes, the School Commissioners are bound to transmit to this Office the School Reports every six months; that is to say, on the first of July and on the first of January; but they do so in every month throughout the year, which is a cause of great embarrassment, and of a considerable increase of labour in this Office, as well as in those offices whose concurrence is necessary to obtain a warrant from His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the payment of the Government Grant; as for instance,

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

the Office of the Provincial Secretary, that of the Executive Council, the Inspector General, and Receiver General. It is impossible that five Government Offices, including the Education Office, should be much longer liable to be troubled every moment, and even overcharged with labour for one and the same object. Besides, the true interests of Education demand more regularity and accuracy in the transmission of School Reports and accounts, in order that the Teachers might be punctually paid. I anticipate, then, that being bound to make only two annual payments for the support of Schools, I shall however, have to make four, with the consent of the Governor, but no more; that is to say, when the receipts of the order of His Excellency the Governor General permit me, towards the end of July and September respectively, for the first, and the end of January and March, for the second six months.

I shall not in any case make a Grant for Schools without being furnished with Reports in due form and complete, and satisfactory accounts of receipts and expenditure, and also receipts in duplicate of the last remittance *separate*; and it must be understood, that upon these the Grant shall be transmitted, neither sooner nor later, than on the receipt of the order of His Excellency to this effect, and without its being necessary to write to this Office on the subject.

Time, and especially care, are required to examine and classify all these documents, as well as those which are forwarded in support of an application for aid in the erection of School Houses, and whether in this Office or out of it, the interests of Education require that this examination should not be interrupted at any moment by a correspondence with the Superintendent, useless to the attainment of the object which those have in view who have recourse to it.

When these documents shall be found defective, the parties interested will as usual be written to immediately; but when correct and satisfactory, the only answer which they can expect will be the remittance; nothing more is requisite, as otherwise the business would never come to an end, seeing that there are more than three hundred and forty School Corporations.

However, in requesting the School Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurers to take these remarks in good part, I cannot recommend them too strongly to take the greatest care in having all their documents in good order, and always in accordance with the forms given for that purpose and accompanying Circular No. 9.

The local authorities cannot take too much pains in regard to the regular delivery of the School contributions, and in the case where it becomes necessary to sue negligent contributors, or those who are indisposed to pay their contributions, it will generally be found better, for many reasons which it would be unnecessary now to mention, to bring the cases before the Circuit Court; and if through any informality, the assessment roll should be declared annulled, the School Commissioners should proceed immediately to replace it, as by the amended Act they have power to do.

Under the 29th section of the Act amending the 9 Vict. Chap. 27, the Teachers, subject otherwise to the effect of the 50th section of the latter, with the exceptions therein mentioned, shall be held liable to the Examinations required by law, and be furnished each with a certificate of qualification for the first of July, 1852. The interests of education, and the true interest of the Teachers require them to prepare as quickly as possible to submit to this Examination in a manner honourable to themselves, and encouraging to

the friends of education, before the arrival of the period when it shall have become imperative to do so. With a view of facilitating their preparatory studies, and their subsequent examination, I shall conclude this Circular with a series of questions which they will have to prepare themselves to answer in a manner to satisfy the Examiners on the various branches of instruction, of which, a reasonable and practical knowledge is required by the 50th section of the 9 Vict., Chap. 27. These questions are adopted by the Board of Catholic Examiners for the District of Montreal, and I hope that they will be equally approved by the members of the other Boards of Examiners, whom I cannot too strongly recommend to encourage the teachers to take an interest, as well as to be zealous for uniformity in teaching as much as possible.

But before concluding, it remains that I should offer some essential advice to the Teachers, and I do this with the most friendly solicitude for their interest personally, as well as for that of the cause of education; and that is, to avoid carefully every kind of irritating and vexatious controversy—not meddling with public affairs, and litigious questions, much less in those of families, and to be altogether strangers to political parties, which oppose and agitate each reciprocally; for all this is detrimental to the success of the cause of education.

The father of a family who belonged to a party opposed to that to which the teacher might connect himself, might not send his children to such teacher's school, or he might send them imbued with all that they shall have heard to his disadvantage and injury, and thus prejudiced, they will consequently make little or no progress at his school. Here, they are lost, their time is wasted—their studious habits renounced, and it is well if they do not become with their fellow students the cause of disorder and public scandal. The mission of the teacher is to train up subjects for the country, and not partisans for his friends.

N. B.—Among the several forms which I have added to those which accompanied my Circular No. 9, will be found one for an engagement *in writing*, which the teachers will be requested to make with the School Commissioners under the control of whom they will respectively hold their schools. I should recommend both parties to follow it exactly and to specify therein the number of months for which the teachers have engaged to keep schools, with the other conditions mentioned in the engagement, in order to avoid in future the many difficulties resulting in a want of formality, exactness in or a sufficient explanation, which for the past has often characterized engagements between the School Commissioners and the Teachers.

The eight months of School required by law, are one of the least of the conditions on which the School Commissioners, in complying with others, according to the 27 section, can on their part offer to obtain the Legislative allotment for Schools. This condition, therefore, relates, to the duties of the School Commissioners, and the law, in requiring that of them, as the least of which does not forbid *more* which it leaves to their discretion; but from which, in the interest of Education, they ought always to endeavour to derive the most. In fact, if the School Commissioners should content themselves with requiring only the *minimum* of the period of instruction fixed by law, the schools would be closed for a third of the year, in which case the children would necessarily forget a considerable portion of the knowledge which with much pains they had acquired during the eight months only of School. The School Commissioners should therefore require in all cases more than eight months; the School year might indeed as well be eleven months as eight.

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

It remains for me to request the Teachers to observe,

1st. As in the like case is practised with regard to engagements, the eight calendar months mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the 9th Vic., cap. 27, must each be of twenty-six school-days; 2dly. in every question in dispute relative to the payment of the amount specified in the engagement between the School Commissioners and the Teacher, as the price of his services during the period of instruction therein mentioned, the proper course is to resort to the common law; 3dly. That the Superintendent of Education, in virtue of the latter part of the thirty-third section of the aforesaid Act, has no power to interfere in the disputes which may arise between the School Commissioners and the Teachers, but according to the true meaning of the fourth article of the twenty-first section of the same Act, that is to say, only in the case where the dismissal of a Teacher had not for its foundation, at least one of the four reasons therein mentioned; 4thly. that any Teacher whom the School Commissioners do not judge proper to continue in their employ as such when the time has expired for which he had been engaged, has not, in the sense of the law, reason to consider himself as dismissed; but in this case, the School Commissioners should give the Teachers at least three month's notice, especially if the Teacher be the father of a family, to allow him time to provide for himself elsewhere.

The School Commissioners, with a due regard to the interests of education, cannot pay too much attention in treating the Teachers always in these respects with that regard to justice, and with that consideration and good will, which invariably characterize good government.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble and obedient Servt.,
(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S E

Appendix
(U.)

1st July.

This Circular, as may be perceived by a remark made therein, is accompanied by a series of questions which the Teachers must answer at the Examination they are required to undergo before one of the Boards of Examiners, for the first of July, 1852, on the different branches of instruction prescribed by the 10th article of the 50th section of 9 Vict. ch. 27.

This Circular thus accompanied by the above mentioned series of questions, was, together with the Education Laws, placed as much as possible at the disposal of the School Commissioners and the Teachers, in the course of the year, and especially in the months of June and July, 1849. In a good number of schools, the Teachers have given their instruction, and prepared themselves for examination on these questions, and one of them gave a series of answers to these questions, which are now in press and will be shortly published. I have every reason to believe that the use of these questions in our schools, with the answers thereto, included in one work, will greatly contribute to uniformity, facility, certainty and economy in the teaching of the branches of instruction prescribed by law.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

Education Office,

Montreal, 20th June, 1850.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

FRONT STREET.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

MONTREAL, 1st May, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to place before His Excellency the Governor General, the accompanying Report of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province, during the year 1848-49.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. E. LOGAN,
Provincial Geologist.

To the Honble. James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., Baron Bruce of Kinross and of Torry, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Montreal, 1st May, 1849.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Having already placed before your Excellency, on the 17th January last, a Report on the Geology of the country on the north shore of Lake Huron, the examination of which engaged my attention during the chief part of the past season, I have now the honour to transmit the Reports of my Assistants, Mr. Murray and Mr. Hunt, displaying the extent to which, in the course of last year, their labours have advanced the Survey committed to my charge. The Report of Mr. Murray comprehends the result of his examination of various parts of the coast of Lake Huron, independent of those in which he personally aided myself; and that of Mr. Hunt, the analyses of various mineral springs existing in both sections of the Province, and various metallic ores, the latter in addition to those which have been already incidentally mentioned in my own Report.

Independent of three months occupied on the north shore of Lake Huron, a portion of my time during the past season was employed, in company with Mr. Hunt, in the examination of certain test facts, bearing on the physical structure of the Green Mountains of Vermont, in their prolongation into Canada, as

set forth in the Report of Progress for 1847-48, which I had the honour of transmitting to Your Excellency on the 26th March last. Previous to leaving the Eastern Townships for Lake Huron, and subsequent to my return, farther examinations were made in the vicinity of the St. Francis, preparatory to continuing the investigation of the formations of those Townships, in their extension beyond the Chaudière to the Temiscouata Road; but as it is proposed to prosecute the examination of this part of the country during the approaching season, it is considered expedient to reserve the preparatory and desultory facts ascertained, until they can be combined with others in the district in question, in a future Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

W. E. LOGAN,
Provincial Geologist.

REPORT

Of ALEX. MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Provincial Geologist, addressed to W. E. LOGAN, Esq., Provincial Geologist.

MONTREAL, 20th January, 1849.

SIR,—Pursuant to your instructions, my attention has been devoted during the past season to extending the investigations of the previous year (1847) by a farther examination of the shores, islands, and rivers of Lake Huron.

Subsequent to a short excursion in the early part of May, up the Ouse or Grand River, to ascertain the nature of the rocks near Galt, in the Township of Dumfries, I proceeded to Penetanguishene, where I joined the party that were to accompany me, on the 18th of the month, and after re-inspecting several points between this and Cabot's Head, and again touching at the Manitoulin Islands, collecting fossils and mineralogical specimens whenever occasion offered, we coasted along the Isle of Coves and Cape Hurd, to the Rivière au Sable (north) and the Sauguine. From the Sauguine we proceeded to Goderich, occupying several days in the examination of the rocks on the Ashfield, Maitland, and Bayfield Rivers, and continued our course to Cape Ipperwash, generally known by the name of Kettle Point, then farther on to Port Sarnia, and by River and Lake St. Clair to Windsor, in the Western District, which we reached in the end of June. From Detroit we passed by steamboat to Sault Ste. Marie, which we left

Appendix

(V.)

1st July.

on the 8th July to join you at the Bruce Mines, and assist you in the examination of these mines, and of the Rivers Thessalon and Mississagui. On our way down the St. Mary's River, we determined, agreeably to your desire, the difference of level between the head and foot of the Neebeesh Rapids, with the view of accurately ascertaining the relative heights of Lakes Superior and Huron, and I may here state the result to be as follows:—

Rise in Little Neebeesh Rapids.....	Ft.	0.90
Rise in Upper Sugar Island Rapid, American side		0.51
Allowance for imperceptible currents in a distance of 25 miles, 0.75 inch. per mile,.....		1.50
<hr/>		
Difference between the level of Lake Huron and the foot of Sault Ste. Marie.....		2.91
Rise in Sault Ste. Marie.....		18.50
<hr/>		
Height of Lake Superior over Lake Huron.....		21.41

After separating from you on the 5th September, we proceeded to the Hudson Bay Company's Post at La Cloche, and there placing our boat in security, and obtaining canoes, we effected a partial survey of the coast between the Post and the mouth of the Spanish River. This river we subsequently ascended, in conformity with your instructions, and after accomplishing an examination and measurement of about sixty miles of its length, in addition to seven miles on one of its principal tributaries, we farther extended our survey to the streams, lakes and portages which occur on the Indian route, in a north and south line between the river and the coast at La Cloche. Finally, after a brief inspection of the Wallace Mining location, we concluded the season's operations by examining parts of the east coast of Georgian Bay, on our way back to Penetanguishene, where we arrived on the 22nd October.

WESTERN AND HURON DISTRICTS.

General Description of the Coast.

Of the east side of the promontory separating Georgian Bay from the main body of Lake Huron, a general description was given in the Report of last year. The west side is marked by characteristics similar to those which in the same Report were stated to belong to the south side of the great Manitoulin Island. At all parts from Cape Hurd to Rivière au Sable (north) the coast is low, rocky and rugged, and scantily clothed with a dwarfish growth of evergreen trees. It is deeply indented by numerous bays and creeks, and at intervals, bound by groups of small, low and usually barren islands of limestone. As is the case on the southern shores of the Manitoulin, these bays, though frequently capacious, rarely constitute good harbours, the approach to them being at times extremely dangerous, even for vessels of small draught, owing to the shallows, which extend for a long distance out into the lake, consequent upon the low westerly dip of the calcareous strata composing the promontory. Safe and commodious places of resort, however, for vessels navigating the lake, are not altogether wanting, and among these probably the best is the harbour of Tobermory, near Cape Hurd, well known to most persons who have frequented this part of the coast. Boats can find shelter in many places, either in coves or creeks, or among the islands; and at the mouth of the Rivière au Sable (north), there is an excellent boat harbour, but a sand-bar at the entrance effectually prevents the admission of vessels drawing over three feet.

Losing its rocky nature, a decided change takes place in the character of the coast, at the Rivière

au Sable (north), about the mouth of which, and for several miles south, sand dunes prevail; and farther on, a beach of sand, strewn over in parts with boulders, extends some distance beyond the Sauguine. Between the two rivers there is no harbour of any description, and with strong northerly or westerly winds, it is next to impossible to effect a landing, in consequence of the barriers of boulders which lie along the shore at considerable distances from the land, the shallowness of the approach, and the heavy surf which rolls in from the lake. Bordering the lake along the sandy tract there is no amelioration in the timber, which consists for the most part of a mixture of inferior evergreens, with small white birches and cedars, until approaching the Sauguine, where a gradual but evident improvement in the nature of the soil is indicated by the more frequently recurring presence of good sized pines, accompanied with maple, elm and birch. The mouth of the Sauguine affords a good harbour for boats and small craft, but as is the case with all the rivers of the coast, a bar is formed across its entrance, over which a heavy sea breaks when the wind is at all strong from any point between southwest and north: its entrance, under such circumstances, is difficult, and attended with considerable danger. At a very short distance up from its junction with the lake, the river becomes rapid, and is no farther navigable except for canoes or small boats, and rapids occur at intervals to the highest part we reached, which might be about five miles from the mouth. In these five miles the river flows between banks of clay, gravel and sand, frequently rising boldly to heights of between twenty and a hundred feet over the water; the surface of the country on both sides is flat or gently undulating, and while in many parts it bears a heavy growth of pine timber, in others it yields maple, elm, ash, and other hardwood trees of good size. About two miles from the mouth, on the right bank of the river, there is an Indian settlement, from which a portage has been cut across the peninsula to the Indian village of Neewash, at the head of Owen's Sound. The territory to the North of the portage being exclusively an Indian Reserve, remains in its primeval state of wilderness; and with the exception of a building which was raised some years ago by a fishing company at Gaheto, or Fishing Island, there is not a single dwelling house on any part of the coast all the way to Cape Hurd, a distance of nearly sixty miles.

Following the coast south from the Sauguine, the land is low, with a beach alternately of sand and boulders, for about six or seven miles, beyond which occasional ledges of rock appear, until reaching the Little Pine River, which enters the lake to the south of Point Douglas. Beyond the Little Pine River the land becomes more elevated, and the character of its forest proclaims a still further improvement in the soil. At the outlet of a stream, dignified, though a mere brook, with the name of the Big Pine River, in which the epithet Big, however, is probably intended to qualify the wood rather than the water, the surface is thickly grown over with pine of large size, and before reaching Point Clark, some nine miles farther, the interior appears to consist chiefly of excellent hardwood land. A beach of fine sand skirts the shore for the whole distance. From Point Clark, the coast which, from the mouth of the Rivière au Sable (north), has a general bearing about S.W. by W., turns due south, and maintaining this course to Port Frank, in the Township of Stephen, a distance of fifty miles, presents to the lake, in almost all parts, steep and lofty cliffs of clay, the summit of which spreads back into an extensive level country, producing a luxuriant vegetation of the heaviest description of

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

1st July.

hardwood trees. At Port Frank the trend of the coast changes to south west, and again with the adjacent country becomes sandy, presenting innumerable sand dunes, which extend several miles back, and in many instances rise to the height of a hundred feet and more over the surface of the lake. This character prevails to the mouth of the Rivière au Sable (south), and beyond it to within a short distance of Cape Ipperwash or Kettle Point, which is about fifteen miles from Port Frank. Kettle Point displays a few flat rocks coming to the water's edge, but beyond it a fine sandy beach, with high cliffs of clay rising at a short distance back, hold the coast line to within two miles of the entrance of the St. Clair River, where the country again appears to assume an arenaceous character.

In the direction in which we proceeded along this coast, settlements first appear at a short distance to the south of Point Clark, the forest being here and there indented with extensive clearings which increase in size and number, approaching Goderich. South from Goderich the principal settlement we observed was at Bayfield River, but the rest of the coast between that river and Port Sarnia, on the St. Clair, is as yet but thinly peopled. Kettle Point and the neighbourhood are still, I understand, in the possession of the Indians, and are in consequence but little cultivated.

With the exception of Goderich harbour, at the mouth of the Maitland River, and the basin, at the exit of Rivière au Sable (south), there is not a single place of security for any description of vessel between the River Sauguine and the St. Clair. Small boats, I was informed, could enter Big Pine Brook, but no craft of larger size. There are no islands, no coves, no accessible brooks or streams, and with strong winds from the south, west or north, it is difficult, if not impossible, to land boats with safety. At many points the water is very shallow, and large boulders often lie at a long distance out in the lake, while a very heavy sea breaks everywhere along the coast.

Distribution of the Rock Formation.

The rocks exhibited upon that part of the Lake Huron now under consideration, are portions of the whole suite of fossiliferous deposits between the Trenton Limestone (using the New York nomenclature), at the base, and the Hamilton Group at the summit, both inclusive; the superposition, in ascending order, being as follows:

1. Trenton Limestone,
2. Utica Slate,
3. Loraine Shale,
4. Medina Sandstone and Marl,
5. Niagara Limestone,
6. Onondaga Salt Group, or Gypsiferous Limestone and Shale,
7. Corniferous Limestone,
8. Hamilton Group.

1. Trenton Limestone.

As already remarked in former Reports, the Trenton Limestone occupies the whole of the Peninsula between Matchedash and Nottawasaga Bays, and the group of islands lying off its extremity, consisting of the Giant's Tomb, Hope, Beckwith and Christian Islands. At the head of Matchedash Bay, near the entrance to the Cold Water River, the limestones are found with a narrow band of green sandstone below them, resting unconformably upon gneiss, and from that spot a nearly straight line, drawn down the Bay to the Giant's Tomb, would

mark the lower boundary of the formation, the limestone being seen out-cropping at intervals on the south-west shore, while the islands and mainland on the opposite side display nothing but the older rock in its various granitic and syenitic aspects. The upper members of the Trenton formation were found about eight miles west from Nottawasaga River at McGlashan's Mills, at Hurontario in the Township of Nottawasaga, at the little islands called the Hen and Chickens, and on the coast in the N. W. corner of the Township of Nottawasaga, where they were seen to pass below the Utica slate. The transverse breadth of the formation is thus about thirty miles, and its thickness, supposing the dip to be to the south-westward at the rate of thirty feet in a mile, would be 900 feet. But it is not unlikely that it may be affected by very gentle undulations, and it would therefore be scarcely safe to state the probable amount at more than 600 to 700 feet. That arenaceous portion of the formation, distinguished by the New York geologists as the calciferous sand-rock, is usually found at the base, and beds more or less silicious occur at intervals throughout the whole thickness. Green calcareous and argillaceous shales are also frequently met with, usually holding numerous fossils, and alternating with beds of good limestone; the pure limestones are sometimes of a buff color and very fine texture, in which case fossils are scarce, those in such instances most prevalent being small fucoids, generally replaced by calcareous spar, running through the beds vertically to the plane of stratification. Other beds are gray in color, granular and crowded with fossils. Among these beds some hold the tail of a trilobite (*Isotelus gigas*) in great abundance, while others are almost exclusively composed of the remains of a species of *Leptena*. The fossils observed to prevail throughout the formation were several species of *Leptena Cypriocardia*, several spiral univalves, orthoceratites, trilobites (chiefly *Isotelus gigas*), encrinites, corals, and fucoids.

In the variations in mineral quality in different parts of the formation, some beds are so very arenaceous and hard as to be altogether unfit for burning into lime, or, where not too silicious for such a purpose, the lime assumes when slacked such a dark yellow color as to unfit it for white-washing, while it permits but a small admixture of sand in forming mortar. Other beds on the contrary are uncommonly free from silicious matter, and are then often bituminous, and sometimes have a slightly argillaceous aspect. The lime from these beds is of excellent quality.

2. Utica Slate.

Black bituminous shales come to the surface on the coast of Nottawasaga Bay, in the fourth concession of Collingwood, with beds of close-grained, dark brown bituminous limestone interstratified. The limestones contain fossils, but by no means in such abundance as the shales, which are uncommonly productive, the prevailing fossil being the tail of the *Isotelus gigas*, which greatly predominates, but is accompanied by *Triarthrus Beckii*, *Orthis*, *Lingula*, *Orthoceras* and *Graptolithus*.

3. Loraine Shale.

The first exposure of the formation we met with on our route along the coast was near Cape Boucher, in Nottawasaga Bay, where cliffs, rising abruptly to the height of 150 feet, present sections of buff or drab-colored argillaceous shales, interstratified with thin beds of gray yellow-weathering sandstone. It next makes its appearance at Point Rich, and continues exposed, in a high nearly vertical cliff, thence to Point William, where we found

1st July.

(V.)
Appendix
1st July.

blue and drab-colored argillaceous shales, with thin alternations of calcareous sandstone and thin beds of limestone. The upper part of the formation was observed in a cliff about 100 feet high at the head of Owen's Sound, immediately over the steam-boat wharf, where the base of the precipice displayed shales of a similar character to those at Point William, which were overlaid by hard beds of gray or brownish yellow-weathering silicious limestone capping the summit. Portions of the formation are seen at Cape Commodore, on the islands opposite to Colpoy's Bay, at Cape Croker, and other parts of the coast, until reaching Cabot's Head, where they were observed to pass below the Medina rocks, as noticed in the Report of last year. If a straight line were drawn from Point Rich to Cape Croker, to represent the out-crop of the base, the formation would have a breadth of about twenty miles at Owen's Sound, which, at the supposed slope of thirty feet in a mile, would give a thickness of about 600 feet.

Fossils are found in vast abundance, but unequally distributed through the formation. In the section near Cape Boucher they consist chiefly of stems of encrinurites and pentacrinurites and also fucoids, shells of all kinds being very scarce. At Point William shells are more plentiful, but not in great abundance, while at Cape Croker and Cape Montresor various species of shells occur in great numbers, in addition to encrinurites, corals and fucoids. In the hard beds at the top of the formation, in Owen's Sound, we met with numerous fossils; they were principally small shells and corals, and the forms having been replaced by silica, while the imbedding matrix is calcareous, they were weathered out in relief on the exposed surfaces, being precisely in the condition in which similar remains were found in the upper beds of the same series last season, at Cabot's Head and in the Grand Manitoulin Island. The species of *Pterinea* (*P. carinata*) which appears to be peculiarly characteristic of this series of rocks, is found more or less abundantly in different parts throughout the whole vertical thickness, and in great numbers at Point William, Cape Croker and Cape Montresor.

Concretionary nodules of calcareous quality, usually assuming spheroidal or sub-spheroidal shapes, are thickly scattered through the shales in some parts of the formation, and were observed in particular among the rocks in the neighbourhood of Cape Boucher.

The materials of economic importance observed associated with the Loraine shales, were stones fit for building, for tiles and flagging, with limestone and clay. For building, the hard beds at the top of the series are of tolerably good quality, when the layers are not too thin, which however they frequently are, and some of the calcareo-arenaceous bands might be used for a rough description of tiles and flagging; but the material is of an inferior quality for either purpose. There are very few beds fit for burning into lime; an occasional one, however, is met with among the blue and drab shales. When not too calcareous, the clays derived from the disintegration of the shales constitute material of good quality for brick making. Gypsum is reported to have been found in the formation near Cape Commodore, but the only specimens of it met with by me occurred in small isolated masses of no economical importance, being such as are known to exist in the formation elsewhere.

4. 5. Medina Sandstone and Niagara Limestone.

A bold precipitous escarpment, marking the out-crop of the Niagara limestone, was traced along

the coast during the season of 1847, from Cabot's Head to Colpoy's Bay. Southward from the bight of this bay, the escarpment leaves the coast, but maintaining some degree of parallelism with it, sweeps round towards the heights over Cape Commodore, whence it runs nearly due south, keeping two to three miles distant from the west shore of Owen's Sound, until reaching the line between the Townships of Derby and Sydenham, about three miles south of the village of the latter name at the head of Owen's Sound, where it strikes to the south-eastward and crosses the Owen's Sound road. The subjacent formation was not exposed at any part that we visited south of Colpoy's Bay, being concealed by detritus and forest trees; but the soil at the base of the Niagara escarpment was frequently observed to be of a red color and marly quality, leaving little doubt that it was derived from the immediate proximity of the marls of the Medina group.

The upper part of the Niagara limestones, which constitutes the south shores of the Manitoulin Islands, strikes from Horse or Fitzwilliam Island across to the Isle of Coves, then to Cape Hurd, whence it holds the coast and adjacent Islands to Chiefs' Point and the Rivière au Sable (north); from this, striking into the interior, it is no more seen on the lake. Rocks belonging either to the summit of this or to the base of the succeeding superior formation were seen at Galt, on the Grand River, and beds belonging to the Niagara Group, were observed occasionally coming to the surface, on the road between Galt and Dundas; but the country north of Galt, and between it and the mouth of the Rivière au Sable (north), has not yet been examined, and I am unacquainted with the details of the geographical boundary of the summit of the formation in the interval, which is nearly a hundred miles.

Numerous fossils were observed in the Niagara limestones, but the variety was not great except among the corals, which were of many different species. The most characteristic shell was a *Pentamerus*, which extended through the whole formation, but was most abundant near the top; *Euomphalus* and other spiral genera were met with; a large bivalve of a new genus occurred in great numbers at Galt, associated with *Pentamerus*.* Among the thinbedded limestones at the base of the formation (corresponding probably with the Clinton group portion of it,) some surfaces were thickly covered with organic remains, an *Atrypa* and a small turbinated shell chiefly prevailing. Trilobites, orthoceratites, corals and fucoids also, though in less abundance, were observed in this portion, but principally in one place near Cape Chin, on the south side of Dyer's Bay.

The Niagara group is fruitful in excellent materials for building and lime burning. At Galt white limestone occurs of a beautiful and enduring quality for architectural purposes, for which it is extensively quarried from beds nearly horizontal, varying from one to three feet thick, and blocks may be obtained of almost any required size without much difficulty; the stone burns also to an excellent lime. At Owen's Sound, about two miles S. by E. from the village, there are unworked strata of white or pale gray limestone; the upper beds

* Since Mr. Murray's examination of the rocks at Galt, Mr. Hall, of New York, has visited the spot, and in addition to the new bivalve, above mentioned, to which he proposes to give the name of *Megalamus Canadensis*, he has met with other shells, two of which he recognises as belonging to the Onondaga Salt Group, or Gypsiferous Limestone, and he is disposed to class the Galt rocks with that formation.—W. E. L.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

are from two to four feet thick, the lower ones occasionally over twelve feet, being all very massive; the upper beds could be quarried to an almost boundless extent, and would yield an excellent building material; the lower beds are likewise fit for building purposes, but being at the base of an abrupt escarpment could not be extensively quarried; large loose masses, however, skirt the escarpment, and these might be made available for a great length of time. All the beds would stand the weather well; many of them have occasionally been burnt by the settlers, and are said to make an excellent quality of lime. Materials of much the same sort would be found all the way to Cabot's Head. On the Rivière au Sable (north), about a mile and a half or two miles from its mouth, there are some pale greenish-blue limestone beds, one of them darker than the rest, which would all be fit for building purposes; the stone appears to resist the disintegrating influences of the weather well, but it turns under them to a blackish color. The beds are from eight to eighteen inches, and even two feet thick; they are divided by parallel joints into rhomboidal forms, and would afford blocks of any required size. At Chiefs' Point there is a limestone which presents a white or pale gray color on fracture; it has a rough pitted exterior surface, and weathers to a dark brown approaching to black; the beds are massive, ranging from two to four feet in thickness; parallel joints intersect them, and they could easily be quarried, and afford a very substantial building stone: most of the beds are supposed to be fit for burning into lime. Lyell Island and the Fishing Islands give a stone precisely similar to that of Chiefs' Point, and under exactly similar circumstances; and so indeed does nearly the whole coast to Cape Hurd, on which the rocks, running on the strike, are exposed nearly the whole way. Hitherto the only trial that has been made of this part of the formation is on one of the Fishing Islands, where a house, to which allusion has already been made, was constructed some years ago by a fishing company for the superintendent.

6. 7. *Gypsiferous Limestone and Shale, and Corniferous Limestone.*

There are no hard rock exposures of any kind on the coast south from the Rivière au Sable (north) for upwards of seventeen miles, or on the Sauguine River so far as we ascended it. The first discovery of such strata *in situ*, on our route in that direction, was at a point about seven miles nearly S. W. from the mouth of the latter stream, where an outcrop occurs displaying buff-colored limestone, holding numerous organic remains, of which the forms were frequently replaced by hornstone. The beds were in no case at this place exposed above two feet over the level of the lake, and their approach to horizontality was so near that the eye could scarcely detect a slope. They came out at intervals along the shore, the surface of one bed being sometimes exposed for a considerable distance, and occupied altogether a space of four or five miles, beyond which another concealment occurs, continuing to within three miles of Point Douglas, where yellowish colored calcareous sandstone skirts the coast line. Proceeding along the beach towards Point Douglas, we found this sandstone associated with calcareous beds holding a large amount of hornstone, with black bituminous shales and blue and drab-colored limestones, one bed among which appeared to be hydraulic. The whole of these strata were devoid of fossils, but imperfect crystals of celestine or sulphate of strontian occurred, with quartz and calc-spar, lining drusy cavities or cracks in the rock, and numerous imbedded balls of hornstone were met with. A black band overlies the

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

sandstone, and is of a coarse granular texture, appearing to be composed principally of an aggregation of imperfect crystals of calc-spar, while the black color results from the presence of bituminous matter, which exists in greater or less proportion in all the beds. Ascending in the section, which at Point Douglas displays a thickness of twelve feet, thin calcareous beds of a dark brown color occur, separated by very thin layers of black bituminous shale; and over them the upper part of the cliff is occupied by thin bands of blue limestone and pale yellowish calcareous beds, sometimes over a foot in thickness, much marked by small brownish lenticular crystals of calc-spar. Between two of the beds there is a suture-like division; the two beds when separated present surfaces covered with interfitting tooth-like projections, the sides of which often display a fasciculated columnar structure, and a film of bituminous matter lies between the surfaces, and invests all the projections. One part or another of the non-fossiliferous section thus exposed at Point Douglas continues to occupy the coast to the southward, exhibiting gentle undulations, to a spot about half a mile beyond the Little Pine Brook, where fossiliferous beds, holding much hornstone, are seen overlying the highest of the strata already mentioned, in detached isolated patches, for upwards of a mile, beyond which no ledge is exposed for upwards of twenty-five miles.

Where the line between the Townships of Ashfield and Colborne meets the lake, a little south of Maitland River, ledges come from beneath the high clay cliffs which face the water, and these ledges are seen at intervals along the shore for about a mile. The greatest section exposed does not afford a vertical thickness of more than six feet; the rocks resemble a part of those of Point Douglas; they are destitute of fossils, and consist, in ascending order, of gray calcareous and bituminous sandstones, cherty limestones, brown calcareous beds striped with thin bituminous shales, and pale yellow calcareous layers, sometimes three feet thick, with lenticular crystals of calc-spar, or cavities from which such have disappeared. Probably in the same relation to these rocks as the fossiliferous to the unfossiliferous of the vicinity of Point Douglas, there occur at the falls on the Ashfield River, about a quarter of a mile above the village, a set of thick-bedded dark gray calcareous sandstones and buff-colored silicious limestones, both holding organic remains, which are more numerous in the latter. Beds similar to those on the Ashfield coast and river, probably a continuation of the same, were observed for the last time in a cliff on the Maitland River near Goderich. The following is a section of them in descending order:

	ft. in.
1. Thin-bedded dark gray bituminous limestone holding organic remains; a suture-like bituminous division with tooth-like and occasionally columnar-sided projections, separate two of the beds.....	24 0
2. Measures concealed by clay and debris.....	12 0
3. Pale gray or drab-colored fine grained sandstone, with ferruginous spots and stripes and mottled with blue and yellow; no fossils.....	2 0
4. An irregular bed composed of an aggregation of imperfect crystals of calc-spar.....	0 1
5. Dark brown fine-grained sandstone striped with bituminous layers, very soft and easily disintegrated until after exposure to the air, when it becomes hard	2 6

At the bridge across the Maitland River, about half a mile from the village of Goderich, and at a short distance below the place where the above section was measured, the following unfossiliferous rocks were found exposed in a continuation of the same cliff:

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

	ft.	in.
1. Dark gray bituminous and silicious limestone,.....	4	0
2. Brecciated, cherty and bituminous limestone,.....	2	0
3. Pale yellowish calcareo-arenaceous bed, with ferruginous stripes and spots,.....	1	10
4. Bed composed of an aggregation of imperfect crystals of calc-spar,.....	0	6
5. Soft yellowish colored sandstone with bituminous and ferruginous spots.....	3	0
6. Dark gray or brownish colored bituminous limestone containing small lenticular crystals of calc-spar or cavities of the same form, some beds shewing a large quantity of hornstone and thin partings of black bituminous shale,.....	4	0

The lower and non-fossiliferous portion of the rocks thus described bears a strong resemblance in their mineral character and general appearance to that series of beds at the summit of the Gypsiferous formation of New York, which is known there as the Water-lime group, except that the beds do not contain organic remains, the total absence or very great scarcity of which is a feature that belongs, both in New York and the bordering part of Canada in the Niagara District, to the remainder of the formation. This analogy is further supported by the fossiliferous portion of the Huron sections, in which several of the fossils seem to correspond with those figured by Hall and Vanuxem, as characteristic of the Corniferous limestone and the Onondaga limestone, which constitutes a passage to the Corniferous, and is in the western part of New York and its continuation into Canada, the formation overlying the Gypsiferous. These fossils are *Paracyclus elliptica*, *Delthyris undulata*, *Atrypa affinis*, with a *Cyathophyllum* and a *Syringopora* belonging to Onondaga limestone, neither of which have been specifically named, accompanying *Favosites gothlandica*; and other species of *Delthyris* and *Atrypa* occur, with *Strophomena* and *Cypricardia*, and univalves resembling the genus *Platyceras* of Conrad. In addition to the corals mentioned, others are present, and there are also several species of Trilobites.

The Corniferous limestone extends over the greater proportion of all the western parts of the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, but thick deposits of drift cover it up throughout the chief portion of the area it occupies. The only exposures of it met with in our excursion, in addition to those already mentioned, near the Sauguine, at Little Pine Brook, and on the Ashfield and Maitland Rivers, were at the Malden quarries near Amherstburgh, at the very western extremity of the western district, where it displays thick beds of a pale yellowish limestone of a bituminous quality, abounding in fossils, and where, in addition to those kinds of remains already mentioned, it holds the bones of fishes.

As it appears probable from what has been said, that the fossiliferous rocks south of the Sauguine belong to the base of the Corniferous limestone, it may be inferred that the whole of the sand and clay-covered space between them and the Rivière au Sable (north) is occupied by the Gypsiferous group, the upper members alone of which are brought into view on the shore of Lake Huron, and by a series of gentle undulations carried to Point Douglas and the other parts of the coast to Goderich. When the flatness of the strata, and the thick coating of the superficial arenaceous and argillaceous deposits in those parts of the country, are considered, it is not surprising that the mineral which in other parts renders the formation of economic importance should not have been met with. But as the district becomes settled and cleared, there is little doubt many fortunate exposures of it will be found between the mouth of the Sauguine and those spots where it is already turned to use on the Grand

River. The position there occupied by the available masses of gypsum is in the middle of the formation, and wherever they have been observed in Canada, they are associated with green calcareo-argillaceous shales and thin beds of limestone. Below the shales and limestones, red marls are known to exist in Canada, not far from the Falls of Niagara, and also in New York, where that part of the formation becomes of importance as the salt-bearing rock of Onondaga. That the red marls are probably continued, in front of the Niagara limestones, to the coast of the Lake Huron, between the mouths of the Sauguine and Au Sable, appears to be indicated by the fact that Captain Bayfield on his map of the lake has represented a bottom of red clay to exist in soundings of 354 feet, as a spot bearing about W. by S. seventeen or eighteen miles from the mouth of the Sauguine, or about twenty five miles in the same direction, from a point where the level of the lake would intersect the supposed probable outcrop of the marl on the land; and though it would require a slope of no more than fourteen feet in a mile to reach the red clay in the submerged locality, while the general inclination of the exposed strata is estimated at thirty feet in a mile, the difference is too small, and such a change in the dip as would be required to compensate it, too common an occurrence, to make it any difficulty. With a slope of thirty feet in a mile, the total thickness of the formation, where it attains the mouth of the Sauguine, would be 300 feet.

The opinion that the economic masses of gypsum will be found to accompany the formation to which they belong to the coast of Lake Huron, is supported by the fact that such are known to exist in its farther extension on Burnt Island, not far northward of Michillimakinac, the rocks constituting the group of islands in the vicinity of which have been ascertained to belong to the gypsiferous series; and the value of gypsum in its applications to the soil renders it little doubtful that its presence will have a material effect upon the prosperity of such settlements as may be found to possess available quantities in their vicinity; but as the mineral is distributed in detached and isolated masses, varying greatly in size and extent, and not in continuous sheets among the strata, the discovery of workable parts can only be expected as the result of careful and persevering research, continued for some time.

In addition to gypsum hydraulic lime is a material of economic value likely to result from this formation; a bed of it at Point Douglas has already been alluded to, which in the experiments tried with it, hardened rapidly under water, after having been burnt and pulverised, and the statements of a previous Report shew that considerable quantities of it exist in the formation near Paris, on the Grand River. Good common material for building purposes, and limestone for burning, are met with in both the Gypsiferous and Corniferous formation. At Goderich, about half a mile above the bridge across the Maitland River, a dark brown sandstone, soft in the bed, but hardening on exposure, has been used for coarse building purposes, and found useful in the construction of limekilns. At the same place there are limestones in the upper part of the bank, which make a good substantial building stone, but are unfit for any ornamental part of an edifice, in consequence of a tendency to become iron-stained. The body of the goal and court house at Goderich is built of such a stone, but the facings of the structure, I was informed, were brought from Malden. Rocks of a similar character to those above mentioned occur at the rapids on the same river, near Papp's farm, about five miles from Goderich on the London road: the strata being nearly flat, are

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix

(V.)

1st July.

capable of being easily quarried. At Malden, near Amherstburgh, a limestone of a whitish gray, and sometimes of a buff color, is extensively quarried for building stone; the beds, which lie nearly flat, are from one to two feet thick, in no case require more than two or three feet of soil to be stripped from them, and in some parts are attainable at the very surface. They give a very handsome building stone, and at the base of some of the sections exposed there is a compact layer of a buff color, somewhat resembling lithographic stone in its appearance; but for lithographic purposes it seems to be too brittle. All the beds burn to a good white lime. When the beds of the Corniferous formation hold too much of the hornstone (from the large disseminated quantities of which it derives its appellation,) to yield building materials, the rock then becomes applicable as road metal, for which it is well adapted; the hornstone prevails chiefly in the lower part of the formation.

8. Hamilton Group.

In a low cliff on the west side of Cape Ipperwash or Kettle Point, there is displayed a vertical amount of about twelve to fourteen feet of black bituminous shale, which splits into very thin laminae, and weathers to a dull lead color, marked in many places by extensive brown stains from oxyd of iron, while patches of the exterior in such parts as are not washed by the water of the lake are encrusted with a yellowish sulphurous looking powder.* Many nodules and crystals of iron pyrites are enclosed in the shales, and many peculiar spherical concretions. On the east side of the Point the upper beds of the section are concealed by debris, but the lower come out from beneath the bank, exposing their surfaces a little above the level of the water, studded by the spherical concretions, over an area of several square acres. The resemblance these concretions bear in many instances to inverted kettles has probably been the origin of the name commonly applied to the point; they are of all sizes from 3 inches to 3 feet in diameter, and while many of them are nearly perfect spheres others are flattened a little, generally on the under side; sometimes they present one sub-spherical mass on the top of another, the upper of which is smaller than the under, giving a rude resemblance to a huge acorn; the masses split open with facility, both vertically and horizontally, and when double forms occur they are readily divided horizontally. These concretions are all composed of dark gray crystalline limestone, presenting in many cases a confused aggregation of crystals in the centre, from the nucleus formed by which slender elongated prisms radiate very regularly throughout the mass to the circumference. In the nucleus are sometimes met with small disseminated specks of blende, but these were not observed to extend to the radiating prisms, which both in their terminations on the exterior of the sphere, and in their filiform aspect in the radii on fractured surfaces, give the mass very much the semblance of a fossil coral, for which it might readily be mistaken.

The shale is fossiliferous, and among the remains a fucoid resembling the *Fucoides cauda galli* of Vanuxem is very abundant, chiefly in the lower beds. Stems of plants, supposed to be species of *Calamites*, in some instances seven to eight feet long with a breadth of three inches, are frequently seen about the middle of the section, and in these

* The substance is soft, dull, earthy, of a sulphur yellow, and in addition to possessing the exterior aspect, gives the blow pipe reactions of *Humboldtine*, or oxalate of iron. It instantly blackens in the flame without any sulphurous odor, and becomes magnetic, leaving, by the continuance of the heat, a bright red stain.

are sometimes remarked patches of a thin coating of coal, which no doubt when freshly exposed, invested the whole plant. In one place a *Lingula* (but neither of the two species represented by Mr. Hall as belonging to the Genesee slate) was found associated with plants, in addition to what appears to be a number of minute orbicular microscopic shells.

The whole of the beach where these bituminous shales occur, appears to have been overrun by fire, which is rumoured by the Indians and others accompanied with that section of country, to have originated spontaneously, and to have continued burning for several consecutive years. That rocks containing so much bituminous matter, once ignited, should not cease to burn for months or even years, is very probable; but it is difficult to ascertain satisfactorily whether the fire was the result of natural causes or of accident. Spontaneous combustion is known to be of frequent occurrence near collieries, where bituminous shale is thrown up in heaps as refuse resulting from the working of the coal, when the shale is of a crumbling nature, and is accompanied by iron pyrites, a mineral present in most coal seams. It is not in my power to explain the phenomenon clearly, but it is supposed to be connected with the decomposition of the pyrites; but in the case of Kettle Point the same materials, bituminous shale and pyrites are present together, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that their action on one another may have originated the ignition. We observed that on digging a foot deep or more into the shingle, a faint and almost colorless vapor immediately arose from the opening, which, gradually increasing in volume and density, in the space of two or three minutes, became a distinct smoke, emitting an odor very similar to that produced by the combustion of a sulphurous coal, and evolving at the same time a considerable heat. The shingle of the beach, which is almost exclusively derived from the formation, is of a bright red color wherever the fire has extended, the bituminous matter having entirely disappeared.

The black color and inflammable nature of the bituminous shales of Kettle Point have suggested to some persons, as in the case of the bituminous shales of the Utica slate in other parts of the Province, the possibility of their proximity to available coal seams. But the formation to which they belong is well known in the State of New York, where useless and expensive experiments were made in it, before the institution of the State Geological Survey, in a vain search for mineral fuel; the formation has the name of the Hamilton Group, at the base and at the summit of which there are black bituminous shales, in the former case called the Marcellus, and in the latter the Genesee slate, either of them corresponding with the general condition of the Kettle Point shales; but between the Hamilton Group and the coal areas south east of Lake Erie, on the one hand, and north west of Lake St. Clair on the other, there occurs an important group of sandstones (called the Chemung and Portage Group); no trace of these sandstones, any more than of the Carboniferous Group, has yet been met with in Western Canada.

Drift.

A great accumulation of drift was observed on the margin of the lake and on the banks of the rivers south of the Rivière au Sable (north) consisting of clay, gravel, sand and boulders. Allusion has already been made to their distribution on the coast, and from this they extend into the interior, and cover the greater part of the country between

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Lakes Erie and Huron. The clay in the cliffs overlooking the latter was found to be very calcareous, containing sometimes so much as 30 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and constituting a rich marl, which would be of advantageous application, in an agricultural point of view, to the sandy portions of the district. The clay often contains numerous pebbles and boulders of limestone, quartz, granite and allied species derived from the ruins of rocks similar to those found in place in one part or other of the shore around the lake. Those of limestone were often discovered to hold fossils peculiar to the Corniferous formation, especially in the Township of Plympton, where they were numerous but usually water worn. The sands met with on the coast consisted of fine grains of white quartz: equally fine grains of mica, feldspar and limestone were distributed in smaller proportions, and a slightly ferruginous mixture gives it a pale yellow color.

The strong calcareous quality of the clay which would give it value as a manure, renders it unfit for bricks or pottery. But clays suited for such purposes are found in abundance in some parts of the interior, such as in the vicinity of London and of Thorold, where it is supposed to overlie the calcareous clay.

Such brooks and rivulets as issued from marshes or swamps, often give indications of iron ochre or bog iron ore by ferruginous incrustations on the bottom, and in my excursion up the Grand River, numerous loose masses of bog iron ore were found strewn over the surface in the Township of Duntfries near Galt, where, if it should be found in available quantity, it cannot fail to be of considerable importance to this thriving town, in which an extensive iron foundry is already established.

SURVEY OF THE SPANISH RIVER.

General Description.

The Spanish River joins Lake Huron in lat 46° 12' N., long. 82° 27' W. from Greenwich, falling into an extensive and beautiful bay land-locked by islands and projecting points from the main land. A bold and elevated promontory connected with the main by a long narrow isthmus, in some parts not over five chains across, separates the bay from the body of the lake, the communication to the eastward being through a narrow but deep channel called the Petit Detroit, between the southern extremity of the peninsula, and the eastern end of a large island, the north coast of which, stretching to westward, runs nearly parallel to the general trend of the main shore.

From the Petit Detroit to La Cloche the distance along the coast may be divided into two general courses, namely S. 70 E., three miles and thirty chains to the mouth of La Cloche River. The outline of the coast is irregular, being indented by deep bays and coves, which in some parts are perfectly land-locked by groups of long, low, and narrow islands running parallel with the main shore, and affording excellent places of shelter for all classes of vessels under almost any circumstances. Our topographical survey of the coast was confined to one of the land-locked bays between the Petit Detroit and Point Sagamook, the west entrance to which is four miles and twenty chains in the bearing S. 78 E., from the former place, while the east entrance bears N. 50 W., from the latter; the length of channel between the islands and the main land is four miles and twenty chains in the bearing S. 78 W.

Our measurements of the Spanish River commenced at a point on the north side of the bay at

its mouth, bearing about N. by E. from the Petit Detour, with a distance, following round the headlands, of about three miles, or about two and a half miles in a straight line. The total distance measured along the course of the river, following all its sinuosities, was a little under sixty miles, and the general bearings and distances between each of its principal bends, from our starting point to the highest part we reached, leaving out minor turns, were found to be as follows:

Bearing.	M.	Ch.
1. S. 85 E.....	12	42
2. N. 3 W.....	1	64
3. N. 67 E.....	1	68
4. N. 86 E.....	3	14
5. N. 30 E.....	4	21
6. N. 28 E.....	2	24
7. N. 86 E.....	5	10
8. S. 75 E.....	3	45
9. N. 21 E.....	3	75
10. N. 56 E.....	8	02
11. N. 86 W.....	5	00

The course of the stream above the termination of our measurements is represented by the Indians to be nearly due west for about sixteen or eighteen miles, and then turning abruptly north to maintain a northerly bearing for a long distance into the interior, where it takes its origin from two large lakes.

Four important tributaries were met with in our ascent, the two lower flowing in from the north on the right bank at the upper extremity of the third and fifth distances given above, the two higher from the west on the left, at the ends of the eighth and tenth distances; and in addition to the water derived from these, a large supply is poured in from numerous rivulets and brooks, some of which are streams of considerable size.

For two miles at the mouth, the river is on the average half a mile wide, but the space is much silted up by alluvial deposit, bearing a luxuriant growth of reeds and other aquatic plants, and through the marsh thus formed, numerous narrow channels exist, some of which are deep enough to float vessels drawing five feet of water. Just above this the breadth contracts to six chains, but expanding again a little higher up, the next ten miles maintain a breadth of between ten and thirty chains, including a number of islands, which altogether occupy a considerable area in that part of the stream. In this distance, which completes the first of the courses or bearings stated above, the water is so still that no current is perceptible. The current is first observed in the succeeding course; it increases in velocity to the lowest of the four principal tributaries mentioned, which is called the Rivière au Sable; and about four miles above this tributary the main stream becomes rapid, and a strong current is felt in the ascent for about a mile. Just below the first tributary, the breadth of the river is nine chains, and above the second it is five chains, which it maintains as far as the upper extremity of the sixth stated course. To this point a distance of thirty and a half miles from the mouth, the river is navigable to craft not drawing over five feet, the only difficulty being in the mile of rapid water four miles above the Rivière au Sable, through which however we found little difficulty in paddling our canoes. Farther ascent is interrupted by a rocky step in the valley, over which a beautiful sheet of water is precipitated in a fall of twenty seven feet, including the rapid immediately at its foot. In addition to this fall, four others were met with in our ascent, at each of which it was necessary to make a portage; strong rapids likewise occurred occasionally, and the stream was found to run swiftly from the lowest fall to the highest point

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

we reached, where the breadth was about three chains. The following table shews the heights of the falls and their distances in miles and chains, as measured along the course of the river from our starting point at the mouth.

	M. Ch.	Feet.
1st Cascade.....	30 43	Height 27
2nd "	34 67	" 20
3rd "	43 31	" 20
4th "	50 38	" 50
5th "	51 02	" 10

To which may be added as an allowance for the rise in those parts navigable to our canoes :

	Ft.	In.
Rise in 13 miles at 2 inches per mile, say	2	3
Rise in 17 " 4 " " "	5	9
Rise in 30 " 6 " " "	15	0
	23	

Total height at the end of the measured distance over the level of the Lake Huron..... 150

The total distance measured on the Rivière au Sable, following all the windings of its tortuous course, was rather over seven and a half miles, at the end of which its breadth was about two chains, and the following three bearings and distances, will serve to shew its general upward direction :

	M. Ch.
1. N. 16 W.....	4 10
1. W.....	1 40
3. S.....	0 25

This tributary is said to take its rise at a great distance to the north-westward of the point we reached, in that part of the country which holds the sources of the Mississagui, and not far from Green Lake, passing in its course to the northward of all the waters of the Serpent River, and it is reputed to be very rapid and difficult to navigate in canoes, though, as we were informed, these have occasionally proceeded by stream to Green Lake; but, in consequence of the number and length of the portages and other difficulties, the route is seldom followed. Within the limits of the portion we scaled, there are no less than ten falls, the total height of which amounts according to our estimate, to 202 feet, besides several strong rapids.

The second tributary is not accessible to canoes, its channel being obstructed by fallen, drifted trees, but we were enabled to reach a considerable lake, through which it flows, by following a portage used by the Indians as part of a short route to the ultimate northerly bend which has been spoken of as occurring on the main river, sixteen to eighteen miles above our measurements. This portage leaves the main river at the upper end of the sixth stated course, and maintaining a general direction N. 50 W., and crossing an eastward branch of the tributary, at the distance of about two miles, strikes a pond on the main tributary stem, about a mile farther on, which is connected by a sluggish stream of about a mile in the same bearing as the portage with the lake already spoken of, whose contour is indented by long narrow bays and inlets, while its surface is dotted with various sized islands. The length of the lake running E. and W. is about two miles, and its greatest breadth N. and S. about a mile and a half. From the pond below the lake, the stream rushes rapidly through a narrow gorge for about a quarter of a mile, in a direction parallel with the portage, and then falls in a succession of leaps close over each other about fifty feet, in total height; and continuing to flow with great velocity to the south-eastward, to the vicinity of its junction with the branch already mentioned, it then turns to the southward, pointing towards the confluence with the main river.

The third tributary is said to take its rise near White Fish Lake, a considerable distance to the eastward, and at its junction with the main stream has nearly as great a breadth, being rather over three chains across; the Indians report it to be navigable for canoes for a long distance. According to the description given by them, the fourth tributary flows from a lake at no great distance to the eastward of the main stream, at its confluence with which it is a chain wide.

A portage route is established by the Indians across the mainland from the Spanish River to La Cloche. The northern end is on a small brook which flows into the river at the eastern extremity of the first stated course; this brook is ascended for a short distance, and beyond it two lakes are crossed, which with the carrying places complete the route. The total distance in a straight line from the main river to La Cloche is S. 10 E. four miles twenty-six chains, but pursuing the travelled track it is as follows :

	Bearing.	M.	Ch.
Ascent of Brook	S 18 W.....	0	36
Across 1st Portage	S. 4 W.....	0	55
" 1st Lake	S. 11 E.....	0	28
" 2nd Portage	S. 12 E.....	0	18
" 2nd Lake	S. 27 E.....	2	12
" 3rd Portage	S. 10 W.....	0	50
		4	39

The two lakes occurring on the route, which may be called Great and Little La Cloche Lakes, were topographically surveyed. The smaller or northern one conforms in some degree to the bend in the Spanish River, at the junction of the first and second stated course. Its length is 140 chains, and its breadth, which swells out a little at each end, is on the average about twenty chains; the whole area is about 280 square acres. Both sides are bold and rocky, but the two ends are low and marshy; the land around is altogether a good deal broken, the highest parts attaining an altitude of 200 to 300 feet, but it is heavily wooded with pine, hemlock, beech, elm, birch and other kinds of trees.

The southern or Great La Cloche Lake is divided eastwardly into two long arms, by the intervention of a mountainous peninsula, and westwardly into two short corresponding arms or bays, the north and south parts being joined by a strait between the two opposite dividing promontories. The northern division is crooked, running N. 85 E. two miles fifty chains, S. 16 E. seventy chains and N. 74 E. two miles and fifty chains with irregularly indented sides, the breadth being in some places not over seven or eight chains, at others half a mile. The southern division is straight, being four miles sixty chains, in the bearing S. 70 E., with an average breadth of about fifty chains. The two eastern arms of the lake have a rude resemblance to the capital letter R, in which the junction of the top and tail of the crooked part do not reach the straight part, and the whole superficies of the lake is 2,661 square acres, or a little over four square miles.

A sluggish stream running nearly direct east through a wide marsh, connects the Little with the Great Lake; it leaves the former towards its south western end, not far east from the portage landing, and enters the latter lake at the round part of the letter R, to which its eastern arms have been compared. Two streams coming from the eastward, each about half a chain wide at the mouth, fall into the two eastern arms, one on the south side of each respectively, in the southern one close by the east end, and in the northern about half a mile from it, and the lake finds an exit by the La Cloche River; this stream flows out on the south side nearly op-

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

posite the channel between the north and south limbs, and taking a general course through a mountain gorge, in which two falls occur of fourteen and fifteen feet each, in the course of a mile inclusive of windings, joins Lake Huron at the Hudson's Bay Company's station.

A large proportion of the northern shore of Great La Cloche Lake is low and marshy, and this is likewise the case in the bays at the extremities of the various arms; but with these exceptions the whole of its contour is bold, precipitous and rocky. The La Cloche Mountains, as they are called, rise up to the height of 400 feet or more, between the southern division of Great La Cloche Lake and the coast of Lake Huron, which run nearly parallel to one another, and the mountains present their more abrupt side to the south; another range of hills similar in character, although not so elevated, separates the southern and northern divisions of Great La Cloche Lake, and presents its more abrupt side to the north; to the eastward these two ranges seem to run into one, around the head of the southern division, but westward they continue nearly parallel for about two miles beyond the lake, where they die down to the ordinary level of the country. About four miles farther west, however, immediately over the eastern part of the island channel topographically surveyed on Lake Huron, a group of high, steep and picturesque hills, again presents itself, which preserve a mountainous character for about two miles, and thence extends in a ridge running westward to the bay near the entrance of the Spanish River. At the base of these ranges, particularly on the south side, the land is of good quality, yielding a stout growth of pine, hemlock, beech, maple, oak, elm and ash; the hills themselves, however, are either scantily covered with diminutive evergreens, principally pitch pine, or are perfectly bare. The dazzling whiteness of the quartz rock of these mountains, their sharp, broken and irregular outline, and their rugged and precipitous sides, dotted here and there with groves, whether seen in combination with the waters of Lake Huron, or those of the interior lakes, serve to render the scenery around La Cloche singularly picturesque and beautiful.

The country bordering on that part of the Spanish River which is above the first or lowest waterfall is broken and rugged, though not mountainous. The hills seldom attain a height over 300 feet, but the banks of the river itself are frequently bold, precipitous and rocky, particularly in the vicinity of the various falls. At the great fall, which is the fourth in succession, a picturesque and imposing ruggedness prevails. A ridge of smoothly polished bare rock rises in rounded knobs, so steep in places as to be inaccessible, obstructing the south-eastern flow of the river, and splitting it into two parts, of which one turns a little to the northward of east, while the other is deflected to a precisely opposite course. The latter, after running above a quarter of a mile, is thrown in a beautiful cascade over a precipice thirty feet high, and then turning abruptly to the eastward, rushes violently for thirty chains in that direction, falling in a vertical sheet over three successive steps of five feet each, when it is again united to the other division of the stream in a wide pool of nearly still water. In the immediate vicinity of this and the other falls and on the tops of the hills, the rocks are either bare or clothed only in spots by dwarfish stunted evergreens, but the country generally above the lowest cascade, is covered by a dense forest consisting principally of the red and white pine. That part of the river which is below this cascade frequently presents high and steep banks, but these are seldom rocky. They are composed chiefly of sand, resting on a close retentive clay,

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

sometimes rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet; and it was evident that, in some parts, undermined by the action of the stream during freshets, masses of these deposits of considerable extent have been precipitated into the river by land slips. Much of the country for some distance back from the north side of the river, in that part between the second and third tributary, is flat or rolling, and is almost everywhere covered with a luxuriant growth of fine red and white pine. Following the portage to the lake on the second tributary, we found this character obtain for a breadth of about three miles, but farther on, the country became broken and rugged, and the timber perceptibly diminished in size and diversity all the way to the lake, where it was small, scattered, and comparatively valueless, being principally pitch pine. The change occurs in the vicinity of the falls on this tributary already mentioned; approaching them, a nearly vertical precipice is seen to rise abruptly to the height of 200 or 300 feet; it faces S. E., and broken by the gorge through which the tributary issues, constitutes one side of a valley transverse to that of the stream. This transverse valley is a geological boundary, and the difference which exists in the character of the vegetable covering of the country on each side of it, is no less obvious than that in the mineral quality of the rocks. In the district between the second tributary and the Rivière au Sable, the surface back from the river is more broken than that higher up, and it appears very rugged on the latter tributary. It nevertheless continues to abound in fine pine timber, until the indigenous produce is affected by the same geological change as before, which here occurs at the western turn in the stream. In some of the hollows and valleys, however, connected with this western part, several groves of good sized red pine were seen, although on the whole undoubtedly inferior to those nearer the main river. For three miles below the mouth of the Au Sable tributary, a beautiful growth of pine envelops both sides of the river; but further down, especially on the south side, the land is bare, rocky and barren, the timber stunted and scattered, and large tracts have been overran by fire. At the Indian settlement on the south bank of the stream, about six miles above the mouth, and at other parts where there are alluvial flats, the land produces some good hard timber, and when cultivated yields excellent crops of Indian corn; but on the whole, the soil is light and sandy.

The extent and value of the pine forest in this region, the facility offered by the river for navigation; the water power to be found on the main stream and all its tributaries, and the capabilities of the soil for raising most of the necessaries of life, all tend to indicate a probability that it is destined at some future period to become of commercial importance to the Province.

Character and Distribution of the Rocks.

The geological formations met with in the region thus described may be arranged into two groups, one of which appears to be nearly allied to, and the other identical with, the older rocks, of which mention was made in my Report of 1847-8. They are:

1. *Granitic or Metamorphic Group.*
2. *Quartz Rock Group.*

1. *Granitic Group.*—Within the limits of our survey the rocks of this group were found in general to present a limited range of mineral quality, and to exhibit similar characteristics in most respects in different places. The constituent minerals were

Appendix

(V.)

1st July.

usually those of granite or syenite, or a mixture of both. The feldspar was the predominant constituent, and, varying from a pale flesh to a bright red, occasioned the rock at all times to assume a more or less intense red colour. In some places the rocks were found to be almost entirely of feldspar and quartz, and in others, a greenish tinge was attributed to the presence of epidote. A gneissoid structure was observed on one or two occasions, but it was for the most part obscure and ill defined, being perceptible rather in a longitudinal arrangement of the constituent minerals, than in conspicuous beds of different quality. Dykes of greenstone trap intersected the formation in different parts, and veins of white vitreous quartz were of frequent occurrence, but in these no metallic ores were observed.

The formation appeared to rise from beneath the rocks of the second group in two different localities, namely about three and a half miles up the Rivière au Sable, and at the falls on the second tributary two and a half miles in a direct line back from the main river. The bearing from the first locality to the second is N. 77 E. and the distance eight miles in a straight line. As far as our examination went, the rocks of the country to the north of this line were all of the formation, with very little diversity of character, and it is not impossible they may have a wide range in that direction; for the present however this can be only conjectural.

2. *Quartz Rock Group.*—The rocks of this group, where they came under our observation, like those examined the previous season farther to the west, were found to be partly of aqueous, partly of igneous origin. The former consisted of sandstones, conglomerate slates and limestones, the latter of beds of trapdykes. The prevailing colour of the sandstones was white, sometimes with a tinge of pale green; often the colour was gray. The rock was always very silicious and most frequently fine-grained, in some cases of so close a texture as to assume the aspect of a compact crystalline quartzite; but sometimes it was sufficiently coarse to constitute a fine conglomerate, of which the component grains, and pebbles were by far the greater part of quartz; but in the beds of coarser quality pebbles of red or gray syenite occasionally occurred; small red jasper pebbles were observed in one or two places imbedded in white quartz rock, but they were by no means numerous, and they were confined to the upper portion of the formation. Some of the quartzose sandstone beds were of a deep orange red, but this seldom extended far. The slates were gray, green or blackish in colour, and were usually more or less silicious and frequently very micaceous. Some parts of the formation, being the more schistose portions, were almost exclusively composed of mica, generally of a gray color, but sometimes tinged with iron-brown, and the parallel layers into which the rock was divisible presented on their surfaces small sharp corrugations. Some parts were marked by small shining specks of chlorite, and in some places the slates contained imperfect crystals of epidote, occasionally arranged along the planes of the bedding, but more frequently along cracks or joints. In these epidotic slates the prevalent colour of the rock was gray, and the epidote, of a dingy brownish green, and sometimes disseminated, gave to smooth weathered surfaces the appearance of belonging to a slate conglomerate. The more purely argillaceous portions of the slate were generally black or of a very dark brownish tinge, and in these a very symmetrical jointed structure, dividing the rock into rhombohedral forms of considerable regularity, was frequently recognised. The slates were very often observed to pass into a conglomerate holding pebbles of granite or syenite

chiefly, varying in diameter from the eighth of an inch to a foot, and imbedded in a black argillaceous matrix. The limestones observed, though of minor importance as regards thickness, were of a marked character, and in most respects have a strong resemblance to those found associated with the quartz rock formation at the western end of the north shore of Lake Huron. They consisted of calcareous beds of a dark blue colour, interstratified with layers in which lime appears to be altogether absent, the composition of these being often almost purely silicious or argillaceous. The outcropping edges presented alternations of thin sharp ridges and grooves. No organic remains of any kind were found associated with any of these sedimentary rocks, but distinct ripple mark was frequently observed on the surfaces of the slates and sandstones.

The trap rocks associated with the sedimentary strata described, were not found to differ greatly from those mentioned in the preceding season's Report. The prevailing character of the interstratified portion was that of a coarse-grained greenstone, but parts of it displayed a very great abundance of chlorite and epidote, and other parts were micaceous. The trap dykes were also greenstone, sometimes gray or greenish in colour, and coarse-grained, and at others fine-grained, compact and black. Copper pyrites and iron pyrites were found disseminated in small quantities both in the beds and in the dykes.

Veins of white quartz were observed to intersect the whole formation, in which dolomite spar, copper pyrites and iron pyrites were found associated, and occasionally in druses in these veins, rutile, actynolite, and calc-spar occurred.

The valley of the Spanish River below the third tributary, and the coast of Lake Huron to the south, run nearly with the strike of the rocks of the country, on the opposite sides of a geological trough in the quartz rock group; the general dip on the lake side being to the north and that on the Spanish River to the south. The synclinal axis runs in the southern division of Great La Cloche Lake, on the opposite sides of which the same measures of the formation rise into two ranges of mountains. The breadth of country occupied by the north side of the trough from Great La Cloche Lake to the junction of the quartz rock and granitic groups on the Rivière au Sable is about nine miles, and a line from the one place to the other would cross the formation very nearly at right angles to the strike; but owing to sundry irregularities which occur, and the concealment of many portions of the strata, it is very difficult to ascertain correctly the total amount of thickness. At the bends of the river occurring at the upper extremities of the first and second courses stated in the table, corresponding twists were observed in the stratification, and on the Rivière au Sable the rocks were found to be greatly disturbed and confused; it appears probable, however, that the thickness can scarcely be less than 10,000 feet. A good section of the upper measures is exposed, where the mountain range separating northern and southern divisions of Great La Cloche Lake is cut by the strait between them. The strata are tolerably regular, and they consist for the greater part of pure massive beds of white, associated with thin beds of gray quartz rock, and beds of greenstone, underlaid by less massive beds of greenish white, gray and red quartz rock, sometimes of a slaty structure, which in all amount to a thickness of about 4000 feet. Coming from below the quartz rock there are black argillaceous slates and conglomerates with syenitic pebbles, giving together an additional thickness of 800 feet, and these are followed

Appendix

(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

by the limestone band, which with its silicious layers occupies fifty to sixty feet more. This silicio-calcareous belt was traced along the whole length of the north division of Great La Cloche Lake, in which it shews a general strike a little north of east and south of west. On the portage between Great and Little La Cloche Lakes and on Little La Cloche Lake itself, was found a considerable display of greenstone, and north from it, in the hills which overlook the brook at the end of the portage, gray quartz rock and quartzose slates crop out, shewing a southern dip. At the bends of the main river and on the Rivière au Sable the rocks are chiefly micaceous slates interstratified in parts with gray quartz rock, to within a mile of the granitic series, near which the whole lower visible portions of the formation consist of chloritic and epidotic greenstone. The contact of the formation with the granitic rocks is not exposed on the Rivière au Sable; the land in which it must occur being low, marshy and overgrown with trees and moss. There is likewise a concealment at their junction on the second tributary. In this instance the formations come together in a dingle a little south from the falls, where all the rocks on the north side of the dingle are granitic, while on the south they are quartzose slates and quartz rock, the distance between the two groups not exceeding a hundred yards.

No evidence was observed, on these tributaries or on the main river, of any undulations so great as to cause a repetition, on the north side of the La Cloche synclinal, of the upper quartz rocks, or of the limestone band beneath them, although minor undulations were met with in the inferior beds. At the lowest of the cascades on the Spanish River, the strata consist of green micaceous and quartzose slates, surmounted by beds of gray quartz rock, with two beds of greenstone interstratified, and their dip is S. 25 E. $<40^\circ$. The step over which the water is precipitated was found to be occasioned by a coarsely crystalline greenstone trap dyke, measuring 360 feet across, running irregularly N. W. and S. E., and cutting the strata nearly at right angles to the strike. The dyke shewed an imperfect transverse columnar structure, divided by vertical parallel joints, giving to the precipices on each side of the river the aspect of great masses of rude masonry. A great mass of greenstone is exposed on the bank of the river at a rapid about two miles above the falls, which was supposed to be a continuance of the same dyke, and which if such be the case, shews its general bearing to be W. N. W., and E. S. E. The strata are much disturbed and fractured by the intrusion of the trap, and near to and running parallel with the dyke, there is a large vein of vitreous white quartz, from which a number of branches of the same mineral of small breadth extend, but all destitute of any metalliferous indications.

Above the elbow at the third tributary, the river flows obliquely across the measures in some places, and turns exactly on the strike in others, and numerous sharp folds and twists may be seen in the stratification, where the rocks are extensively exposed. At the second fall, which is about twenty five chains above the tributary, the dip is S. 10 E. $<45^\circ$, where a section of gray and white quartz rock is exposed measuring 462 feet in vertical thickness, underlaid by greenstone. At the third cascade the dip is S. 30 E. $<48^\circ$, and there is there displayed a thickness of nearly 1000 feet of quartzose, micaceous and chloritic slates: with greenstone interstratified, and massive beds of white, gray and greenish coloured quartz rock at the base; some surfaces both of the quartz rock and the slate beds shew ripple mark.

Where the river flows from the westward above the fourth tributary, it runs nearly in the general strike, but at the fourth and fifth cascades higher up, the rocks shew several undulations. At the fourth cascade there is a great accumulation of green silicious, micaceous and epidotic slates, which at the lower end of the portage present a northerly dip at an angle of about 80° , while at the upper they incline S. $<68^\circ$; and at the fifth cascade we found a section of dark gray quartz rock, interstratified with quartzose and micaceous slates, and some beds of silicious conglomerate, which are first seen to dip W. $<60^\circ$, but which, tracing the outcrop round to the upper end of the portage, there incline S. 17° E. $<70^\circ$.

On the south side of the La Cloche synclinal, the stream emptying Great La Cloche Lake cuts across a succession of thick beds of white quartz rock, and greenstone, and a mass of pale green and gray quartzose thin bedded sandstone and quartzose and micaceous slate; all of which dip at a high angle to the northward, and correspond with the rocks on the peninsula dividing the lake. A conglomerate, consisting of pebbles of syenite chiefly, imbedded in a black argillaceous matrix associated with black argillaceous, gray silicious, and occasionally gray micaceous, slates, is found on the islands opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, and this band of the formation may be traced along the coast up to and through the Island Channel, where it was always found inclining north, plunging below the quartz rock of the mountain range, at an angle seldom under 68° . On one of the small islands between Point Sagamook and the eastern end of the Island Channel, there is a dark blue or blackish coloured rock passing below the conglomerate, which in external appearance very much resembles some parts of the calcareous band of Great La Cloche Lake. The exposure on the peninsula at the Petit Detroit exhibits greenstone; with which slates and quartz rock are associated in detached and broken masses, at the western extremity, where the cliffs on the coast display very great confusion. On the north side of the peninsula and the neighbouring islands in the bay, the rocks are quartzose slate and quartz rock in a highly disturbed state; but on an island at the extremity of the point, which is the furthest western limit of the Spanish River, on the south side of its mouth, beds of quartz rock shew ripple mark on the surface, dip S. $<35^\circ$, and indicate that the continuance of the synclinal axis is probably in the cove between that point and the Petit Detroit peninsula.

The positions in which white quartz veins holding copper ore were met with, were in two spots on the Rivière au Sable, between two and a half and three miles back from the mouth, in one or two on the coast between the mouth of the Spanish River and the north part of the Petit Detroit peninsula, and in four spots in the area of a square mile at the eastern end of the island channel on the coast of Lake Huron. But with the exception of one among the last mentioned, already alluded to in last year's Report, where a mining location has been claimed from the Government, none of the instances appeared to be of sufficient importance to demand particular attention. About sixteen miles farther to the east however, than the Hudson's Bay Company's station at La Cloche, another mineral locality deserving attention, that of the Wallace Mine, was visited.

The Wallace Mine.

The Wallace Mine is situated on the coast of Lake Huron, about sixteen miles east from the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, and one mile west

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

from the entrance to White Fish River, (called La Cloche River in the first edition of the map of Bouchette, Jr.); the front of the location on which it is situated forms part of the north side of a great bay, bounded on the east and south by a long and bold peninsula of the main land, crowded with groups of various sized islands, affording ample shelter under any circumstances for vessels of every class, while excellent boat harbours abound in the creeks and coves which indent the main shore. The mouth of the White Fish River affords a good harbour, with a sufficient depth of water for the admission of most of such vessels as at present navigate the lake, and boats drawing three feet can ascend the stream nearly a mile, beyond which, contracted to a very inconsiderable breadth between rocky precipices, and thrown over a steep of thirty feet in a cascade, which would afford an admirable mill site, it permits no further progress.

The general character of the country in the vicinity is rugged and broken; rocky ridges and knolls rise over alluvial flats and intervale lands on the coast; and advancing about a mile and a half in a northerly direction, a continuation of the La Cloche mountains rises abruptly to a high elevation, stated in Captain Bayfield's chart to be 700 feet above the level of the lake. The land on each side of the White Fish River below the falls, appears to be of good quality, bearing a growth of stout maple and other hard wood trees, intermingled with pines of good size. The flats and hollows between the ridges are frequently marshy, but among them spots are frequently found well fitted for cultivation, which may hereafter become of considerable importance.

The geological structure observed on the coast in the front of this location, and on the White Fish River, appears to correspond in all respects with that of the islands and coast of La Cloche. The points of the mainland on the nearest islands, were found to be composed of a conglomerate with syenitic pebbles, underlaid by quartzose and chloritic slates and thin bedded quartz rock, dipping at a high angle to the northward, while at White Fish River there is an exposure of thick beds of white quartz rock, dipping N. 15 W. $<80^{\circ}$. The mineral deposit upon which work has been commenced, was first observed among the quartzose and chloritic slates close to the shore, on the east side of a small cove used as a harbour for the boats belonging to the Mining Company, where a shaft has been sunk for several feet, and a channel in the surface rock been excavated for a short distance on each side. From these openings a very pure yellow sulphuret of copper has been obtained, accompanied by an ore of nickel with traces of cobalt (probably an arsenical sulphuret), combined with arsenical iron pyrites. The metalliferous results are represented to have increased in quantity descending in the shaft; but unfortunately, at the time of our visit, the shaft was filled with water and all mining operations were temporarily suspended. We therefore had no favorable opportunity of making a satisfactory examination. There were perceptible, however, along the drifted channel at the surface, various strings and bunches of copper pyrites, which appeared to be interlaminated irregularly with the slates of the formation, and specimens of the ore of nickel and arsenical iron pyrites were found in the same position. On the west side of the cove a body of trap, supposed to be a dyke, but running very regularly with the strike of the rocks, and from 150 to 250 feet wide, comes to the water's edge in a bluff precipice; but no rock on the east side in continuance of this trap is to be seen; it would seem probable therefore, that it must either pass along the coast under water or be displaced by a dislocation. Having traced the trap for about a quarter of a mile

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

west we found slates similar in mineral quality to those on the east side of the cove to the south of the trap, and between it and the shore, apparently underlying it in the order of succession, and the slates were followed by a conglomerate with syenitic pebbles. Specks and patches of yellow sulphuret of copper were observed both in the slates and in the trap, and a shaft had been sunk near the junction of the two, where it was expected a continuance of the supposed lode of the boat cove would be found; should a lode running between the two points be struck as anticipated, it is evident that it must cut obliquely across the trap, which is not impossible, though we could not discover the existence of any definite vein or surface characteristics to indicate such to be the fact. There are abundant evidences of disturbance displayed in irregularities of dip and the intrusion of trap, and a vicinity presenting the features there displayed, is well deserving of thorough investigation; but notwithstanding the high value that ores holding even a moderate percentage of nickel and cobalt possess, before the locality of this mineral deposit has been more completely developed it would be premature to hazard any full expression of opinion in respect to its importance. The temporary condition of the mine, at the period of our visit, rendered it impossible to obtain such specimens as might be considered an average sample of the material excavated from the shaft; but with a view of ascertaining the quality of the nickeliferous portion of the ore, a specimen of it, as free as possible from the copper pyrites, was submitted to analysis by Mr. Hunt, who found it to contain 8.26 per cent of nickel with a trace of cobalt, but as nearly two fifths of the specimen consisted of earthy materials, which might readily be separated by dressing the quantity of nickel in the pure ore which this would represent, would equal nearly 14 per cent. The percentage of nickel in the whole supposed lode would of course depend on the amount of pure nickeliferous ore distributed through it, which it is evident from the specimens obtained is very unequal; and as at the same time it is not in my power to give a fixed breadth to the supposed lode, it is impossible to form any estimate of the quantity of pure metallic nickel a cubic fathom of the metalliferous rock would produce—upon which, with the extension of the lode, would depend the value of the mine, in so far as nickel is concerned. The value of nickel is about four times that of copper.

While at the mine we were informed that on this location in the continuation of the La Cloche Mountains, about a mile and a half from the coast, there had been discovered a vein of specular iron cutting the strata in a north and south direction, with a width of fifteen feet. Specimens of the ore were presented to us by Mr. Bristol, but we had not an opportunity of visiting the locality. On analysis by Mr. Hunt, the ore is found to contain 68.6 per cent of metallic iron. Its specific gravity is 5.0, and the lode would yield twenty tons of metallic iron per cubic fathom, or, at a breadth of twelve feet, forty tons for every fathom forward by a fathom vertical.

Coast of Georgian Bay.

The description given in last year's Report of the characteristic features of the country on the French River is generally applicable to all such parts of the coast as we visited between the mouth of that river and Matchedash Bay; but the lateness of the season at which we passed along this coast necessarily rendered our inspection hasty and superficial. Such parts of the land as came under our examination were in general low, rocky, and either perfectly barren or very lightly covered over by dwarfish ever-

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

greens and moss. Long narrow arms and inlets were found to strike far into the mainland, and crowds of islands and rocks to extend for many miles out into the lake, rendering the voyage through them very intricate. Harbours for all sizes of vessels presented themselves in abundance, as might be expected among such a numerous assemblage of islands and inlets: but the approach to the coast, amidst reefs and sunken rocks, is at almost all parts dangerous and difficult. A pretty good description of soil was occasionally observed on flat lands between rocky knolls and ridges, where the timber was principally oak, but it would require a more minute and extended examination to ascertain where there is any great amount of surface valuable in regard to its capabilities for cultivation.

At such points as we touched, on this part of the eastern side of Lake Huron, one geological formation appeared to prevail, and little diversity of character was observed in its constituent parts, which seemed to consist almost exclusively of granitic or syenitic gneiss, intersected by numerous dykes of trap and veins of white quartz, some of which latter where met with exceeding eight feet in breadth, but without any mineral indications beyond iron pyrites. The rocks were in general very much contorted,

presenting in some instances a repetition of folds and inversions, which when contrasts of color or quality were strongly marked, could occasionally be traced for long distances. There appears little doubt that these rocks belong to the formation described by yourself as existing on the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, but we did not observe among them any of these beds of crystalline limestone, which, in that part of the Ottawa country lying between the Mattawa and Grenville, appear to be of such frequent occurrence. It would be premature, however, to assert that none such exist; yielding more readily to atmospheric influences, the calcareous portions of the formation would most probably, as in the Ottawa region, in general occupy geographical depressions; they may therefore be concealed among the islands and beneath the soil in the valleys of the mainland, and require a more continued search that opportunity afforded us to detect them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEXANDER MURRAY,
Assistant Provincial Geologist.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

R E P O R T

OF T. S. HUNT, Esq., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Provincial Geological Survey,
addressed to W. E. LOGAN, Esq., Provincial Geologist.

LABORATORY OF THE PROVINCIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
MONTREAL, April, 1849.

SIR,—After having been engaged with you during the early part of the last year in the Townships of the East, and then having accompanied you to the north shore of Lake Huron, and after my return put into a state of forwardness the investigations which were required for your Report upon the mining region, I proceeded in accordance with your instructions, to examine some more of the principal mineral waters of the Province. My object in these researches being at the same time to ascertain accurately the constitution of these waters with reference to their importance in a medicinal point of view, and to compare those of the different geological districts with each other, I at this time confined my examination to those which occur in the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu.

Having first visited the springs at St. Leon, Caxton, Champlain and Quebec, I proceeded to Varennes, and after collecting the waters with the precautions described in my Report for 1847-8, transported them to the laboratory in this City, where their analyses have engaged the greater part of the winter. As I have already given, in the Report referred to, a sketch of the plan pursued, I will not repeat it, but mention that, with some little alterations and improvements, it was followed on the present occasion.

VARENNES SPRINGS.

These sources are upon the southern border of the St. Lawrence, about seventeen miles below Montreal, and rise through strata which though con-

cealed by the tertiary clay of the valley, belong either in the upper portion of the Utica slates or the lower beds of the Loraine shales. They are pleasantly situated about a mile and a half below the church of Varennes, at the base of a little ridge which runs along at a small distance from the shore, and bounds a fine tract of meadow land. A century ago they were greatly resorted to, but of late years have fallen into unmerited neglect.

The springs, which are two in number, are very similar in their sensible properties; the outer spring, which is distant about a hundred rods from the house that encloses the other, is the one generally resorted to for drinking, and is called by the villagers by the way of distinction the "Saline," while the spring within the house, from the immense quantity of carburetted hydrogen which it evolves, is known as the "Gas Spring." Within about ten feet from this is another well, but the water has the same level and temperature as the last, and is said to belong to the same basin.

The water in the outer well is about eight feet deep; it rises quite to the surface and is limpid and slightly sparkling; from time to time a few bubbles of carburetted hydrogen are evolved. The flow of water from the spring is probably two or three gallons per minute; around the well there is a slight deposit, ochre yellow on the surface and bluish green within, and the course of the spring is tinged of a yellowish hue for some distance. The water is saline to the taste, and has a very agreeable flavor. The water of the inner spring is about five feet below the top of the well, which appears to be nearly on

Appendix (V.)

1st July.

a level with that of the one previously described. It is kept in constant ebullition by the escape of large volumes of carburetted hydrogen gas, which is collected by a gasometer and employed for lighting the rooms above. The discharge is apparently about the same as that of the other spring; the water is saline to the taste and closely resembles that of the one before mentioned.

The temperature of the two springs is somewhat different; on the 18th of October that of the outer well was 47°·5 F., and that of the inner one 45°·5; the air being at the same time 44°. I had before visited these springs on the 20th of November 1847, and found the temperature of the outer one nearly the same as above stated, 47° F., while the inner spring was 40°; the air being 19°. I was informed by the proprietor that the former spring, although not protected from the weather, never freezes to any extent, while the latter, although sheltered by the house, and so much below the surface, is filled with ice in severe weather. The escape of such a quantity of gas, which may be supposed to find its way into the spring below in a greatly condensed state, and be rarified in rising, may help to explain in part this difference: but it is conceived by the villagers that it is affected by the changes of the seasons, and is at the same time warmer in summer, a fact which I have, however, not yet been able to verify by experiment.

I. The Outer Spring.

This water has been already described as quite saline to the taste, and analysis shews the presence of a large quantity of common salt, with traces of a salt of potassium. The concentrated water is distinctly alkaline, from the presence of a small quantity of carbonate of soda; the lime and magnesia which are present are also held in solution as carbonates. In addition to these were obtained small quantities of bromine and iodine combined with the alkaline bases; traces of iron, alumina and silica, and two rare bases, baryta and strontia, which have never hitherto been observed in any of the mineral waters of this continent. The specific gravity of the water at 60° F., was determined to be 1008·15, pure water being 1000. One thousand grammes of the water yielded as follows:

Chlorine.....	5.777100	grammes
Bromine.....	.009790	"
Iodine.....	.004512	"
Soda.....	5.098500	"
Potash.....	.077900	"
Baryta.....	.017500	"
Strontia.....	.007320	"
Lime.....	.198240	"
Magnesia.....	.259190	"
Protoxyd of Iron.....	.003000	"
Alumina.....	traces,	
Silica.....	.046500	"
Carbonic Acid.....	.920000	"

These ingredients may be combined to give the following composition for 1000 parts of the water:

Chlorid of Sodium.....	9.42310
" of Potassium.....	.12340
Bromid of Sodium.....	.01265
Iodid of Sodium.....	.00541
Carbonate of Soda.....	.17050
" of Baryta.....	.02260
" of Strontia.....	.01400
" of Lime.....	.35400
" of Magnesia.....	.54432
" of Iron.....	.00480
Silica.....	.04650
Alumina and phosphates.....	traces,
Carbonic Acid.....	.46914
Water.....	988.80958
<hr/>	
	1000.00000

The amount of saline materils present is by calculation 10.721. Direct experiment gave of residue dried at 300° F. 10.526 parts for 1000.

The quantity of carbonic acid in the earthy carbonates is by calculation .4508 and the whole amount by experiment .920, so that it is little more than the quantity required to form with them bicarbonates. It equals nearly 23.7 cubic inches in 100.

A pound avoirdupois of 7000 grains (which is very nearly equal to a wine pint of 7291 grains, and was selected as more convenient for the purposes of comparison than a measured quantity), contains the following ingredients:

Chlorid of Sodium.....	65.96170	grains
" of Potassium.....	.86380	"
Bromid of Sodium.....	.08855	"
Iodid of Sodium.....	.03787	"
Carbonate of Soda.....	1.19350	"
" of Baryta.....	.15820	"
" of Strontia.....	.09800	"
" of Lime.....	2.47800	"
" of Magnesia.....	3.81024	"
" of Iron.....	.03360	"
Silica.....	.32550	"
Alumina and phosphates.....	traces,	
<hr/>		
	75.04896	grains

II. Inner Spring.

The same remarks that have been made with reference to the last will apply here; it contains all of the ingredients there mentioned, but with some little variations in their proportions. Its specific gravity at 60° F. is 1007.71.

1000 grammes of it yield the following ingredients:

Chlorine.....	5.133000
Bromine.....	.003600
Iodine.....	.007200
Soda.....	4.664800
Potash.....	.025000
Baryta.....	.009600
Strontia.....	.006800
Lime.....	.195440
Magnesia.....	.169500
Protoxyd of Iron.....	} traces.
Alumina.....	} traces.
Silica.....	.054000
Carbonic Acid.....	.792000

These may be so combined as to give in 1000 parts of the water the following composition:

Chlorid of Sodium.....	8.42860
" of Potassium.....	.03820
Bromid of Sodium.....	.00460
Iodid of Sodium.....	.00850
Carbonate of Soda.....	.32606
" of Baryta.....	.01237
" of Strontia.....	.00960
" of Lime.....	.34900
" of Magnesia.....	.35590
" of Iron.....	} traces.
Alumina.....	} traces.
Silica.....	.05400
Carbonic Acid.....	.31254
Water.....	990.10067
<hr/>	
	1000.00000

The calculated amount of solid matters in 1000 parts of water is 9.58683; experiment gave of residue dried at 300° F., 9.420 in 1000. The small portion of carbonic acid, which is not sufficient to form bicarbonates with the earthy bases, connects itself with the presence of carbonate of soda, which, as I have shewn in the alkaline waters of Caledonia, forms a double salt with the carbonate of magnesia.—(See Report for 1847–8, p. 147.) The quantities of the adventitious gases as carburetted hydrogen,

Appendix (V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

nitrogen and oxygen, which are present in small portions in these waters, were not determined.

The amount of the carbonic acid gas equals 15.78 cubic inches in 100.

The pound of 7000 grains will contain :

Chlorid of Sodium.....	59.00020 grains
“ of Potassium.....	.26740 “
Bromid of Sodium.....	.03220 “
Iodid of Sodium.....	.05950 “
Carbonate of Soda.....	2.28242 “
“ of Baryta.....	.08659 “
“ of Strontia.....	.06720 “
“ of Lime.....	2.44300 “
“ of Magnesia.....	2.49130 “
Alumina.....	} traces.
Silica.....	.37800 “
	<hr/>
	67.10781 grains.

For the separation and determination of the baryta and strontia the following method was adopted.* Having evaporated several litres to dryness with an acid, to separate the silica, the residue was dissolved in a small quantity of water, mixed with a little dilute sulphuric acid, and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time the precipitate then formed, was collected on a filter, slightly washed, dried and fused with carbonate of soda. The mass thus obtained was treated with water, and the carbonates after being well washed, were dissolved in hydrochloric acid, the solution evaporated to dryness, dissolved in a little water, and mixed with a solution of hydrofluosilicic acid, which on standing gave a granular precipitate of the fluosilicid of barium. The filtrate from this (the washings being rejected as holding in solution a little of the baryta salt,) gave with a solution of gypsum after some time, a precipitate of sulphate of strontia. The nature of this was still farther proved by reconverting it into a chlorid, which dissolved readily in strong alcohol, and gave a solution which burned with a carmine red flame.

The presence of such an active therapeutic agent as baryta might be expected to give some marked medical character to these waters, and as it has been supposed to be especially efficient in scrofulous and glandular diseases, where the compounds of iodine and bromine are used with so much success, it is probable that they will possess some difference in their action from those saline springs which do not contain baryta and strontia. This is a question the discussion of which belongs to the medical faculty, and I would only wish by what I have said, to recommend the water of these sources to their attention.

St. Léon Spring.

This mineral spring is situated in the valey of the Rivière à la Glaise, about a mile from the church of the Parish of St. Léon. It rises through the clays of the region which there rest upon the Trenton Limestone. The water of the spring is clear and strongly saline, and is kept in constant ebullition by the escape of large quantities of carburetted hydrogen gas; the discharge from the spring is very considerable; the temperature of the well was found to be 46° F. on the 12th October, the air being 42°.

The specific gravity of the water at 60° is 1011.23; its taste is at the same time markedly saline and ferruginous, and a qualitative analysis shewed the presence of chlorids, bromids and iodids of sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium; minute quantities of barium and strontium were likewise detected,

* See Fresenius Anal. Quant., p. 293 et seq.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

and carbonates of lime and magnesia as usual, with small portions of alumina, carbonate of iron, and silica.

1000 grammes of the water gave on analysis :

Chlorine.....	7.606820
Bromine.....	.007956
Iodine.....	.001230
Soda.....	6.094400
Potash.....	.115800
Baryta.....	.001360
Strontia.....	.001270
Lime.....	.226240
Magnesia.....	.729070
Protoxyd of Iron.....	.009000
Alumina.....	.014500
Silica.....	.086500
Carbonic Acid.....	1.224000

These ingredients may be combined to give the following composition for 1000 parts of water :

Chlorid of Sodium.....	11.496800
“ of Potassium.....	.183200
“ of Barium.....	.001957
“ of Strontium.....	.001960
“ of Calcium.....	.071870
“ of Magnesium.....	.663642
Bromid of Magnesium.....	.009156
Iodid of Magnesium.....	.004630
Carbonate of Lime.....	.349320
“ of Magnesia.....	.938800
“ of Iron.....	.014500
Alumina.....	.014500
Silica.....	.086500
Carbonic Acid.....	.577400
Water.....	<hr/>
	985.585765
	<hr/>
	1000.000000

The amount of solid matters in 1000 parts is by calculation 13.836835; the quantity of carbonic acid above that required to form neutral carbonates, is equal to 29.16 cubic inches in 100.

One pound of the water will contain

Chlorid of Sodium.....	80.477600 grains
“ of Potassium.....	1.282400 “
“ of Barium.....	.013609 “
“ of Strontium.....	.013720 “
“ of Calcium.....	.503090 “
“ of Magnesium.....	4.645494 “
Bromid of Magnesium.....	.064092 “
Iodid of Magnesium.....	.032410 “
Carbonate of Lime.....	2.445240 “
“ of Magnesia.....	6.571600 “
“ of Iron.....	.101500 “
Alumina.....	.101500 “
Silica.....	.605500 “
	<hr/>
	96.857045 grains

This spring is at present owned by Mr. Samuel Hough of Quebec, who has erected a hotel at the site, which has already become a place of resort in summer for the people of the vicinity.

THE CAXTON SPRING.

In the month of February, 1848, Samuel Hough, Esq., of Quebec, placed in my hands a quantity of water from this spring for examination. At that time I made such an analysis of it as I was enabled to execute upon the small quantity received, which did not enable me to determine the iodine or carbonic acid. For the purpose of completing my analysis, I visited the spring last fall, collected the water, and submitted it to a farther examination, which resulted in a complete verification of the results previously obtained, and enables me to supply the deficient data.

The spring is situated in the Township of Caxton, on the Yamachiche River, about five leagues from

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

the village of Yamachiche. The river here flows between banks of clay, which are often sixty to eighty feet high, and exceedingly abrupt. The underlying formations are not exposed in the vicinity, but the position is probably near the dividing line between the Trenton limestone and the Potsdam sandstone. The spring rises in the narrow valley that lies at the foot of the hill, and near the river, but a few feet above its ordinary level. The water which is remarkably transparent, rises with great force, accompanied with volumes of carburetted hydrogen gas, which keep it constantly in violent ebullition. The discharge of water is very considerable, probably six or eight gallons per minute; the temperature of the well was found on the 25th of October, to be 49°, that of the air being 44°. The specific gravity of the water at 60° F. is 1010.36; it is strongly saline to the taste, but from the smaller portion of earthy carbonates, less bitter than that of St. Léon, which it much resembles. Like that it contains in addition to these and the usual alkaline chlorids, portions of bromids and iodids, and a little carbonate of iron. No salts of barium or strontium were detected.

1000 grammes of the water afforded:

Chlorine.....	7.44689
Bromine.....	.02956
Iodine.....	.00355
Soda.....	6.23900
Potash.....	.05050
Lime.....	.14636
Magnesia.....	.65650
Iron (peroxyd).....	.00360
Alumina.....	.00500
Silica.....	.04795
Carbonic Acid.....	1.12600

These may be combined to give the following compounds:

Chlorid of Sodium.....	11.77500
“ of Potassium.....	.08000
“ of Calcium.....	.05030
“ of Magnesium.....	.37435
Bromid of Magnesium.....	.03420
Iodid of Magnesium.....	.00390
Carbonate of Lime.....	.21600
“ of Magnesia.....	1.05930
“ of Iron.....	.00540
Alumina.....	.00500
Silica.....	.04795
Carbonic Acid.....	.48200
Water.....	985.86660

1000.00000

The amount of solid matters in 1000 parts is by calculation 13.6514.

One pound of 7000 grains gives the following contents:

Chlorid of Sodium.....	82.42500	grains
“ of Potassium.....	.56000	“
“ of Calcium.....	.35210	“
“ of Magnesium.....	2.62045	“
Bromid of Magnesium.....	.23940	“
Iodid of Magnesium.....	.02730	“
Carbonate of Lime.....	1.51200	“
“ of Magnesia.....	7.41510	“
“ of Iron.....	.03780	“
Alumina.....	.03500	“
Silica.....	.33565	“

95.55980 grains.

While in this vicinity, I visited a locality of mineral waters which had attracted some attention among the neighbouring inhabitants. It is near the village of Champlain, and about three leagues from Three Rivers; there are two springs here, but one was so filled with surface water that nothing satisfactory could be determined.

The other was a feebly saline water, containing alkaline and earthy chlorids, with traces of bromids

and iodids, but no sulphates. The precipitate on boiling was abundant, and consisted of earthy carbonates with a small portion of iron.

THE PLANTAGENET SPRING.

This mineral spring has been quite recently introduced to the notice of the public as a strongly medicated saline. I have not as yet visited the locality, but in the month of February last, Mr. Chas. La Rocque, the proprietor, placed in my hands several gallons of the water, which I have submitted to a careful analysis.

The water has at 60° F. a specific gravity of 1009.39; its taste is strongly saline, and more bitter than that of the Caxton Spring, just described. Analysis shews the presence of the alkaline and earthy chlorids, with portions of bromine and iodine, besides carbonates of lime and magnesia, with traces of carbonate of iron.

1000 grammes of it gave of

Chlorine.....	6.96020	grammes
Bromine.....	.00700	“
Iodine.....	.00480	“
Soda.....	6.18414	“
Potash.....	.05600	“
Lime.....	.08736	“
Magnesia.....	.52353	“
Iron, protoxyd.....	.00540	“
Silica.....	.07000	“
Carbonic Acid.....	undetermined	

These when combined give the following salts for 1000 parts of the water:

Chlorid of Sodium.....	11.66600
“ of Potassium.....	.10400
“ of Calcium.....	.13640
“ of Magnesium.....	.24522
Bromid of Magnesium.....	.00805
Iodid of Magnesium.....	.00527
Carbonate of Lime.....	.03300
“ of Magnesia.....	.29043
“ of Iron.....	.00964
Silica.....	.07000

13.16801

7000 grains, or one pound avoirdupois, contain

Chlorid of Sodium.....	81.66200	grains
“ of Potassium.....	.72800	“
“ of Calcium.....	.95480	“
“ of Magnesium.....	1.71654	“
Bromid of Magnesium.....	.05635	“
Iodid of Magnesium.....	.03689	“
Carbonate of Lime.....	.29100	“
“ of Magnesia.....	6.29301	“
“ of Iron.....	.06748	“
Silica.....	.49000	“

92.17607 grains.

The similarity between the last three waters is very close both in the nature and the quantity of the ingredients which they contain. It will be observed that that of St. Léon contains, like the sources of Varennes, baryta and strontia, but in much smaller portions; while that of Caxton is distinguished by the large amount of earthy carbonates which it contains. These three springs, with the Intermittent of Caledonia, constitute a well defined class of saline waters, which are contrasted with the other sources of Caledonia, and those of Varennes. In the first class all of the soda and portions of the lime and magnesia exist as chlorids, while in the second the quantity of chlorine is not sufficient for the alkaline bases, and all the lime and magnesia, with a portion of the soda, exist as carbonates. From the presence of the carbonate of soda these waters are alkaline and will possess different medicinal powers from the others, which contain chlorids of calcium and magnesium; the medicinal action of these two salts, and especially of the chlorid

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

of calcium, is so well marked that their presence ought not to be disregarded in estimating the therapeutic value of a mineral water; the distinction here drawn is therefore one to which I would call the attention of the medical profession.

SPRINGS OF SABREVOIS.

Having received a specimen of mineral water from a spring at Alburgh, Vermont, which was interesting as being a very alkaline sulphurous water, I was led to suppose that the springs which occur at Pike River in the Seigniorship of Sabrevois, but a few miles distant from Alburgh, and in the same geological position, might be similar in character. I accordingly visited them early in the month of February, and collected the waters for examination.

The springs are situated about a mile from the village of Pike River. There are several of them which rise within a few rods of each other; but with the exception of two principal ones they were frozen and covered up with the deep snow. The one nearer to the road, and on the right side of the path or bush road which leads through the wood in which they are found, is designated the "Sulphur Spring," and the other, a few rods beyond, although equally sulphurous, is more saline to the taste, and is known as the "Saline Spring." The temperature of the first was 38° F., and although the air had been for several days at or below 0°, and was that morning, February 8th, 10° F., there was only a film of ice over it. The other was rather more frozen, and had a temperature of 37°.

I have as yet only been able to submit these waters to a qualitative analysis; they are both but feebly impregnated with mineral ingredients. The Sulphur Spring, as it is called, contains sufficient sulphuretted hydrogen to give it a flavour when recent, but the quantity is very small; it is slightly saline, and when evaporated deposits earthy carbonates, while the residue contains alkaline and earthy chlorids, with a small portion of sulphates, and slight traces of bromine and iodine. These elements may be so combined as to give chlorid of sodium with a little chlorid of potassium, sulphate of lime, chlorid of magnesium, with traces of bromid and iodid of that base, besides carbonates of lime and magnesia.

The amount of sulphuretted hydrogen in the second spring is likewise very small, but the water is much more saline. It contains no sulphates, but gives on the addition of sulphate of lime, a precipitate indicating baryta and perhaps strontia. It contains both alkaline and earthy chlorids, and small portions of bromids and iodids, besides carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a trace of iron. From these we may deduce the following as the mineral ingredients of the water:—Chlorid of sodium with a trace of potassium, chlorids of calcium, magnesium and barium, or strontium, with small portions of iodid and bromid of magnesium, besides carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a trace of iron.

While in this vicinity, I visited a sulphurous spring on the land of David Miller, about two miles south of Henryville. The spring was frozen over and covered with deep snow, while a severe storm which was raging at the same time precluded the possibility of making an accurate examination. A portion of the water was however brought away, and the amount of sulphuretted hydrogen determined.

The water resembles that of Alburgh; it is quite sulphurous, and has a somewhat sweetish saline

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

taste. It is strongly alkaline in its reactions with tests, and when evaporated to one-tenth is distinctly so to the taste. In addition to carbonate of soda, it contains a considerable amount of chlorids and a feeble trace of iodid of sodium. During evaporation it deposits abundance of carbonates of lime and magnesia. The amount of sulphuretted hydrogen corresponds to 1.6 cubic inches in 100 of the water. This spring is deserving of farther examination.

SALINE SPRING OF ST. BENOIT.

Having been informed by the Honorable A. N. Morin, of a saline spring at the village of St. Benoit, I proceeded, after my return from Sabrevois, to examine it.

The spring, which is situated directly opposite to the ruins of the burned church, issues from a tertiary clay which here overlies the Potsdam sandstone, and has been excavated to the depth of twelve feet. The supply of the water is copious; it rises in a tube or box which surrounds it, fully three feet above the level of the earth, and would probably rise much higher if properly enclosed. The temperature of the spring on the 22nd of February, was 41°; the air being 22°.

The specific gravity of the water at 60° F. is 1004.32; it is saline to the taste, though not strongly so; when boiled it deposits an insignificant quantity of earthy carbonates. The liquid contains chlorids of sodium, calcium and magnesium, with a considerable quantity of sulphate of lime, besides portions of bromid and iodid of magnesium, although in less quantities than in many of our saline waters. It has not yet been submitted to a quantitative analysis.

ST. JOHN'S SPRING, QUEBEC.

Last fall, at the request of some gentlemen of that city, I visited Quebec, to examine a sulphurous spring which occurs in St. John's suburb, on the property of Joseph Hamel, Esq.

The specimen obtained was much diluted with surface water, which at that season it was impossible to exclude; this, however, did not prevent a qualitative analysis, which shews it to be an alkaline sulphurous water, like the "Sulphur Spring" at Caledonia, and that of Henryville, described above. It contains sulphate and chlorid of sodium, with a small quantity of carbonate of soda, besides a considerable amount of carbonates of lime and magnesia held in solution by carbonic acid; no bromine or iodine were detected in it. The spring is of an interesting class, and is worthy of notice; the mixture of rain water at the time deterred me from attempting a quantitative analysis of it.

MINERALS AND METALLIC ORES.

Lake Huron.

The examinations at the Bruce Mines developed no minerals of interest other than the ordinary ores of copper: the chemical analysis of the various samples of ore, embracing upwards of fifty assays, have been already published in your Report upon the Mines.

The nickel ore from the Wallace Mine on the White Fish River, referred to in Mr. Murray's Report, has been submitted to a partial examination. The specimen was a mixture of a steel gray arseniuret, the species of which I have not yet determined, with white iron pyrites, and probably some arsenical sulphuret of iron. As the immediate object of the analysis was to determine the propor-

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

tion of nickel and other valuable materials in the crude ore, a mass weighing forty-five ounces was reduced to powder, and submitted to analysis by the usual methods, with the following results:

Iron	24.78
Nickel with a trace of Cobalt.....	8.26
Arsenic (mean of two determinations)	3.57
Sulphur.....	22.63
Copper.....	0.06
	59.30
Silica	28.40
Carbonate of Lime.....	4.00
Magnesia.....	4.40
Alumina.....	3.21
	40.01
	99.31

The cobalt equals about three parts in a thousand of the weight of the oxyd of nickel as given above, and is only detected by delicate tests. The five substances making 59.30 per cent of the ore are separated as corresponding to the metallic portion of the mass, although it is probable a portion of the iron is derived from the gangue.

In the process of dressing the ore, the earthy parts being removed by washing, the composition of the ore in 100 parts as deduced by calculation from the above, would be

Iron	41.79
Nickel }	13.93
Cobalt }	
Arsenic.....	6.02
Sulphur.....	38.16
Copper.....	.10
	100.00

The small proportion of arsenic shews that a great portion of the metals must exist as simple sulphurets, and that, contrary to what might have been supposed at first sight, a large part of the grayish ore must be white iron pyrites.

A mass of the copper ore from the same mine weighing nine and a half pounds, was submitted to assay. The metal existed in the form of copper pyrites, and the yield of the specimen was 11.6 per cent of metallic copper.

The specimens of ores from this locality are very liable to decomposition by exposure to the atmosphere, and the result of this process upon the nickel ore, is a salt which has not to my knowledge ever before been described as a natural product. It coats the surfaces with a delicate white or greenish-white efflorescence, which in some cases is seen to be composed of extremely delicate acicular crystals several lines in length, and apparently rhombic in form; the taste is metallic-astringent. By a gentle heat the salt loses water, and the residue, which is perfectly soluble, gives the reactions of sulphuric acid and nickel. No other metal is present, and hence the crystals are a hydrous sulphate of nickel, which is appropriately designated mineralogically as *nickel vitrol*.

The decomposition of cobaltiferous ores often gives rise to a product of very great value, the earthy cobalt, which is an oxyd of the metal mixed with variable portions of iron, manganese, &c. Very valuable deposits of this have recently been found in Missouri which are already a source of great profit; they are derived from sulphuret and arseniuret of cobalt, which, associated with nickel, copper and lead, abound in the vicinity. The detection of a small portion of cobalt in association with these metals upon the shores of Lake Huron, should lead us to look for deposits of this rare and valuable material.

In the same band of rocks farther west, metalliferous veins occur, presenting copper with manganese, and it is not improbable that with these associations we may detect the presence of nickel and cobalt. In the veins on the coast, near the

mouth of Spanish River, rutile occurs in delicate acicular crystals.

The Wallace Mine is the second place in which cobalt has been detected in Canada. I have already noticed it in the form of arseniate of cobalt, forming reddish crusts upon calcareous spar, at Prince's Location on Lake Superior. In this locality it is associated with vitreous copper, green and blue malachite, and native silver, while other parts of the same vein yield native silver, vitreous silver, blende and copper pyrites; in this connexion it may be mentioned that a mass of the silver ore, selected by myself from some hundreds of pounds, as an average sample, gave on assay 3.6014 per cent of silver, equal to 72 lbs. to the ton of ore. A portion of the silver, extracted by a furnace assay from this ore, was found on examination to contain a small portion of gold, amounting to about one part in 7000 of the silver.

Eastern Townships.

The results of such of my mineralogical examinations in the Townships of the East as have not been embodied in your own Report, will be the subject of future description when I shall have been enabled to submit them to a careful consideration. Many substances, rare and of great scientific interest, have been detected; I shall at present give only the names and localities of some of them. In the trap of Montreal, yellow sphene, cancrinite, with heulandite and analcime; in the trap of the Mountains of Brome, Yamaska and Ste. Thérèse, the same sphene has been detected, and in the first associated with fine blue cancrinite, reddish elaeolite and crystals of a white nepheline or sodalite. The magnetic iron ore beds of Sutton, and Brome, have furnished veins of a rare variety of sphene, which is white, often tinged green from the presence of copper. Rutile in small brilliant crystals, was found associated with crystallized specular iron in Sutton, and the latter species, which is found in many other localities, is finely crystallized in quartz in St. Armand, and in tabular crystals an inch and more in diameter, in Inverness. The clay and talcose slates of Brome contain in abundance the rare mineral ottrellite or phyllite, while the soapstone and serpentine rocks have in a great number of places afforded picrolite, talc, amianthus, a species which appears to be kammerite or rhodochrome, schiller spar, diallage in vast quantity, and chromic and magnetic iron. In Bolton and Sutton, a massive crystalline carbonate of magnesia is found in beds, in the latter locality associated with talc, colored of an emerald green by oxyd of chromium. The carbonate contains a small portion of carbonate of iron, and from its composition seems referable to the species Breunerite. Carbonate of lime, in the unusual form of arragonite, forms stalactites and delicate fibrous masses in a calcareous rock in Tring. The serpentine on the Rivière Bras, contains many veins of pure white heavy spar; the rutile and titaniferous iron ore of this region have already been mentioned. The dolomitic limestone and talcose rocks are very often stained with chrome green. In the nineteenth lot of the eleventh range of Brompton, nickel ochre, a product due to a decomposition analogous with that giving origin to the nickel vitriol, was detected, forming incrustations upon limestone, a fact which suggests the probability of finding cobalt (these two metals being almost invariably associated,) in connection with the adjacent deposits of manganese, which are there quite common.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. S. HUNT,
Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

REPORT OF PROGRESS FOR 1849-50.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Baron Bruce of Kinross and of Torry, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MONTREAL, 1st May, 1850.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency's consideration, the following Report of the progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province, during the year which has just elapsed.

A description of the soils of the country being one of the objects contemplated by the Legislative Act making provision for the Survey, Mr. Hunt was instructed to collect samples in different parts of both sections of the Province. The analyses of these have constituted the chief portion of his labors during the winter, in addition to the examination of various ores, minerals and mineral waters: and his Report on the result of his investigations, I have now the honor of transmitting to Your Excellency.

Agreeably to the design expressed in the Report of Progress of the 1st May last, my own attention has been principally devoted to the examination of the formations of the Eastern Townships, in their continuation beyond the Chaudière River to the Temiscouata Portage Road, in which I was aided by Mr. Murray during the whole, and by Mr. Hunt for part of the time it occupied: but having been given to understand that an unsuccessful application had been made to the Legislature, during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, by the member for Saguenay County, for the means of prosecuting researches for coal by boring, in the vicinity of Bay St. Paul, where the discovery of supposed indications of the mineral had been proclaimed by some of the inhabitants, and that the Government were desirous that the geological character of the locality should be examined: for this purpose, when we arrived at E.-let, in the progress of our exploration on the south side, the opportunity was taken to cross the St. Lawrence to the locality in question, and two weeks were employed in investigating the rocks in the neighborhood of Bay St. Paul, and also those of Murray Bay, which present features of a similar kind. The time thus subtracted from the exploration of the south side, disabled us from effecting so complete an examination in some parts of the region as we could have wished: but indeed, in respect to the whole of that region, the very complicated contortions of its strata, their frequent metamorphosed condition, and the great extent of surface that still remains unreclaimed from the forest, and unrepresented on any map, are such as would require a much longer exploration than has been bestowed upon it, or than can perhaps be at present awarded to it: with due regard to other parts of the Province, to follow out the details of its physical structure. Many of the facts that have been ascertained appear isolated, and would require a knowledge of many more to bring into view their harmonious relation as parts of a whole, and it can only be a very general sketch of some of the main geological features of the district, that can at this moment be presented in connexion with and continuation of those exhibited in last year's Report.

In proceeding to place before Your Excellency some of the prominent facts ascertained during the

season, it will be convenient to give precedence to those derived from Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay, as the rocks there met with support those constituting the south side of the St. Lawrence, and by placing them first, an ascending order of sequence will be maintained in the formations that enter into the present description.

BAY ST. PAUL AND MURRAY BAY.

These two bays, about seven leagues apart, are the terminations of two valleys, scooped out of a mountainous country, and resemble one another in almost every respect, with the exception of their direction. The valley of Bay St. Paul, through which flows the River Gouffre, has a north and south bearing, while that of the Murray Bay River in the portion of its course at present included, runs about S. 55 E.; the former is the one further west, and it follows that the valleys approach one another in the interior: so that about ten or twelve miles up the Murray Bay River the distance between them is not over four or five miles, and there appears to be a depression from the one to the other along the foot of a range of high hills in which the Gouffre springs, but across which the Murray Bay River runs in a deep gorge, its sources being in the vicinity of those of the Montmorency River. From this vicinity it flows first to the north-east and then turns at nearly a right angle to this course, about eleven miles on the road from Bay St. Paul to Chicoutimi on the Saugenay. This road runs through the valley of the Gouffre, and another one joins it coming from the valley of the Murray Bay River, passing the Ruisseau des Frères, the Little Lake and Nairne's Lake, which are all tributary to this river. Both the valleys display a considerable amount of settlement for nine or ten miles up; the soil in both, to heights of 300 to 400 feet, is generally strong clay, with occasional patches of sand and gravel, and in the middle of the valleys these materials are found singularly distributed, not in even extensive layers, but in a multitude of small hills or hummocks, often of a perfectly conical form, thickly aggregated in many parts, and affording a marked characteristic. The soil of the uplands appears also in general argillaceous, but rising towards the mountains it becomes remarkably stony. The block of country between the valleys is mountainous, and so is the coast both above and below them, and the general elevation must be considerable, perhaps over a thousand feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. These elevated parts, however, often shew excellent farms, from the fields of which the stones have been removed with great labor, and the farms produce good crops of oats, barley, rye, pease and potatoes, in addition to which in the valleys, before the Hessian fly became so destructive in Lower Canada, abundant crops of wheat used to be obtained, and there can be little doubt, if due attention were paid to the application of manure, the mountainous character of the district would not deprive it of considerable agricultural value. A narrow strip of country on the margin of the St. Lawrence, occupying about fifteen miles of the distance between Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay, is marked by some

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

of the same features as the valleys; included in the distance is the spot called *Les Eboulis*, displaying the ruins of a great land-slip, by which a vast mass of clay, sand and gravel has been precipitated from the higher ground and pushed forward into the St. Lawrence, where it is now spread out into an area occupying about one third of a square mile; the surface presents the mammillated character marking the lower levels of the valleys, whose aggregated hummocks may be due to a similar cause.

The rock formations met with in the district, in ascending order, are as follows:

1. *Metamorphic Group.*
2. *White Quartz rock. (Potsdam Sandstone.)*
3. *Calciiferous Sandrock.*
4. *Bituminous Limestone. (Trenton.)*

1. *Metamorphic Group.*—The prevailing rock which constitutes this mountainous tract of country is gneiss, sometimes of a granitic and sometimes of a syenitic character. On the west side of the valley of the Gouffre, where a path from Côte St. Antoine crosses a temporary foot bridge on the Bras du Nord-ouest, the rock is a true gneiss, with black mica; it holds garnets in abundance, and its stratification shews a dip S.E. mag. $<30^{\circ}$. Near the Rivière des Mares the rock was found to consist of opaque white quartz and feldspar with black mica, so aggregated as to give an excellent building stone. On the uplands west of St. Urbain Church, where the rock holds great masses of titaniferous iron ore, the mica was replaced by hornblende; and on the east side of Bay St. Paul, its constituents were greenish feldspar, translucent white quartz and black hornblende. On the west side of Murray Bay, above White Cape, the gneissoid character of the rock is very distinctly displayed in a set of beds, which are marked by diversities of color allied to red, green, black and white; these beds are granitic, but very quartzose, and there are some bands among them that have the aspect of a slightly micaceous quartz rock; crystals of hornblende are sparingly disseminated in some of the beds, and epidote is present in others. The dip of the beds in the locality is N. W. mag. $<30^{\circ}$ to 35° , and there is present among them a large-grained red granitic dyke, running in general with the strike, but here and there shewing its intrusive nature by cutting the baset edges of the gneissoid beds at a very small angle. On the east side of Murray Bay near Les Ecorchis, the gneiss presents the aspect of a dark gray compact, slightly micaceous hornblende slate, which would yield excellent flagging; in some of the layers epidote is met with. The gneiss is here also cut by a very coarse-grained dyke running generally with the stratification and consisting of quartz and opaque white feldspar, the latter in large cleavable forms, while hornblende prevails on each side of the dyke towards its contact with the gneiss. A little farther to the eastward, before reaching Le Heu, there is a very great and conspicuous large grained white dyke of a similar character; although it runs with the gneissoid layers in direction and often in dip, it is yet occasionally seen to cut down through them. It holds a large preponderance of feldspar, and in many places contains rather thickly disseminated small pink garnets; on each side of the dyke for some feet, the rock, consisting almost wholly of mica, is set with a great profusion of large coarse imperfectly crystallized garnets of the same pink color as the small ones; they are accompanied by small quantities of graphite, and the garnet-bearing part is so interlaced and cut up by white strings and branches emanating from the main dyke, that it is difficult, without a little study, to say whether it belongs to the country or the intruded mass. Near a rivulet between Les Ecorchis

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

and Le Heu this garnet-bearing dyke is suddenly brought up against the more regular gneissoid beds to the west, by a transverse dislocation, which heaving its continuation out of sight, (but in which direction it is uncertain,) serves, with an anticlinal fold in the beds to the west, to illustrate the disturbed condition of the strata.

The gneiss of this district belongs to that metamorphic group of rocks, which in previous Reports has been described as existing on the Ottawa, and as traceable thence, removed back usually to a distance of twelve to twenty miles from the north-west margin of the St. Lawrence, all the way to Cape Tourmente below Quebec, where it comes upon the river and from which it is washed by it to Bay St. Paul. None of the highly crystalline limestones, which on the Ottawa are so marked a feature of the group, were observed in the region under attention, but the examination has been of too limited and cursory a nature to determine their absence.

2. *White Quartz rock.*—This rock, which overlies the previous formation, was not seen at Bay St. Paul, but was met with on the west side of Murray Bay, above White Point, and at two spots on the east side, one of them within sight of the church just before reaching the Cape which it is necessary to double in proceeding along the beach to Les Ecorchis, and the other close by Les Ecorchis. In these three localities the formation consists of white translucent slaty quartz rock, rendered cleavable by the presence of silvery mica, into plates of half an inch to two or three inches thick, which appear to be conformable with the stratification; cracks in the rock occasionally present green stains due to carbonate of copper. If it were not for the fact, that in the different localities of its presence it succeeds different qualities of the gneissoid beds, while a uniformity is preserved in the character of the strata that succeed it, the rock might be mistaken for a more than usually quartzose member of the subjacent formation, from which however it might perhaps be occasionally distinguished by a want of conformity in its stratification. The thickness of the deposit at Les Ecorchis is about forty-five feet; but it is not improbable, that lying on an uneven surface, the inequalities of which it may fill up, it may be found to exceed this in other places. There appears to be little doubt that this rock is equivalent to the Potsdam sandstone of New York.

3. *Calciiferous Sandrock.*—Resting conformably on the previous formation, there is met with a calcareous sandstone, or arenaceous limestone, of which, though observed both at Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay, the sequence is determined by the exposures at the latter place. At Murray Bay the rock was met with at White Cape; the point which there bounds the boat cove on the south is composed of it; in the cove some beds, partially concealed by sand, dip N. W. mag. $<51^{\circ}$, but at the small point mentioned, the dip gradually changes by a fold in the strata to E. mag. $<58^{\circ}$. With this dip, the beds shew a breadth of about twenty-three yards, which would give a thickness of fifty-eight feet. As a mass, the rock is here a calcareous sandstone, but the arenaceous layers are interstratified with occasional bands of limestone, the uppermost bed is of limestone, and there are some few of the same kind near the bottom. In one or two of the arenaceous beds there are quartz pebbles as large as hens' eggs, constituting them conglomerates, but in general the grains range from the size of snipe to that of partridge and pigeon shot, and they are usually so well rounded as to give an oolitic aspect to the rock; they consist both of limestone and quartz; sometimes the calcareous but in general

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

the siliceous grains prevail, and the latter frequently to a considerable extent; the color of the beds is in general a dirty white. To the west of the boat cove there are two hummocks of the rock, forming the bluff from which White Cape takes its name. The character of the strata here displayed very much resembles what has already been described; the face of the cliff shows a section giving a thickness of between fifty and sixty feet, across a shallow trough in the strata, which on the west side, rise up at an angle, as displayed on the beach, of seventy degrees, maintained for sixteen yards, which would give a thickness of forty-five feet more. There then occurs an irregularity, beyond which a dip of N. 45° E. mag. $\approx 85^\circ$ to Euomphalus, in the more calcareous layers. On the east side of Murray Bay, where the white quartz occurs within sight of the church, it is immediately followed by a coarse conglomerate bed, which though on the whole conformable with it, fills up hollows and inequalities in its surface. The conglomerate appears to be composed of various moderately sized fragments of the quartz rock, and even considerable boulders or large angular blocks of it, held in various attitudes, in a partially calcareous cement, from which it would seem that the elements of the quartz rock had become indurated before the deposit of the conglomerate. This conglomerate is the base of the calciferous sand rock, and it is followed by finer calcareo-arenaceous layers; but though the succeeding formation makes its appearance not far from them, there are too many irregularities in the vicinity to give data to determine the total thickness of the deposit. Near Les Ecorchis the development is more complete; the lower part of the deposit there consists of calcareous sandstone, with a band or two of conglomerate, holding pebbles as large as pigeons' eggs, followed by gray and whitish layers, which weather of a yellowish white, assuming a light drab while the stone is wet. These are followed by a set of calcareo-arenaceous beds, which, though of a nearly uniform light gray color in fresh fractures, weather to a yellowish white and a reddish white, the two colors alternating with one another in the upper half of the deposit. The total thickness of the deposit is about sixty feet.

4. *Bituminous Limestone*.—The calcareous sandstones are followed by bituminous limestone beds, which are highly fossiliferous, and these in some parts display a considerable thickness. The following is a section at Les Ecorchis, in which are given, in descending order, all the deposits in succession to the gneiss:

Dark gray bituminous limestone, holding numerous fossils; this constitutes the face of the cliff, say..	150 feet
Dark gray bituminous thin bedded limestone, holding fossils.....	12
Dark gray bituminous thin bedded limestone, somewhat nodular, holding fossils.....	16
	178
Light gray calcareous sandstone; slight differences of shade alternate, the darker weathering to a reddish white, the lighter to a yellowish white.....	13
Light gray calcareous sandstone, in a thick bed, weathering to a yellowish white.....	10

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Light gray calcareous sandstone, in alternating differences of shade, weathering yellowish white and reddish white.....	7
Light gray calcareous sandstone, weathering yellowish white.....	1
Light gray calcareous sandstone, weathering reddish white.....	3
Light gray calcareous sandstone, weathering to a yellowish white; when wet the exterior of the stone is a light drab.....	13
Light gray and whitish sandstone, of a calcareous character.....	7
Light gray calcareous sandstone, some of the beds of a conglomerate character, holding quartz pebbles as large as pigeons' and hens' eggs.....	3
	57
Measures imperfectly exposed, in which a few alternating beds of gray and white quartz rock or sandstone are seen.....	14
White quartz rock, divided into plates by the presence of silvery mica.....	25
Measures concealed, supposed to be white quartz rock, succeeding which gneiss appears.....	6
	45
Total thickness displayed.....	280

The fossils met with in the bituminous part of the section, several of them having been found loose at the base of the cliff at Les Ecorchis, adopting the nomenclature of Mr. Hall of New York, in the first volume of his Paleontology, are as follows:—*Charites lycoperdon*, *Stictopora*? —? *Streptoplasma corniculum*, *S. crassa*, *Receptaculites neptuni*, *Schizocrinus nudosus*, *Leptena alternata*, *L. sericia*, *Orthis pectinella*, *O.* —? *Atrypa ambigua*, *Orthis cervas* —? *Platynotus trentonensis*, *Calymene senaria*.

At Bay St. Paul there is a great development of bituminous limestone at Cap au Rets, between which and the gneiss running out into Cap Rouge, the cliff exposes a section nearly at right angles to the strike of the strata. The general dip is westward, at an angle increasing irregularly from sixteen up to sixty degrees, as it approaches the gneiss; between the limestone and the gneiss there is an interval of concealment of about fifty yards across the measures, in which the calciferous sandstone may perhaps exist; but independent of this, and making an allowance for one or two twists visible in the cliff, there is breadth enough completely denuded to give a thickness of between 600 and 700 feet, the whole of which consists of dark gray and black bituminous limestone, with the exception of a band of white sandstone, within about thirty-five feet of the bottom: the calcareous beds are of various thicknesses, separated by partings of black bituminous shale. The rock is fossiliferous, and among the remains here met with are *Fucoides* —? *Graptolithus amplexicaule*, *Asterias matutina*, *Leptena sericia*, *Orthis testudinaria*, *Atrypa extans*, *Arvicula trentonensis* *Calymene senaria*, *C.* —? and *Trinucleus concentricus*,—nearly all, as well as those occurring at Les Ecorchis, belonging to the Trenton limestone of New York. There can therefore be little doubt of the true age of the deposit, and of the fact that it is far beneath the recognized carboniferous rocks of North America.

On the west side of Bay St. Paul, the same bituminous limestone is met with at the mill on the Rivière au Moulin. The deposit is here seen to dip eastward, and there is evidence to prove that it is brought into position by a dislocation. The bituminous beds abut against the gneiss without the intervention of the calciferous sandstone, or white quartz rock, and at the point of contact, the slope, which near the mill does not exhibit more than twenty to thirty degrees, is suddenly turned up on one side of the stream, at the cascade, to sixty and on the other to ninety degrees, while in one spot the

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

strata, conforming to the face of the cliff, even overhang the perpendicular. The direction of the junction of the two rocks is N. 60° W. mag.; but following up the ravine, above the edge of the cascade, in a direction nearly transverse to this, after passing over a few yards of the gneiss, the limestone again occurs, and continues present on one side of the ravine, while gneiss occupies the other for the space of nearly fifty yards, to the second vertical leap in the fall. Here a face of gneiss presents itself, running N. 35° W. mag.; and on the east and west sides of the limestone thus limited, mineral veins occur holding small unworkable quantities of galena, which was tried for silver, but gave no trace. The gangue in which the ore is set is composed of calcspar, partly colorless and transparent, and partly opaque white, mingled with apple green apatite, or phosphate of lime. The veins on the west side of the limestone are smaller than those on the east, but they are all probably ramifications connected with one great line of disturbance; on the east side there are two parallel veins in the space of six feet, one of them being three feet wide, including a fragment of gneissoid rock, occupying half the breadth. Veins of a similar character, running in a nearly parallel course, were met with near Les Ecorehis, where they cut all the formations.

The direction of these veins, though it runs with the strike of the limestone and its associated formations as they appear in the vicinity, is yet transverse to the great trend of the rocks through the country, which is from south-west to north-east, and such dislocations as those the veins are connected with, have probably been instrumental in giving the formations of the valleys of Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay, their peculiar geographical distribution. These formations lie in the valleys in the shape of long irregular troughs; in the valley of the Gouffre, the bituminous limestone, which at the mouth of the River has a breadth of two miles, was traced up to St. Urbain, a distance of about ten miles, reaching it without any disruption probably of its continuity; it is contracted however to a width of half a mile a little over half way up, at St. Croix and the Rivière Remy, but it widens again to a mile, before it terminates above the Church of St. Urbain. In Murray Bay, and on the coast below, it presents upwards of six miles to the St. Lawrence, and runs as many up the Murray Bay River, with a general breadth of two miles. At the bridge however near the mouth of the River, an undulation brings to the surface a narrow belt of the gneiss, which, running in an east and west course, approaches the coast beyond Le Hen, and there appears to be another parallel undulation immediately behind Les Ecorehis. Proceeding along the road from the Murray Bay River, by the Ruisseau des Frénes, there occurs a small patch of the limestone before reaching the Little Lake, and a larger one appears to extend from the Little Lake to Nairne's Lake. The latter patch is not over ten miles from the limestone of St. Urbain, and it is not impossible there may be others between the valleys of the Gouffre and Murray Bay Rivers in the depression that runs from the one to the other. Between the mouths of these Rivers, on the St. Lawrence, the narrow fifteen miles strip of country mentioned as bearing some of the general characteristic features of these valleys, is underlaid by bituminous limestone; it extends from a point about half a mile above Les Eboulis to Little Malbaie, and displays some picturesque scenery, where intersected by the streams that descend from the gneissoid mountains behind. In this respect, nothing can surpass the romantic dell immediately near the residence of Dr. LaTerrière, where a succession of lofty waterfalls, towering precipices and wooded crags, combine to offer points of view of most strik-

ing beauty. This strip of calcareous country no doubt marks the general course of the outcrop of the Trenton limestone and the two interior formations, in their progress down the St. Lawrence, the north bank of which appears to be the main boundary of those deposits, from Cape Tourmente to Labrador. In most parts of the distance they are concealed by the water, but they occasionally come upon the land in narrow strips and isolated spots, and from this main outcrop the limestones of the Gouffre and the Murray Bay Rivers are long tongue-like projections, with, in the latter case, outlying patches beyond.

TERTIARY DEPOSIT.

In the valleys of the Gouffre and the Murray Bay Rivers, as well as along the margin of the St. Lawrence between them, there are at various parts great accumulations of clay and sand with some gravel; and it is very perceptible that while they often present a confused aggregation of hummocks in the lower grounds, at higher levels, lying in horizontal beds, they are arranged into a succession of opposite terraces of equal height along the sides of the valleys, and corresponding terraces at intervals along the St. Lawrence, all probably marking ancient beaches or periods of retrocession of a tertiary sea by the elevation of the land. In the valley of the Gouffre a rude attempt was made with a pocket level to ascertain the height of some of these terraces: Two of them were well marked, and the approximation arrived at in regard to them, was one hundred and thirty feet for the lower, and three hundred and sixty feet for the higher, over high water mark, in Bay St. Paul. The deposits in which these terraces were worn, consisted of clay, containing marine shells, among which were *Tellina groenlandica*, *T. calcarea*, *Saxicava rugosa*, with the genera *Nucula*, *Venus*, *Mytilus*, and *Balanus*; and their presence was traced up to a height of three hundred and ninety feet, though there was not at the spot any well indicated terrace. At Little Malbaie there were no less than six terraces, plainly visible one above another, but the heights were not ascertained. In the valley of the Murray Bay River, a great thickness of clay was met with on each side, and land slips had exposed in some parts nearly vertical sections of the horizontal beds making up the mass. On the Mailloux River, falling into the Bay a little above the church, a section of sixty to eighty feet is exposed, and near this the stream is precipitated in a cascade over a very steep face in the deposit, which is evidently fast yielding to the destructive agency of the water. The presence of moisture in some bed low down in the cliff, more arenaceous than others, and the want of support in front permit movements to occur, causing cracks at short distances from the edge; the water of the stream penetrates into these, and meeting with the more arenaceous layer, escapes through it, quickly softening the base upon which the superincumbent clay reposes; the weight of this forces the bottom to slip out, and a slice of the cliff gently slides down to the foot of the cascade, gradually assuming a more and more recumbent position in its progress, the original surface of the slice gradually sloping more towards the cliff until at last it remains nearly facing it. The ruin is soon swept away by the stream, and as the cascade thus recedes, the sides display precipices from which, with the aid of rain, slides descend in the same manner, though at greater intervals of time. The summit of the deposit in this part exhibits a nearly horizontal surface, with the exception of a channel of no great depth for the river, for a mile up the valley to the foot of an upward step composed of sand, which appears to overlie the clay; this step not improbably indicates an ancient

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

beach. By landslips a vast body of clay has been swept away, not only from the valley of the Mail-loux, but no doubt also from those of the Gouffre and the Murray Bay Rivers, both of which may at some ancient period have been nearly filled with the deposit up to the height of the terraces.

Economic Materials.

Among the economic materials of Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay, it is a matter of regret that I have it not in my power to include the coal reported to have been discovered there. Upwards of two years since, the Commissioner of Crown Lands transferred to me a few specimens of this mineral, which had accompanied a petition from Messrs. Julien Bouchard and Abraham Menard, of Bay St. Paul, to Your Excellency, representing that they had discovered such indications of its existence on their farms, as induced them to request an examination of the locality, by a competent person, at the expense of the Government. Knowing the general strike of the formations through the country, and being aware, from previous examination, as stated in previous Reports, that a band of calcareous rock of the age of the Trenton limestone of New York, which is well ascertained to be far below the recognized carboniferous deposits of North America, carried its outcrop in a continuous line from Grenville on the Ottawa, to Beauport below Quebec, on the north side of the St. Lawrence; and that another formation (contemporaneous with the Hudson River group of New York,) superior to the Trenton limestone, but also far beneath the same carboniferous deposits, extended on the south side of the St. Lawrence, from Point Levi to Cape Rosier, it was but reasonable to infer that the calcareous rocks of Bay St. Paul, which have been mentioned in published geological papers by Captain Baddeley and Captain Bayfield, were of the Trenton era. The existence of workable coal beds in them, so far below their ordinary position, would have been a new fact, not only in relation to the carboniferous eras of other continents, but to that of North America itself, while it would also have appeared strange that the Trenton limestone, which in Canada and the United States has been examined over thousands of miles without any trace of true coal, should shew so novel and exceptional a feature at Bay St. Paul. The improbabilities of the case induced me to consider that it would not be expedient to anticipate the visit that would be made to the locality in its turn in the due course of examination; but the application made to the Legislature at its last Session by the Member for Saguenay County, for the purpose of moving the Government to incur the expense of prosecuting researches there for the mineral, by the costly method of boring, and the express desire of the Government to know whether the geological character of the locality would justify such an experiment, have prompted me, sooner than intended, to effect the examination from which the facts detailed in the geological description which has preceded have resulted. These facts, as they are related to the general trend of the formations through Lower Canada, to the sequence of those rocks which are associated in the locality, and to the character of the fossils with which the limestone of Bay St. Paul abounds, fully bear out that the age of this calcareous deposit is precisely such as was anticipated; and it only remains to be considered whether the circumstances which have been adduced as affording indications of the existence of coal, are of such a conclusive nature as to raise up a probability that the Trenton limestone in Bay St. Paul presents conditions new to the formation, and new to geology.

The fact upon which the existence of coal was predicated, was that several persons worthy of credit,

having visited certain springs of water on the farms of J. Bouchard and A. Menard, had extracted with their own hands, and seen others extract from the springs, pieces of coal of good quality, which were supposed to have been brought to the surface by the force of the water from some coal seam in the rock beneath. The discovery of such specimens in such a situation, in a country which had been settled for centuries, and in which pit coal had been long in use, would have attracted no attention whatever; their presence would have been attributed to some one of the thousand accidents connected with the requirements and works of man, which might have brought them there: but in a district reclaimed from its original forest within a comparatively recent period, where the history of the fields in which the specimens were found was known to the present cultivators, from the time those fields were first cleared, it was not by them supposed probable that the presence of the fragments could be due to any forgotten accident. The specimens are pieces of excellent clean, hard, compact, brilliant, black, bituminous coal, bearing the undoubted evidence of stratification, and varying in size from one eighth of an inch to nearly one inch cube. They were chiefly taken, I was informed, from the vicinity of a spring, on the property of J. Bouchard; this property presenting a gradually rising surface from the river to the hills behind, is situated on the left side of the Gouffre, about two miles and a half or three miles north from Cap au Rets at its mouth. The spring is removed about three furlongs to the east of the road which runs up the valley, and giving a rather small but constant supply of water it rises immediately behind a block of limestone, through a sandy clay of a lead color. The clay holds, but in no great abundance, small and large fragments of limestone and gneiss, some of them worn into pebbles and boulders, and is covered with a thin layer of vegetable soil, in which, where cut through within a foot or two of the spring, according to the report given me, the larger portion of the pieces of coal was found, while some were obtained from the mud of the spring itself. A trench of a few yards in length had been cut back from the spring into the rising ground, exposing the clay for a foot or two in depth; in this trench, I was informed, a few small pieces of coal had been met with. After the locality had been inspected by me, two men were set to work to clear out the trench, and to expose fresh ground on its bottom and sides, which they effected after a full day's labor. Some small fragments of coal were found in the ground that had been previously moved, but the most careful examination could detect none in the freshly exposed parts, either of the clay in the trench, or in the vegetable mould.

Immediately at the issue of the spring, and just above the block of limestone mentioned, the clay was softer than at a very short distance back from it, and the water in rising, moved the very fine grains of sand in contact with it; but the force did not appear to me sufficient to drive up fragments of coal of nearly an inch cube, and it seemed probable if such had been placed in the pipe giving escape to the water through the deposit, that its flow would rather have displaced the soft fine sand and clay immediately around the fragments than the fragments themselves. The spring has existed as long as the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the valley can carry them back, and there are no means of placing any definite limit to its antiquity; but if it is of very ancient date, and has from time to time brought such fragments of coal to the surface, it would appear but reasonable to expect that a larger quantity should have been naturally accumulated than has been found, and particularly of fine grains, which on the contrary seem to be especially scarce.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

In districts where coal seams are known to exist, and where, through fissures arising from dislocations cutting the strata, springs of a much more powerful character well out, it is not usual to meet with such fragments of coal as have been presented to me, issuing from them; and the presence of fine grains even in such situations, if it could be proved that the ground had never been artificially disturbed, would be attributed rather to a derivation from the outcrop of some seam in the vicinity, than an escape from some part deeply seated beneath. But if the specimens from Bay St. Paul were from an outcrop, they could scarcely be so hard and fresh as they are. A coal seam at its outcrop is always more or less injured by atmospheric influences; it is always more or less injured by atmospheric influences; it is always weak and friable and often reduced to a pulverulent condition, and it is very probable that one of the agencies by which it is thus brought to ruin is the decomposition of the iron pyrites which is disseminated more or less in almost all coal beds. It is to the decomposition of the iron pyrites that is due the great deposit of hydrated peroxyd of iron, usually occurring wherever springs issue from the seams, and so constantly does this red water, which among the miners of Wales is designated *the blood of the coal*, accompany the seams, that it affords one of the effective means of tracing them along their basset edges. The spring on Mr. Bouchard's land gives no red deposit, and while the pieces of coal are firm and hard, iron pyrites is exposed on some of them, quite free from the tarnish of decomposition, which it is not likely it would be if the fragments had been exposed at the surface for a long series of years.

About three or four furlongs east of the spring the gneissoid rocks rise up, there constituting one limit of the valley; and about fifty yards west from the spring the bituminous limestone of the vicinity is exposed, dipping S. 70° W. mag. <32°; the limestone is seen also between 200 and 300 yards from the road on a farm six acres below Bouchard's, and on another still lower it is met with at about the same distance from the road, and occurs at intervals for a space of 500 yards across the measures. From these facts there can be no doubt that the spring is underlain by the limestone, and none also that the beds of the locality all come out in Cap au Rets, where it is probable nearly the whole thickness of the formation is exposed, and at any rate all that part of it beneath the spring, down to the calciferous sandstone. In the whole of this great natural section, which discloses more of the mineral character of the ground than could be ascertained by a most expensive boring, the closest scrutiny did not enable me to detect any trace of coal. It is true there was a concealment in the cliff of about fifty yards between the limestone and the gneiss, which may have comprehended the calciferous sandstone and the white quartz rock; the depth of covering, however, from the steepness of the cliff could not be very great, and considering that the lower beds of the limestone were tilted up to an angle of sixty degrees, and that the strata in the concealed part would run into the cliff at the same, it is very probable, if there had been any seam of coal in place beneath, some portion of its ruins would have been torn out and brought down into a short talus of detrital material, here present just above high water mark. The chance of the exposure of such ruins was enhanced by the fact, that from the edge of the cliff, at a point which the limestone sloping up from the beach would very nearly attain, to within twenty feet of the gneiss at the base, there ran a channel across the intermediate measures which had been worn out in the loose-surfaced deposit, by the operation of sliding fire-wood down the cliff; but neither in this

channel nor in this talus were any traces of coal discovered; and it may farther be remarked, that there were no evidences of it in the formations in question where exposed in Murray Bay. The coal cannot be from the gneiss beneath, for associated with such a rock, its character would have been anthracitic, and not bituminous.

Wherever workable seams of coal have yet been found on the face of the globe, the evidences connected with them prove beyond a doubt, that their origin is due to great accumulations of vegetable matter, which has been converted into a mineral condition. The vegetable structure is detected in the mineral by microscopic examination, and as might be expected, the strata associated with coal beds are profusely stored with fossil plants; even where the seams are too thin to be workable, or so thin as to be readily passed over without great attention, the vegetable remains disseminated in the masses of rock dividing the seams, are still in vast abundance. In the section of the Nova Scotia coal rocks, at the Joggins, for example, as detailed in the Report transmitted to the Government in 1844, it will be found that in a thickness approaching 15,000 feet, seventy-six coal seams occur with a total thickness of no more than forty-four feet, and that for thousands of feet in some parts, no coal seam is met with over three inches; there are yet comparatively few layers of the rock that are wholly free from vegetable remains, and the substance of these remains, however thin the leaf or small the fragment, being generally converted into coal, the mineral, from the multitude of grains of it disseminated through great thicknesses of the strata, frequently gives a peculiar character to the stone as one of its constituents. The same thing is observable in other carboniferous localities, both in America and Europe, and it appears quite reasonable to suppose, that if coal seams were discovered of an older date than those which constitute the present known great magazines of fossil fuel, the vegetable growth that would be required to give them an approach to a workable thickness, would afford the means of an extensive distribution of remains in the strata with which they were associated. The formations of Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay however show no carbonized vegetable remains whatever, and the only plants they presented at all, were a very few obscure fucoids, the forms of which were replaced by peroxyd of iron. The bitumen of the limestone may possibly be derived from the soft tissues and gelatine of the marine animal remains which have been buried in the deposit, and supporting this opinion, indurated bitumen has been found in the interior of some of the fossil testacea, of the same limestone at Beauport; but the calcareous material of the harder part of such remains, so greatly predominates over the carbon of the softer, that coal seams could not be expected as the result of the mixture.

The specimens from Bay St. Paul have so thoroughly the aspect of such as might be derived from some of the coal fields of Great Britain that there remains upon my mind very little doubt of their vegetable origin. The mineral has a conchoidal fracture, a brilliant lustre and jet black color; it has a cleavage in two directions, at right angles to the stratification, and to one another, dividing it into rectangular forms, and in some of the joints there are thin layers of quartz and of iron pyrites; there are present also in the specimens, small patches and thin layers of what in Phillips' System of Mineralogy is called *mineral charcoal*, a substance which has a glimmering silky lustre, and fibrous, wood-like texture; it consists of charcoal with various proportions of earth and iron, and its peculiar texture is supposed to be derived from its vegetable structure.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

There being no lapidary in the city, I have not been able to submit thin translucent slices of the coal to microscopic observation, which in addition to shewing vegetable structure, might possibly determine vegetable species. If the species should be found to belong to the true carboniferous era, there would then be little wanting to trace out the probable history of the specimens. They are fragmentary and angular, none of their corners being worn off by attrition; it is therefore probable, they have not travelled far by natural means. They are hard and firm, and shew marks of stratification, while the pyrites upon them is unaltered; it therefore appears probable that they have not come from the outcrop, but from some deep part of a coal seam, and that they have not been exposed for any very great series of years. Where coal is known to exist, it is not usual to find it issuing forth in such fragments from springs, and here there are no carbonized fossil plants disseminated through the rocks to give a hope of coal seams, at the same time that the formation is well known to be of an age long anterior to any holding coal seams in any country in so far as the crust of the earth has yet been examined, and certainly as much, or more than as much, older than the recognized carboniferous rocks of North America; it is probable therefore, that the specimens have not been derived from the rocks of Bay St. Paul. If microscopic examination should shew that the species of plants composing the fragments are of the true carboniferous age, then the conclusion forced upon us would be, that the specimens are derived from some imported cargo, and if the notion is rejected that they reached the spring by a forgotten accident, the probable supposition must be, that they were placed there by design. The frequency of these singular coal bearing springs in the vicinity, elsewhere so unusual, and the scarcity of fine grains of the mineral in them, rather tend to strengthen this suspicion. The number of the springs attested by the respectable persons of Bay St. Paul, whose certificate accompanied J. Bouchard and A. Menard's petition, is three, but I have been informed that another was brought prominently forward some years ago, as affording the same indications of coal, but that the late Mr. Andrew Stuart, of Quebec, and Captain Bayfield, had ascertained beyond a doubt, that the spring had been packed by the proprietor of the land with a view to enhancing the value of his property. Possibly this person may have packed his neighbors' springs at the same time, with a hope that, should others make a search in consequence of his pretended discovery, their researches might disclose facts to confirm his own.

There being not the remotest doubt whatever of the geological age of the limestone of Bay St. Paul, supposing the specimens were really derived from the strata, and that the species of plants should at the same time be ascertained to be identical with some of those of the carboniferous period, it would prove that all evidence up to the present time has been imperfect, and that the flora of this period is of hitherto unsuspected antiquity. But even in such a case, or supposing the plants were different in species from those of the true coal era, the paucity of vegetable remains being such that scarcely a trace of them is found in so great and so near a development of the strata as occurs at Cap au Rets, the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, would be, that the specimens were derived from some local patch so thin and circumscribed, as to be altogether worthless in an economic point of view.

Titaniferous Iron Ore.—In the valley of the Gouffre, there occur very extensive masses of iron ore. One of these is met with on the land of Mr.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Charles Fortin, being the seventh or eighth lot from the south line of the concession of St. Urbain, and about twenty-two acres below the church. The ore occupies a position removed about forty acres to the west of the road, on the top of the hill flanking the valley; it is but feebly magnetic, has a black color; gives a black streak, and shews a granular structure. The average breadth of the mass is about ninety feet from east to west, and in a north and south direction it is exposed for upwards of 340 feet. Mr. Fortin informed me that it had been traced five to six acres, but our researches did not enable us to detect evidences of its continuance beyond the distance stated. The rock on each side of the ore was syenitic gneiss, the run of which coincided with that of the ore, though it did not appear to coincide with the general strike of the formation through the country, probably from the influence of some great undulation or dislocation. According to the analysis of Mr. Hunt, the ore is mineralogically an *ilmenite*, containing so large a proportion of oxyd of titanium, as to reduce its produce in metallic iron to 36½ per cent.; its specific gravity is 4.6, so that a cubic fathom would yield about sixteen tons of the pure metal.

As already stated in respect to some of the iron ores of the Eastern Townships, before any attempt is made to apply such an ore to practical purposes, it would be prudent to institute experiments to ascertain whether the large amount of titanium it possesses may not render it unavailable, or require the use of peculiar fluxes to effect its proper reduction. But the results derived from the specimens brought from the locality were so unexpected on the spot, that the specimens were all taken from one part of the mass, and it will be but a proper precaution to try samples from other parts, before concluding that the whole may have a uniform character.

After I had quitted the valley, Dr. LaTerrière, to whom I am indebted for much kindness and attention, informed me that on the same side of the Gouffre, but some miles lower down, another mass of iron ore, equalling if not surpassing the previous one in the area exposed, is to be met with. If the rock in which it is enclosed runs in the same direction as that on Mr. Fortin's lot, it would probably be found that the two exposures are parts of the same bed, and other exposures may be discovered between them.

On the left side of the Gouffre and in the bed of the stream, about a mile lower down than the church, several large lumps of ore, the largest of which measures six feet by nine, are enclosed in the gneissoid rock; they are all comprehended in a distance of twenty-five yards, in a direction N. E. and S. W., and the strike of the rock appears to coincide with the run of the nodules, which may perhaps have a farther continuance in the wood in the same direction. The ore in this instance, though having the color and streak of the magnetic oxyd, is not at all magnetic, and holds a large proportion of titanium.

Galena.—The traces of lead ore already mentioned as met with in the phosphato-calcareous veins near the mill in Bay St. Paul, are scarcely worthy of farther allusion, except for the purpose of remarking, that as the dislocations giving origin to them, intersect the Trenton limestone and its conformable formations beneath, as well as the metamorphic series supporting them, it will be proper to search for the mineral in all veins of calcareous spar that may intersect any of them.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Phosphate of Lime.—As already stated, the phosphate was met with in association with carbonate of lime, in veins ranging in width from three inches to three feet, both in Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay. No sample has yet been assayed, but judging by the eye, the phosphate, which is pretty equally distributed through the rock, may make up about seven per cent. of it.* In previous Reports it has been mentioned, that the mineral occurs in disseminated hexagonal crystals in the limestones of the metamorphic rocks of the Ottawa; it lies in amorphous masses in the veins of Bay St. Paul, and though the percentage of these veins may be too low to render them profitably workable even if they were wider, the existence of veins in which the mineral is present, gives the hope that other analogous localities may be found in which a higher percentage may render the rock more available. Bones, so serviceable as a manure, contain something over fifty per cent. of phosphate of lime, and it would be as a substitute for them, that the mineral phosphate would be used. There is an annual importation of bones into the United Kingdom for agricultural purposes, chiefly from South America, which in 1844, equalled in value £300,000, and may now amount to £400,000.

Building Stone.—Many bands of the gneiss would yield building stones of a handsome appearance and durable nature, but the expense of dressing them, at present influences the inhabitants in rejecting them as too costly in the erection of churches and such other edifices as they construct of stone. The best example observed was in a field, on a lot about six acres below the bridge over the Rivière des Mares, and about 500 yards to the west of the road. The rock is fine grained and consists of white feldspar and quartz, with a moderate quantity of black mica. The gneissoid structure is obscure, and the stone looks very like a true granite of a light gray or nearly white color; it splits into rectangular blocks.

The bituminous limestone though brittle is easily dressed, and proves a serviceable material for building; its color is either black or dark gray when freshly fractured, but it changes to a lead gray on the exterior by the action of the weather; surfaces dressed with the chisel have a gray color, from the effect of tooling.

A handsome building stone is obtained from the calciferous sandstone; examples of it occur in Murray Bay at Les Ecorchis and at White Cape, but the best beds met with were on the same side of the Bay as White Cape, on the face of the hill overlooking the boat cove. They lie on the properties of Mr. J. B. DuBerger, who kindly accompanied me to the quarries, and of Mr. Thomas Chapreou, where an alternation of more and less arenaceous layers are interstratified with a few bands capable of yielding lime, and dip N. 35 E. mag. <14. The arenaceous layers give the building stones, in which equal sized grains of sand are uniformly distributed; the color of the stone is in general a very light gray, which changes but little by the action of the atmosphere, assuming however under its influence, a very slight yellowish tinge; the beds are evenly disposed, and vary in thickness from one to sixteen inches, a very usual thickness being eight inches; they are capable of division in the planes of two sets of parallel joints vertical to the stratification, but not quite at right angles to one another; but as the stone dresses very easily, the blocks can with

*The phosphate of lime of this locality was found on a qualitative examination by Mr. Hunt, to contain a large portion of fluorine, doubtless combined as a fluorid of calcium; traces of this element are very commonly present in the native phosphate, but the quantity in this case seems to be unusually large, and renders a quantitative analysis of the mineral desirable.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

facility be rendered rectangular. The church in Murray Bay is built of the stone, so also is the presbytery and Mr. DuBerger's house. Multitudes of chimneys and foundations of houses have been constructed of it, and it is used for chimney pieces, lintels and window sills.

Flag Stones.—Some of the thinnest beds of the calciferous sandstone of Mr. DuBerger's quarry would yield very good flag stones, but though of a better color they would not be so durable as those which might be raised from the slightly micaceous hornblende slate near Les Ecorchis. No experiment has been tried upon these beds, but they appear capable of splitting into slabs of all thicknesses down to an inch; there would be some difficulty in dressing the edges, but slabs of probably three feet square might be got out, and the stone being very tough and strong, with a thickness of one and a half or two inches, it would make excellent pavements; the color is very dark gray or nearly black.

Mill Stones.—I was informed by Dr. LaTerrière, that one or two of the beds of the calciferous sandstone at White Cape yield serviceable mill stones; he himself has used the material for an upper stone in his mill, and according to his opinion it grinds wheat and other grains better than any of the gneissoid rocks of the vicinity that have been tried. He uses French burr stones also, and he finds that while these require dressing but once a fortnight, the sandstone requires it weekly.

Limestone.—The bituminous limestone formation in all its localities in the district under description, yields a vast amount of excellent material for burning into quick-lime. The bitumen it holds being of a combustible nature, cheapens and assists its perfect calcination, and the lime it yields is pure and white. Some of the comforts arising from an abundant supply of the material, with good building stone, are visible in the neatly white-washed cottages of the peasantry, and the solid well-built chimneys that pierce the roofs and give strength to the dwellings; these chimneys contrast well with the rickety clay-built stacks or substituted stove-pipes, prevailing in such newly cleared parts as are far removed from good calcareous rock. Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay furnish annually, a good many small cargoes of limestone and of lime to the south side of the St. Lawrence for a considerable stretch along the coast, where limestone beds are scantily supplied to the strata, and those that exist are of inferior quality.

Mineral Springs.—In both the valleys as well as on the coast between them there are many mineral springs, the whole of which appear to be sulphurous, and some of them of considerable strength. Until an examination of their qualities is made, it will be sufficient to give a list of their localities: they all issue from the bituminous limestone through clay:

1. There is said to be a sulphurous spring near the mill, on the west side of Bay St. Paul; but not having become aware of its existence until the day after I had passed the spot in the course of examination, it was not visited.
2. On the land of Mr. Thomas Potvin, on the east side of the Gouffre, about twenty-five acres above the church and three east of the road, there is a spring giving a considerable supply of water both winter and summer; it leaves a copious white deposit on the grass around the margin of the little pool at its issue, and on the sides and bottom of the rivulet that runs from it. A sulphurous odour can be perceived at all times on approaching the spring, and it is said to be sufficiently powerful, when the weather threatens rain, to reach the house, which is only a few yards from the road.
3. On the property of Mr. Tremblay near Capiau Rets, there is a sulphurous spring giving a copious supply of water; the grass along the channel in which it flows is whitened with a deposit from it.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

4. About half a mile above the Pointe aux Eboulis there is a copious sulphurous spring, giving a white deposit, like the previous one.
5. Another is met with close above the same point, being about half a mile below the previous one, and there are others between the two.
6. About half a mile above the bridge on Murray Bay river, there is said to be a sulphurous spring; at the time of my visit it was covered by the water of the river, and could not be seen.
7. About twenty acres still further up, on the west side of the river, there is another sulphurous spring on the land of Ambrose Gagnon; it yields a large quantity of water, which is discharged from a box placed about it, from a hole of two inches in diameter, with a head of three inches; it smells strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen, and whitens with an encrusting deposit, the spout and channel through which it flows.
8. Another of these springs is said to exist on the east side of the Bay, on the land of Vitard Goudreau, back from Les Ecorchis.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Lower Silurian Rocks.

The country on the south side of the St. Lawrence, between the Chaudière and the Temiscouata road is inferior in general agricultural character, to that between the Chaudière and the Richelieu: it does not present the same breadth of champaign margin, and in that which may be called flat, there is a larger exposure of rock, giving it a more rugged aspect. The mountainous belt described in a previous Report as occupying a breadth of thirty to thirty-five miles in the district above the Chaudière, gradually approaching the St. Lawrence, comes upon it below, and flanked by it from the vicinity of St. Thomas downwards, this belt, with about the breadth stated, may be considered to occupy the whole of the surface to the Provincial boundary line, in that part of the line which runs parallel with the river. The strata in by far the greater part of the exposures, exhibit a parallelism in their strike with the direction of the mountain belt, and therefore come upon the river at a small angle to the general trend of its south side; the true general strike however is with the river, and particularly with the north side, the apparent divergence on the south being due to the effect of a multitude of anticlinal axes, over which in succession the strata bend in very sharp plications, often leaning over to the north-west, giving the semblance of a nearly constant dip to the south-east, at high angles. These folds are so numerous, and frequently repeat the measures several times in so short a distance, as to destroy confidence in every endeavor to estimate the thickness of the different divisions of deposit, and the want of a knowledge of the true thickness, on the other hand, renders it uncertain in any particular case under examination, whether all the folds affecting a set of strata, have been correctly ascertained. The main undulations can often be followed for considerable distances by means of the geographical distribution of contorted masses of the subdivisions; but unless a connection or relation with regard to each other, is followed out among these undulations, it is somewhat difficult to determine whether a form that may be subject to consideration is anticlinal or synclinal.

In ascending sequence from the Trenton limestone and Utica slate, the masses of rock which are met with are in their general characteristics as follows:

1. A series of dark-gray clay slates, interstratified with gray, thin bedded sandstones, often calcareous, and weathering yellowish brown, and with gray yellow weathering limestones. This series is fossiliferous and holds shells and graptolites, and appears to be terminated by a set of bituminous shales and black limestones.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

2. A series of gray, green and occasionally red shales succeed with thin calcareous layers, and it is not quite certain whether a considerable deposit of red shales, in addition to those associated with the gray, does not occasionally lie at the top of the series. These shales appear occasionally to hold bands of calcareous conglomerate, cracks in which are filled with indurated bituminous material.

3. A deposit of hard sandstones, varying in color from light gray to iron gray, and sometimes slightly greenish; they appear to hold but little mica; they seem to be sometimes fine-grained and thin, but close-bedded, and sometimes coarse and massive, being occasionally observed to pass into beds of a conglomerate character either wholly or in part; the pebbles of these conglomerates are frequently composed of gray limestone, containing organic remains of the Trenton formation, and in many places they appear to constitute beds so abundantly stored with calcareous material as to be burnt for lime. Thin bedded gray limestones are occasionally met with near the calcareous conglomerates, and are supposed to belong to this division of deposits, and it is not improbable that the whitish limestone of Upton, Acton and Wickham, mentioned in a previous Report, may exhibit a still more compact form of the same portion of the deposit.

4. Red and green shales follow the gray sandstones and their calcareous conglomerates; the red color is of a chocolate cast and the iron to which it is probably due, appears very frequently to be associated with titanium; the red is generally striped with green, and the green in some exposures predominates over the red; the red and green shales appear frequently to be interstratified with bands of hard, light-gray, fine-grained sandstone, which is very frequently calcareous.

5. Succeeding the red and green shales, and interstratified with some of the same character, there occurs a series of coarse-grained green sandstones, which hold more mica than the lower sandstones, and frequently present small spangles of plumbago; they appear to derive their prevailing color from chlorite, but red layers as coarse as the green and holding nearly as much chlorite, are in some parts interstratified; the beds of both colors which are almost always massive, are in general calcareous and often present bands of coarse conglomerate, with quartz pebbles, which sometimes appear to become mingled with pebbles and even boulders of gray limestone holding fossils, probably of the Trenton formation.

These five divisions of deposits occupy all the champaign country east of the Richelieu, between the mountain belt and the St. Lawrence, with the exception of the localities stated in a previous Report, displaying the Trenton limestone and Utica slate, in a line between Phillipsburg and the Grondines; and in a more or less metamorphic condition they appear to constitute the mountain belt also, the inferior bituminous shales becoming plumbaginous slates, the gray sandstones being probably converted into quartz rock and talcose quartz slates, and in relation to this silicious zone, there appear to be in the metamorphic district, two magnesian belts shewing dolomite and serpentine, the equivalents of which in the unaltered rocks require farther investigation; the red slates and green sandstones seem to become chloritic, epidotic and ferriferous slates, and less schistose forms of rock, and from the geographical position of what have been called the corneous rocks, it appears not improbable they may be referable to this part of the deposit; but a larger num-

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

ber of facts must be ascertained before the various divisions of the metamorphic rocks can be clearly traced to their unchanged equivalents. The whole belong to the Lower Silurian age, and they are followed by others which are shown by the fossils held in some parts to be Upper Silurian.

It is by the geographical distribution chiefly of the five enumerated divisions of deposit that the main anticlinal forms can be traced out, and the marked color of the red shales or slates is of great value in the investigation, when the dark gray and black shales come from beneath them. In the absence however of these dark colored lower rocks, the differences between the gray and green sandstones and their equivalents constitute a less certain means of distinction. Between the Temiscouata road and the Chaudière, with the exception of one locality where graptolitic shales occur opposite the upper end of the Island of Orleans, no clearly recognizable mass of the first or lower division was met with; the whole country north-west of the Upper Silurian boundary hereafter to be described, appearing, as far as the investigation has been carried, to consist of the remaining four divisions; but above the Chaudière as far as a line between Phillipsburgh and Montreal, as shewn in the Report already made on the rocks of the Eastern Townships, nearly one half of the district rests upon the first division.

In that Report, the positions of several anticlinals were indicated, and some of them have been farther traced both above and below the Chaudière. Three were surmised in the lower shales from the recurring presence of the fossiliferous part of them on the Rivers Richelieu, des Hurons and Yamaska, and the existence of the last is supported by the distribution of red shales on the Rivers St. Francis, Nicolet and Bécancour. On the first of these, they occur about three and a half miles above the Indian village near its mouth, and occupying a breadth of a mile, are followed by dark gray fossiliferous shales beyond; on the Nicolet, red shales are seen about seven miles above the village of that name, occupying a breadth of upwards of three miles more; on the Bécancour they occur about seven miles up from the mouth, and at intervals for about five miles more. The exposures on these two latter streams are supposed to belong to one trough, and the Yamaska anticlinal would run between it and the previous exposure, on a line from the elbow in the river at the junction of the Chiboucti to the mouth of the Bécancour. The red portion of the trough, connected with these exposures on the Bécancour and Nicolet, probably terminates before reaching the St. Francis, as no corresponding exposure was observed on this stream, which is occupied by the strata of the first division for a distance of fifteen miles as far as the trap occasioning the fall at Drummondville; but about a mile and a half above this village, a display of green sandstones and red shales is met with. There are corresponding exposures on the Nicolet and Bécancour, on the twelfth range of Ashton and the tenth range of Maddington; but on the Nicolet just above Douglassville, there occur exposures of red strata on the ninth and tenth ranges of Ashton, which red strata do not reach the St. Francis on one side nor the Bécancour on the other, while lower shales come out on the eleventh range of Ashton. These lower shales indicate a not very important anticlinal; but the axis of elevation existing between Douglassville and the red exposures lower down the stream would correspond with that which brings up the Trenton limestone in the vicinity of St. Dominique; in consequence of a transverse depression however on the crown of the arch, the limestone which is met with again at the Grondines, appears to be covered up in the interval by the

shales of the first division, the fossils of which are met in a continuous line on all the three rivers. The Utica shales, and above them these shales with their fossils, come out on the St. Lawrence, south-east of the Trenton limestone of the Grondines at Pointe du Platon and St. Croix, and the shales are exposed at intervals on the bank of the river to within half a mile of St. Nicolas, the green sandstones with their red and green shales being greatly displayed at and below the village, where in successive ridges and valleys they occupy a transverse breadth of one third of a mile.

The green sandstones and red shales above Drummondville present a narrow exposure of about half a mile. They belong to the fifth division of deposits, and probably mark the position of a synclinal axis; proceeding from them, along the south-east side of the general trough to which they belong, red shales, green and sometimes gray sandstones are met with in a nearly straight line, on the two Nicolets in Horton, on the Stanfold road in the ninth range of the Township, on the fourteenth lot of the eighth range of Somerset, and on the Bécancour in the north corner of Inverness, bounded by the strata of the first division all the way; and while between this line and the north rim of the trough to St. Nicolas, no rocks but such as might be referred to the second, third, fourth, and fifth divisions, have been met with on three transverse lines of section, as far as the St. Croix road, no strata but such as are referable to the first division have been found on the banks of the St. Francis, to the sixth lot of Kingsey, a distance of about fourteen miles, in a straight line. As stated in the previous Report on the Eastern Townships, this transverse span of the first division comprehends a very important anticlinal, traceable from the Province Line in St. Armand, to which it appears probable that two more, instead of one as there mentioned, are subordinate, the main one being still further traceable to the north corner of Inverness. It appears probable that this axis crosses the Chaudière between two exposures of red rocks two and a half miles apart, at a spot about fourteen miles in a straight line from its mouth, and the Etchemin, about two miles higher up than the bend above St. Henry, where it attains one of the tributary branches and part of the main continuous stem of the Rivière du Sud, following this to its mouth; on the south-east side of these latter streams, light gray quartz rock occasionally shewing a band of calcareous conglomerate runs all the way from St. Gervais to St. Pierre, while gray slightly calcareous sandstones are seen near St. Charles, on the north-west, with rocks of the fourth and fifth divisions on each side, further removed from the axis. From the Province Line in St. Armand to St. Thomas, the distance is about one hundred and eighty miles.

A section of the metamorphic rocks, which occur on the St. Francis, between the anticlinal axis just described and Melbourne Village, consisting of reddish, green and gray talcose clay slates, dolomites, quartz rock, chloritic and epidotic rock, and dark gray and black plumbaginous shales and limestones, has already been given in the Report for 1847-8, and it has been there stated that in these dark-colored slates and limestones, (which belong to the first division of deposits,) there runs an anticlinal from Sutton to Tingwick, to which two more are subordinate, and an additional one is found to be subsidiary to the Kingsey and Shipton trough. On the south-east side of the Melbourne and Shipton anticlinal there occur green talcose slates, gray sandstones, serpentines and corneous quartz rock, with partially epidotic and chloritic conglomerate and red jaspery slates; but it has been found very difficult to follow the anticlinal further eastward than

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Tingwick. Traces of it, however, are supposed to be met with across to the north corner of Ham, after intersecting the Nicolet at the south corner of Chester; its course across Wolfestown and Ireland is very doubtful, but it seems probable that it comes out upon the Chaudière, some distance below St. Joseph's Church. Dark colored clay slates and limestones cross the Township of Broughton, from the fourth range of Thetford, and come upon the Chaudière near the extremity of the Broughton Road, and to the south-east of these, removed about a mile to a mile and a half, serpentine, soapstone, and dolomite are exposed at intervals in a nearly parallel course; but their relations are not yet satisfactorily made out, and it is not certain whether the serpentine belongs to the upper or lower magnesian belt.

In Ireland and Coleraine there is a great display of serpentine—the largest that has yet been met with; it lies on both sides of Black Lake, extending four miles to the south-west in the former, constituting Caribou Hill, and probably two miles to the north-east in the latter Township, with a breadth of about two miles and a half, thus spreading over an area of fifteen square miles. This mass must lie on the south-east side of the anticlinal axis, and there is not much doubt it is a continuation of that observed a previous season on the south-east side of Wolfestown, which is traceable to the lower end of Nicolet Lake, and has since been met with on the south-west side line of Ham between the fourth and fifth ranges, in a direct line for the diallage of Richmond Lake in the south corner of Tingwick, and the Shipton serpentine beyond. There is another exposure of serpentine in Ireland, on the twenty-first lot of the first and second ranges, about a mile from a portion of the previous one, and as no rock was observed between them, it is not certain whether it may not be a direct extension of it. A very talcose slate, associated with soapstone, occurs on the tenth lot of the third range, and a band of dolomite in the general strike of the stratification on the twelfth lot of the fifth range, between which two exposures and the previous one, it is probable the axis of the anticlinal may occur.

On the south-east side of the serpentine of Caribou Hill there is a broad zone of corneous quartz, which accompanies it through Garthby, Ham and Wotton, composing Ham Mountain in its course; associated occasionally with epidotic rocks, it is traceable in an opposite direction across Coleraine, Thetford and Broughton, rising into the White Mountain in the first, and into Brompton Mountain in the last Township, and on the south-east side of the zone there is another band of serpentine. This serpentine is highly calcareous in Wotton, Ham and the south-west of Garthby, but acquires a purer character on the north-east side of this Township, as well as across Coleraine, where it approaches to within half a mile of Lake St. Francis, proceeding in such a direction towards Adstock and Tring as would carry it to a junction with the serpentine and the Bras and the Guillaume in the seignory of Vandreuil Beauce, where it has corneous quartz rock on the south side of it, and a six feet bed of it about the middle. The corneous rock on the Chaudière in some places holds a large amount of diallage and in others hornblende, feldspar and mica, and for a short distance on both sides of the river it assumes the character of a perfect and very tough granite, passing sometimes into a syenite. Between the serpentine where it crosses the Chaudière and attains the Guillaume and the anticlinal of St. Joseph, exposures of red slate and red and green sandstone are frequent for a breadth of between four and five miles; they have been

traced to the north-eastward, across Cranbourne into Sandon, a distance of twenty miles, and to the south-west about three miles and a half. In many parts of the area the exposures, holding much epidote, still maintain a general red color, but accompanying the red there are also large masses of epidotic rock of a general decided green tinge. On the right bank of the Chaudière proceeding north-westward across the measures from the serpentine, after a concealed interval of a quarter of a mile, a very considerable breadth (nearly half a mile) of north-westward dipping massive green sandstone, often of a conglomerate character, becoming interstratified with red slate, is terminated by a red sandstone bed of twenty-five feet, followed by a five feet band of highly crystalline red limestone with patches of red slate, to which succeeds a rock of a singular aspect, which might be readily taken for trap; seen from a distance it has a general gray colour on the exterior, but internally it is red bordering on purple, and is composed of a vast collection of large kidney shaped or flattened subspheroidal forms, standing on edge in the direction of the strike; they are aggregated in such a manner as to interlock among one another irregularly, the intervals among them being filled by a mixture of blackish green serpentine, dark leek-green chlorite, pistachio-green epidote, opaque white calespar, and occasional colorless translucent quartz; the latter four minerals are in a highly crystalline condition, and the epidote frequently surrounds the nodules of calespar. The *rognois* are of a jaspery texture, and are sometimes minutely spotted with round and angular forms of a green mineral with the hardness of serpentine, which gives to them the semblance of pebbles and boulders of porphyry; in the centre of some of them there are lenticular shapes of white calespar, and when fractured subspheres have been acted on by the weather they assume a circumvallation of colours conforming with the exterior, towards which the colors become of a lighter and grayer hue, the whole however being enclosed in a thin band of deeper red, which fades into the surrounding matrix; there is also a distinct tendency in the nodules to divide into concentric shells in the direction of the colors. The ophitic matrix in which the reniform masses are imbedded is in some parts of a slaty structure, and is studded with thin fragments of a slaty character, presenting the aspect of a slate conglomerate, and this conglomerate, which in other instances holds small hard pebble forms of a brownish red jasper spotted with green, runs in bed-like bands in the strike, and on the exterior weathers into small pits and shews different colors, giving the rock a carious and variegated appearance. A multitude of cracks sometimes figure the face of the large *rognois* in section, and on each side of these cracks, where the surface is worn smooth at the mill and fall on the Rivière des Plantes, there rises a thin small ledge of a darker color than the rest; some of the *rognois* become epidotic towards the exterior, and epidote runs in various cracks and irregular bands through the rock. This singular mass has a breadth of nearly three hundred yards (including a part towards the middle which approaches the character of a red slate), and in its structure and minerals though not in color, it very much resembles a green rock heretofore described as met with near the eastern band of serpentine in Bolton, in the valley of the Missisquoi River. The general bearing of this red and green epidotic and ophitic rock is with that of the strata, to the north-east; it has been traced up the valley of the Rivière des Plantes for a short distance, and about three miles in continuation on the road to Cranbourne, where it appears to be wholly green, and though it retains its reniform structure it was not observed to be ophitic; but red and green epidotic rock without

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

serpentine masses and without serpentine occurs at different parts of the area that has been already mentioned. On the line between Cranbourne and Sandon it occurs with a transverse measure of about four miles from the river Echemin to the line between Cranbourne and Frampton.

The Sutton, Shipton and St. Joseph anticlinal is probably the main axis of elevation of the Green Mountains in Canada; where it crosses the St. Francis its distance from that of Kingsey and St. Thomas may be considered to be about ten miles, but between them on the Chaudière it must be much more, and it is probable that some of those between the two may on reaching the Chaudière have increased in importance. In the vicinity of this river there are evidences of the existence of these intermediate anticlinals, but it has not yet been found practicable to connect them with those on the St. Francis, though the general strike of the stratification in the interval has been pretty well determined by a band of dolomite occasionally passing into serpentine, which has been traced from the thirteenth lot on the line between Chester and Halifax, to the St. Margaret range in the south-east part of the Seignory of St. Giles, a distance of thirty-five miles. Chloritic and epidotic rocks, much resembling those of Shipton, occur on the north-west side of the band nearly all the way. Where the band crosses the Chaudière is not quite certain, but on the east side of the river dolomite is met with in the Seignory of St. Joseph close upon the line of St. Mary, in two localities that would not be far removed from its course. Between this band and the Kingsey and St. Thomas anticlinal, there are many parallel exposures of conglomerate limestone beds associated with red and green slate. From St. Sylvester Church in St. Giles Seignory, which is four miles across the measures from the dolomite, there occur in a transverse breadth of five miles more to the forks of the Beaurivage River, four bands of this conglomerate which are probably repetitions of one bed. That at the Forks of the Beaurivage, which is burnt for lime, consists of

Sandstone	Feet.
Limestone conglomerate, holding silicious and calcareous pebbles, the latter being very numerous; the matrix is a very arenaceous limestone.....	3
Sandstone	6
Limestone conglomerate, as before; the limestone pebbles and the matrix weather brown, particularly the matrix, which holds more sand than the pebbles; internally both the matrix and calcareous pebbles are gray, the pebbles the darker of the two.....	3
	18
Total thickness.....	<u>30</u>

The next exposure occurs about two miles to the south-east, on the second lot of the Chute settlement, occupied by Samuel Orr; in one part it shews a conglomerate character, very similar to that of the previous exposure, for a breadth of twenty yards, with a dip 183° mag. <53°, which would give a thickness of about forty feet; but pursuing it on the strike to the east side of the first lot, about an acre further on, its dip becomes 168° mag. <58°, and the rock changes its conglomerate character to that of a coarse arenaceous limestone, shewing transparent and translucent grains of quartz; a thickness of twenty feet of this is seen in a vertical escarpment. The third exposure occurs on the Craig Road, about a mile north of the west branch of the Beaurivage River; its strike would carry it about a mile south-east of the previous band, and the following is a horizontal section of the measures exposed near the band, proceeding from north-west to south-east:

Quartzose conglomerate, holding small quartz-pebbles chiefly, in a calcareo-arenaceous matrix.....	Yards.
	3

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Calcareous conglomerate, holding gray limestone pebbles chiefly, with some of quartz in a calcareo-arenaceous matrix; the matrix weathers brown, but the limestone pebbles, under the influence of the atmosphere, remain gray on the exterior; they vary in size from half an inch to eight and ten inches in diameter, the majority being one and two inches; several of them hold fossils, enerinites being plainly discernible.....	1
Quartzose conglomerate, as before; the proportions of calcareous and quartzose parts in the whole band composed of this and the two previous beds vary very much in the course of 400 yards on the strike.....	4
Measures concealed; in this part there is probably an anticlinal axis; the dip of the preceding band is 335°, mag. <35°; that of the succeeding portion of the section is 135°, mag. <45°.....	50
Conglomerate, partially calcareous, as before.....	5
Measures concealed	6
Gray fine grained sandstone, weathering white.....	11
Measures concealed, probably sandstone.....	11
Gray fine grained sandstone, only partially displayed.....	18
Measures concealed	15
Green smooth surfaced slates	15
Red and green slates.....	6
Measures concealed	19
Red slates	23

The St. Sylvester exposure also is associated with fine grained sandstones and red slates, and can be followed from the Church along the road to St. Mary Seignory, to the turn which commences about a mile forward, where it appears to leave the road, keeping on in a straight line; a band, in the course it maintains, is met with on the road between the St. Martin and St. John ranges of St. Giles Seignory, at the distance of about two miles from the St. Mary road, between which spot and this road two more bands are seen, all in the breadth of a mile, being probably repetitions through the effect of undulations; the most south-eastern of these appears to maintain a course about a mile on the north-west of the St. Mary road and nearly parallel with it, three exposures occurring about two miles apart from one another, and the last a little over a mile from the left bank of the Chaudière River, at about the same distance below St. Mary Church. This is the highest point on the Chaudière at which the calcareous conglomerates have been met with; four miles further down they occur in the bend at which the Quebec road leaves the river, and again in a probable continuation of the same band about a mile and a half lower, a little above the extremity of the road from St. Bernard Church; two miles beyond this there is a great exposure of coarse grained limestone, shewing no conglomerate, but probably referable to the same stratigraphical position; about a mile and a half below this there is an exposure of coarse arenaceous limestone, a little before reaching which a display of amygdaloidal trap occurs, and in less than the same distance farther, three bands of calcareous conglomerate are met with before reaching the position of the St. Thomas anticlinal. On the Echemin an exposure occurs about half a mile below St. Clair Church, another about four miles farther down, where the band shews no conglomerate, and a third about four miles still farther, where the rock is a conglomerate, and probably corresponds with the lowest exhibition just mentioned on the Chaudière. Red rocks occur in the vicinity of most of the exposures of conglomerate on both the rivers, and extend in breadth on both about two miles beyond them, farther up. A corresponding width of the same has been seen on the road running south-east from St. Gervais Church, and extending eight miles to the boundary of Buckland Township. On this road the exposures of red and green rock, for two miles and a half, bear a similar epidotic and chloritic character to those in Cranbourne and St. Joseph, the first exposure occurring about a mile from the Church, where a band of a very trappean aspect is met with, of an apparently amygdaloidal character from the presence of nodules

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

of calcareous spar. No reiform masses were observed to mark its structure, but a portion of the band appeared to be a conglomerate with a calcareo-arenaceous matrix, enclosing hard jaspery fragments, and beds of red sandstone and red slate were in association with it; a red and green rock of an epidotic quality was observed also on the road between the St. Mary and St. Susanne ranges in the Seigneurie of Joillet.

Towards the corresponding limits of these two areas thus characterized by red and green rocks, serpentine and dolomite appear on the one side and dolomite on the other, and not far from these magnesian bands in both, cracks in the contortions of the strata, are filled with quartz and calc-spar, and marked by tale, chlorite and vitreous copper ore. Between these two red marked areas the country rises into a ridge on both sides of the Chaudière, displaying a great amount of gray sandstone and quartz rock, with talcose quartz slate, unassociated with any observed red strata. The breadth of this tract is about eight miles, and crosses Frampton Township into Buckland, monopolizing nearly the whole of both.

The road to the south of St. Pierre Church near St. Thomas, has been examined for a distance of about six and a half miles, and after passing the quartz rock, which has been already mentioned as occupying about a mile and a half, the remainder of the distance reaching about a mile into Armagh Township, is occupied by red and green slates and sandstones.

At l'Islet the immediate coast is occupied by the green sandstones of the fifth division of deposits, displaying interstratified bands of calcareous conglomerate, and to the south-east recurring exposures of sandstone of the same color, with red slates frequently filling the intervals, are displayed beyond the rear of the third range, a distance of between three and four miles. About two miles farther, a light gray and white granular quartz rock rises into a considerable ridge, and occupies a breadth of about two and a half miles, in the Seignories of l'Islet and Lessard, beyond which the coarse green sandstones of the fifth division are again met with, and they appear to continue for between six and seven miles farther, which is as far as the bush road to the Black River was examined. Sandstones alone were seen in place on the road and their color was always green, but large loose angular blocks of a red color were frequent and smaller fragments of red slate occasional. Similar rocks of both colors were met with in place on the Black River, which was ascended from the valley of the St. John, about two miles within the Province line, where the strike would bring them to a position about fourteen miles to the south-east of those seen on the road. None of them were in such a highly metamorphic condition as those in Buckland.

The quartz rock ridge of l'Islet and Lessard appears to constitute an anticlinal axis, and approaching nearer to the coast behind St. Anne and the mouth of the River Ouelle, to come out upon it between Kamouraska and St. Andrew. In this vicinity there are several considerable hills which run parallel with one another, and appear to be composed of the granular quartz rock. Just below Kamouraska the exposures are comprised within the breadth of about two miles and a half, but they are narrower at St. Andrew, near which, at a place designated from the display of abrupt rocky eminences, by the name of Les Caps, the width is less by a mile and a half; here the sides and summits of three hills appear to be cased over in succession by the same

aggregation of granular quartz rock beds, the thickness of which, as displayed in one locality, appears to be about two hundred feet; the hills constitute three folds in the stratification, and a fourth one less prominently shewn is found a little farther from the coast. At the Grande Ance, six miles farther down the St. Lawrence, the exposures are straitened to half a mile, and the last observed traces of the quartz rock, as indicating the course of the anticlinal to which the folds are subordinate, were seen on the Rivière du Loup, below the fall of Caldwell's Mill, where they probably do not occupy half the breadth. In the village of Rivière du Loup greenish sandstones are displayed, and they are traceable along the coast from the outside point of l'Ance Creuse beyond St. Patrick Church. These sandstones appear to be repeated in an abrupt rocky eminence called the Pilot, rising out of the flat land north east of the small bay at the mouth of the river; the thickness evident in this hill, where the dip is 135° mag. $<30^{\circ}$ is 290 feet, but it is by no means certain that the whole of the strata belonging to the band are exposed. The transverse measure of the supposed equivalent band, as far as seen on the right bank of the river at the mill, is about a hundred yards, with a dip of seventy degrees, giving about the same thickness as above; but a short distance removed from the left bank, the breadth is nearly five hundred yards. It is uncertain whether the whole thickness is exposed on the right, and how many undulations may cause repetitions on the left. In the Pilot Hill, many of the beds are of a conglomerate character, holding quartz pebbles chiefly, among which are occasionally mingled several of limestone, some of which are fossiliferous. The strata of this hill and of the village are supposed to be referable to the fifth division of deposits, but no intratification of red slates was observed among them. Red slates however constitute Rivière du Loup Point, whose strata would run to the north-west of Pilot Hill, and they are met with between the village mill rocks and the quartz rock at the foot of Caldwell's Fall.

On the road between Rivière du Loup and Temiscouata Lake, red and green slates, with an occasional interstratified thin bed of limestone, are the only rocks seen between Caldwell's Mill and the tenth road lot of the south-east running double range, a distance of five miles; but on the four succeeding lots granular quartz again makes its appearance, very probably marking another anticlinal axis, which would cross the Green River, between the second and third ranges of Whitworth. Green slates were seen four and a half miles farther on, and red slates a mile beyond at the Green River, on the fourth and fifth road lots of the east-running double range; and the latter prevail for upwards of a mile and a half to a small stream on the thirteenth lot, about half a mile beyond which, on the eighteenth lot, a four feet band of close grained sandstone, resembling the granular quartz rock, is met with; though no great mass of such rock was seen associated with it, it may indicate the vicinity of an anticlinal. No exposure occurs for upwards of a mile to the River of Rocks, on the twenty-eighth lot; but at the summit of the hill which succeeds, massive coarse green chloritic sandstones occur and constitute the whole mountain to the River St. Francis, a tributary of the St. John, flowing through the forty-third lot upwards of two miles on. Ascending the opposite hill, red slates are again met with, and at the summit massive green and occasionally red chloritic sandstones occur, which prevail to the valley of the Little St. Francis, two miles from the previous stream, on the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth lots; and after a concealed interval of two miles more, red and green slates again occur on the sixty-

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

fourth and sixty-fifth lots, arising from the valley of the Grande Fourche of the Trois Pistoles River, a tributary of the St. Lawrence. For the next eight miles no red strata were observed, and, with the exception of green chloritic sandstones on the sixty-ninth lot, the exposures disclosed were hard gray sandstones sometimes slightly talcose and thinly ribbed with black, green slates, green and grey slates, gray slates with smooth glossy surfaces, and gray slates interstratified occasionally with thin calcareo-arenaceous bands, the bands weathering to an ochre yellow. These rocks, notwithstanding the absence of red strata, may possibly be referable to the second and third divisions of deposit, but the constant absence also of the calcareous conglomerates which prevail on the coast, and are there so persistent on the strike, with the approach to undoubted superior rocks on Temiscouata Lake, render it necessary, without more extensive examination, that their geological place should remain for the present in some degree uncertain. On the one hundred and thirteenth lot and the next succeeding, which is the last in the road ranges, red slates mixed with green and gray occur, and just at the entrance upon the Temiscouata Seignory gray and greenish sandstones follow, and become striped and interstratified with red slates in such exposures as exist for half a mile to the thirtieth mile-post, sixty yards beyond which occurs the first stream falling into Temiscouata Lake. In the next four miles the rocks exposed are hard gray sandstones, sometimes exhibiting a riband-like aspect from the the presence of thin dark layers, striped green and gray clay slates with hard quartz rock-like bands, gray clay slates with wrinkled glossy surfaces, gray harsh arenaceous argillaceous slates, with thin gray limestone bands weathering to an ochre yellow earth, and occasionally black carbonaceous slates; while at the end of the distance strong greenish sandstones, followed by red and green slates, again occur, beyond which the two or three exposures in the remaining two and a half miles to the lake display gray, black and green clay slates. The strata occupying the four miles to the south-east of the thirtieth mile-post bear so strong a lithological resemblance to those of the nine miles to the north-west, that there is not much doubt they are geologically equivalent, but until a greater number of facts, shewing the geographical distribution of the rocks connected with the section, has been ascertained, their arrangement in the physical structure of the mountain range cannot be pointed out with precision. But from what has been stated, it would seem probable that the anticlinal of Rivière du Loup, St. Andrew and Lessard, keeping parallel with that of St. Thomas, will run into the southern part of Frampton, and that of the second and third ranges of Whitworth, with a parallel course, will attain the southern part of Buckland.

Notwithstanding that the anticlinals would thus appear in their south-western course to enter the metamorphic region, no rocks of the very highly altered condition which characterises those of the Eastern Townships, in the south-eastern development of the formation to which they belong, were met with on the Temiscouata road section, nor does it seem probable that any will be found on the line from l'Islet to the Black River; but where the metamorphic action begins to decrease between Buckland and the Black River, has not yet been determined, as the season did not permit us to ascend any of the tributaries of the St. John River higher up than that stream. The investigation of this question is not merely a matter of scientific interest, but one of economic importance, as it is very probable that with the decrease of metamorphic intensity will diminish that value of the mountain range

as a mineral region, which it is known to possess in its whole extent from Canada to Mexico.

Upper Silurian Rocks.

A section across the Upper Silurian series of rocks, as displayed in the Eastern Townships, was given in the Report on that district already transmitted to the Government; in this it was stated, that between the Shipton Pinnacle ridge and the Stoke Mountain range, both belonging to the lower series, there was a wide valley extending from Memphremagog Lake to Ham Mountain, which required farther examination. In the south-western end of this sub-elliptical area, two narrow, nearly parallel troughs of fossiliferous limestone, those of Potton Ferry and Georgeville, overlaid by clay slates, were shewn to occur with an anticlinal axis between them; on an excursion since made across the Stoke Mountains to the upper part of Windsor River, a third narrow, fossiliferous area has been met with on this river, in the twelfth and thirteenth lots of the eleventh range of Stoke Township, and from the proximity of this exposure to the north-west flank of the mountains, it seems probable that it marks the position of a third synclinal, being connected with one of the two undulations stated to be parallel and subordinate to the anticlinal of the Stoke Mountain range; this anticlinal thus making the sixteenth that can be distinguished between the Richelieu and Lennoxville, on a line passing through St. Hyacinthe, in a distance of about sixty-five miles. The clay slates which are beneath the Potton Ferry and Georgeville limestones, and appearing on the St. Francis, have been found also on the new road cut through to Danville from Rice's settlement, though absent on the south-eastern flank of the Stoke Mountain range, from what is considered an analogous position between that range and the equivalent limestones of Magoon's Point and Dudswell, and of all the intermediate localities, yet so often in other places precede the limestone in ascending series, that it appears probable they must be classed with the Upper Silurian division. On Lake Aylmer some beds of the calcareous part of the formation, but without fossils, are seen at the upper point separating Ward's Bay from the body of the lake; within the bay there is a small point which is composed of hard sandstone and very coarse conglomerate beds, some of the rounded masses constituting which are a foot in diameter, most of them being very feldspathic and appearing to be of igneous origin; these sandstones and conglomerates, interstratified with hard, fine green slates, dip S. S. E. mag. $<80^\circ$, and have a breadth of about 110 yards, and they are followed to the northward by 140 yards of the same green slates without sandstones: these strata may possibly belong to the lower rocks, but clay slates supposed to belong to the upper division succeed, and have a transverse breadth of four miles and a half to Lake Colombe on the road to Wolfestown, where they reach the band of calcareous serpentine that has been mentioned. On the south side of Lake Aylmer on the road through Strafford, calcareous strata of the Upper Silurian series without fossils, are met with about two and a quarter miles from the water's edge, on the forty-fifth lot, the interval being occupied by rocks of the lower series, consisting of green chloritic slates and sandstones, with an obscure indication of an ophitic character on the thirty-ninth lot, and slates of a talcose character nearer the lake, with a band of dolomite about twenty-five yards wide, on the twenty-eighth lot. The bed of the St. Francis River, between Lake Aylmer and Lake St. Francis, consists of clay slates, often shewing flat nodules of gray, yellow weathering limestone, and at the foot of the lake they occupy about half to three-quarters of a mile between the water's edge and the magne-

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

sian rocks and epidotic conglomerates of the lower series. They also compose both sides of the lake further up, first becoming interstratified with occasional layers of an argillaceous sandstone, and then assuming a slightly calcareous character; a few beds more arenaceous than others, are strongly marked by the presence of lime. About seven miles up the lake, a little way above the mouth of the Blueberry River, an intrusive mass of granite forms opposite points, bearing nearly E. and W. of one another; the breadth of the granite appears to be about 400 yards, and where the strata come in contact with it on the north side, the effect of the igneous rock on them is plainly discernible, in the presence of an abundance of small crystals of brilliant mica, and reddish andalusite in the argillaceous beds, while the sandstones have been converted to a dark gray quartz rock with disseminated grains of pyrites. On the worn surfaces of loose fragments of slate found in several parts round the lake, slender raised forms were attributed to the presence of imperfect crystallizations of the second named mineral. Three miles beyond the granite two opposite points jut out and form the Narrows; that on the right side consists of talcose slates of a very quartzose character, showing a breadth of about 300 yards, and they are immediately succeeded to the south by two or three fossiliferous layers of limestone, the dip, which is N. N. W. mag. <84 , very probably shewing an inversion of the strata. The breadth of this fossiliferous part does not exceed ten feet, and it is followed by light-gray, thin-bedded limestones weathering to a yellowish red. Beyond these occur coarse and more arenaceous limestones, mixed with micaceous-calcareous sandstones, and these latter become interstratified with other sandstones that contain little or no lime, clay slates often separating the beds.

On an excursion of twenty miles across the forest, from Lake St. Francis to Lake Megantic, all the exposures of rock, which were not numerous, and with the exception of the granite in intrusions, in no case extensive, bore the character of the less calcareous strata of those last described; but on the western side and at the south end of Lake Megantic, chloritic and epidotic rocks, slightly talcose slates, and quartz rock again made their appearance, and it is not improbable that they belong to the lower series. A granitic dyke was observed to intersect these strata about a mile and a half from the upper end of the lake, and in the region between the lake and the St. Francis, there are great intrusive mountain masses of granite, which very probably produce considerable disturbance of the stratification. The largest mass constitutes the Great Megantic Mountain at the united corners of Hampden, Marston and Ditton, which with a length of six miles and a breadth of three miles, may cover an area of twelve square miles. This mountain was not visited by any of our party, but I have been assured by a competent person that the rock is of the same lithological character as the intrusions farther west. Another large nucleus was met with in the Little Megantic Mountain, which may cover an area of six square miles, not over from one to two miles removed to the south-west of the line between Aylmer and Gayhurst Townships. The rock was observed in a hill about a mile to the south-east of Lake Louisa; in another upwards of three miles long in Winslow, about five miles south-east of Lake Aylmer; and in two small hills on the Felton River, which discharges into Lake St. Francis on the left side, one of them about half a mile, the other three miles up from the mouth; and it is very probable that most of the abrupt isolated hills of the district are composed of it. The bold and pointed form of Gosford Mountain at the head of the Arnold River, flowing in at the upper extremity of Lake Megantic, induces me to suppose it will be

found to be composed of granite, and being aware from examination many years ago, that the rock crosses the Kennebec road a short distance within the boundary line of the State of Maine, and there constitutes bold mountains on each side of the road, it appears probable that it will be found to form the range of elevations, described as running to Bathurst on the Bay Chaleur, where its presence has already been mentioned in a previous Report, and where it has the same lithological aspect.

On the Chaudière, between Lake Megantic and the Great or Jersey Fall, a distance of about thirty-seven miles, the only rocks seen were fine and coarse gray micaceous clay slates, with gray micaceous-argillaceous sandstone, weathering greenish in the air, and becoming very smooth and reddish when exposed to the run of the stream, and an occasional band of hard drab sandstone, almost a quartz rock, with some few grains of feldspar. At the Great Fall there is a considerable exposure, measuring about 150 yards across the strata, which appear to dip S. 20° E. mag. $<62^{\circ}$. The beds consist chiefly of gray sandstones, some of which are schistose and verge on a coarse mica slate, while others are massive; they weather of a greenish tinge where untouched by the water, but where acted on by occasional floods they have a reddish cast; they are interstratified with calcareous bands which are harsh and gritty to the touch, and no doubt containing a great preponderance of sand, none of them would burn to lime; other and thinner bands in the rock are blackish on the exterior, and these seem to become smoother than the rest, but they are soft and wear into grooves, while the sandstones stand out in relief; the black bands are finely laminated and split into brittle plates with glossy surfaces; the sandstones weather to a lighter gray than the calcareous beds, some of which approach a dull pale olive green on the exterior. A quarter of a mile below the fall, there is another exposure of rocks of the same kind with more lime in some of the beds, and the same character pervades such strata as were seen to the junction of the Rivière du Loup, and three miles up this tributary; it also belongs to those between this tributary and the Rivière à la Famine, with the exception of the fossiliferous limestone met with on the latter. The fossiliferous beds occupy a low ridge removed a short distance from the stream, and are confined to a breadth not exceeding ten to twenty yards, while about one acre to the south-east of them there is an exposure of slaty micaceous limestone without fossils. The bed of the stream a short distance up, is occupied by interstratified slates and sandstones, which with a dip S. 20° E. mag. $<65^{\circ}$, plunge under the fossiliferous strata; they are very similar in color and general character to those of the Great Fall on the Chaudière, there being however a larger proportion of the slates; the sandstones often contain calcareous sub-lenticular patches, and are sometimes slightly calcareous throughout. In the valley of the Chaudière it is very difficult to determine with precision, where the line between the superior and inferior Silurian rocks should be drawn; there seems to be a gradual passage from the one to the other for a considerable distance, and it is only on arriving within a mile of the serpentine of the Guillaume that the doubt diminishes. So far down as the Touffe des Pins, notwithstanding the presence of a few very thin bands or partings of a peculiar dingy, olive-green serpentine, mentioned in a previous Report, it appears probable, on a re-examination of the rocks, and a comparison of them with those north of the fossiliferous limestone on Lake St. Francis, that they belong to the upper series. The clay slates in the bed of the Touffe des Pins about a mile from the mouth, are of a bluish black, striped with a rather lighter colour; they are

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

occasionally slightly calcareous, while the sandstones which are interstratified with them are strongly so, and shew also occasional disseminated crystals of feldspar. At the turn in the River Chaudière, about a mile and a half above St. Francis church, a thick and strongly feldspathic bed is followed three hundred yards farther down by clay slates and a few bands of dark gray quartz rock, associated with coarse dark gray or nearly black limestone, very much resembling some of the limestones of the upper series. At the elbow in the river below this, another thick and strongly feldspathic rock occurs, a light gray bed subordinate to which is strongly calcareous; just above the church, dark gray and black clay slates prevail, interstratified with a few bands of sandstone, and little change is met with until reaching a corneous rock displaying diallage, standing boldly up by the side of the road on the right side of the river, about a mile above the Guillaume.

The section on Temiscouata Lake in succession to that on the Portage road, displays some new features in the upper rocks. That part of the lake which is above Fort Ingall extends to the north-eastward on the strike of the formation, at right angles to the part below, which with the Madawaska River to the Little Falls, and the St. John's River in continuation, to the vicinity of Woodstock, affords the means of a transverse inspection. The upper part of the lake on the north-west side, gives a fuller development of the strata which occupy the last two and a-half miles on the road, and probably belong to the upper series. Towards the upper part of the lake, that is to say above Sandy Point, which is four and a-half miles from the Fort, they consist of gray slaty limestones, splitting into thin firm laminæ, apparently in the direction of the beds, which are nearly vertical, and would yield excellent tiles and flag stones; lower down gray clay slates are interstratified with calcareous sandstones, which weather to a yellow earth or rotten stone, and in some parts nodules of the same character occur; in addition to these strata, clay slates sometimes of a dark and sometimes of a lead gray, are found interstratified with thin bands and lenticular patches of a fibrous limestone, the fibrous structure running at right angles to the beds and quite across them; these slates and fibrous bands of limestone prevail not only on the north-west side of the lake and for a mile up to the mill on the Ruisseau du Petit Lac, or Mill Brook, but they were observed extending along the south-east side of the lake from the head to the point immediately opposite the mill brook, where there is some irregularity, and where the gray slates are associated with beds of calcareous sandstone, and arenaceous limestone with dark banded green slates. An interstratification of beds similar to these, has been mentioned in a previous Report, as met with north-west of the Mountains of Notre Dame on the Chat River in the District of Gaspé, and the peculiarity of the fibrous structure of the calcareous bands is so striking, as to induce me to suppose that the rocks must be equivalent.

After an interval of three quarters of a mile to the south-east, transverse to the stratification, in which no exposure occurs, we come upon the rocks which constitute Mount Wissick (*the Beaver Cabin*), as it was anciently named by the Indians, or Mount Lenox, as it is designated in recent maps; these in ascending succession appear to be as follows:—

Whitish massive sandstone of a moderately fine grain...	Fect. 45
Coarse calcareous conglomerate; the matrix is a greenish sand, and it holds a large amount of angular fragments and some rounded forms of gray limestone, with a much smaller number of quartz pebbles; no fossils were observed in the limestone pebbles and fragments.....	20

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Measures concealed.....	90
Green sandstones, with a few conglomerate bands similar to the previous one.....	20
Red and green shale in alternating bands, none of which were observed to be calcareous; there are three successive exposures of this shale, with fossiliferous limestones between them, but they are supposed, from changes in the direction of the strike and one observed anticlinal, to be repetitions, the shale being subjacent to the limestone.....	125
Gray nodular limestone well stored with fossils; the limestone presents a columnar structure at right angles to the beds, occasioned by two sets of joints dividing the beds into sub-right rhombic prisms...	50
Gray hard sandstone; no fossils.....	10
Gray fossiliferous limestone, with a columnar structure	20
Gray arenaceous limestones and calcareous sandstones, with fossils at the base and at the summit, and probably all through; some of the beds have but very little lime, and many may have none at all.— This constitutes the main body of Wissick Mountain, and the thickness is derived from the height of the Mountain, which is 550 feet, no rocks being seen across the measures from the band of gray sandstone above mentioned for a considerable distance.....	500
	880

To the centre of the valley between Mount Wissick and the next ridge running to Black Point, there would, if the dip remained constant all the way at that which the mountain shews (150° mag. $<13^\circ$), be room for an addition of 1000 feet to the above; but no exposure of the strata appears on either side of the lake to tell of what the interval may be composed, and between the centre of the valley and the rock of Black Point there is another concealed interval, which directly across the measures would be four hundred yards.

Black Point, and Burnt point which is opposite, consist of a very coarse conglomerate, composed chiefly of quartz rock and limestone pebbles, the former prevailing; the colors of the quartz rock pebbles, which occasionally hold a few spangles of mica, are green and gray, but principally green, and some of them are six to eight inches and even a foot in diameter; the calcareous pebbles weather in general to a yellowish cast, but some of them remain gray; some of the pebbles consist of red slate; the matrix of the rock is a sandstone of a dark gray color and it appears to be slightly calcareous. The first or lowest band of this conglomerate is about 400 feet thick, and it is followed by others varying from one to sixty feet, which are separated by beds of sandstone of from one to fifteen feet thick. The whole breadth of these coarse rocks is about 400 yards, and the dip remains very uniformly, 140° mag. $<51^\circ$ to 56° , which would give a total thickness of very nearly 1000 feet.

This conglomerate rock constitutes a sharp and prominent ridge, which can be traced, as viewed from the summit of Mount Wissick, running far into the country north-east of the lake on the north-west side of the Toledo River, whose course is very probably guided by it for ten or twelve miles. From the same mountain, the course of the fossiliferous ridge to which it belongs, can be seen extending in a parallel line for upwards of ten miles, the last visible eminence in the line bearing 43° mag. On the west side of the lake the fossiliferous band is not so conspicuous, and not so clearly traceable, but it was supposed to direct its course to a hill on the north side of the Cabineau River, in the bearing 223° mag., while the conglomerate, it was presumed, would hold to a better marked ridge which occupies the south side. With a hope of ascertaining the intermediate strata, so covered up on the lake, we ascended the Cabineau for four miles, in which only two exposures of rock were met with; the first, nearly three miles from the mouth, consisted of thin

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

gray contorted limestone beds, without fossils; and the second half a mile beyond, of green slate banded with black, and interstratified with thin limestone bands, also without fossils; if the limestones of the exposure had been fibrous, which they were not, the measures would have resembled those below the Mount Wissick rocks.

Beyond the conglomerates of Burnt Point, the next rock exposed is a soft gray scaly argillaceous slate, becoming a little lighter in color under the action of the weather, which splits it into small flat fragments; on the west side of the lake it occupies about three quarters of a mile in the distance of a mile and a half across the measures, and it probably forms the bed of the Toledo a few miles up from its mouth; it is not improbable that it is much contorted, and it is impossible to state the thickness it may attain.

The rocks which immediately succeed this slate on the west side of the lake, are given in the following horizontal section, reduced to dimensions at right angles to the general strike:—

	Yards.
Gray argillaceous scaly slates of the same kind as described above, interstratified with bands of sandstone, varying in thickness from an eighth of an inch to one inch; some of the bands are partially calcareous, and they are in general cut by veins of quartz not exceeding the thickness of paper.....	31
Measures concealed.....	14
Gray argillaceous slate with sandstone bands, as before	69
Measures concealed, but supposed to be the same.....	13
Measures concealed, but so thickly covered with large angular blocks of a light gray sandstone with a greenish tint, of the same character as the bands, that there is little doubt much of it is present in thick beds.....	24
Sandstone of the same character as before, but in thick beds; it is of a light gray color, slightly tinged with green, hard and fine grained, very nearly approaching a granular quartz rock, and it is in the slightest degree possible calcareous. The dip is 143° mag. <83°.....	7
Measures concealed, but probably the same sandstone.	38
Light gray sandstone of the same character as before, with a few beds of slate separating the layers.....	9
Measures concealed.....	7
Light gray sandstone as before, weathering of a lighter gray than the internal color	10
Gray argillaceous slate, weathering green and crumbling under the influence of the weather.....	1
	—223
Dark gray altered argillaceous sandstone, very slightly calcareous; it has a greenish cast internally, and weathers more green externally; there are a few quartz pebbles at the bottom of the bed; fragments of the rock held in a proper position with respect to the light have a peculiar glimmering lustre from the symmetrical arrangement of a multitude of minute crystals of feldspar.....	10
Dark gray tough argillaceous sandstone of a similar character, without any calcareous matter, alternating with beds of an impalpable grain, and as hard as jasper, in fact a perfect jasper, the color in some beds being a uniform black tinged with purple	10
Measures concealed, probably beds of a similar kind; this constitutes <i>Pointe aux Trembles</i>	30
Greenish tough argillaceous sandstone alternating with beds of a uniform purplish chocolate colored jasper; the sandstone beds have grains of red in them mixed with the green, but the general tinge is green	25
Measures concealed.....	86
	—161
Greenish tough argillaceous sandstone; in some parts it holds a few pebbles of a highly crystalline character, and of a red color, and others of gray and greenish hues; the rock may be termed a pebbly sandstone, but the pebbles are very obscure and tightly soldered into the matrix; fractures go through both without deflection.....	18
Measures concealed.....	18
Greenish tough sandstone as before; the occasional presence of pebbles is more observable than before; they sometimes stand up in relief on the surface, and the rock towards the top partakes more of a conglomerate character; some of the pebbles are five to six inches in diameter, and they are all	

highly crystalline, appearing in general to be of metamorphic origin. The matrix, which is not very fine, continues to be a mixture of red and green grains, giving a greenish tinge in the aggregate; some of the interstratified bands are of a darker hue than the general color, approaching an iron gray, but weathering to a yellowish white; by these bands and by bands of a deep purplish red slate the dip can be readily distinguished, being 144° mag. <76°. There are thin vertical transverse veins of epidote cutting some parts, and the same mineral seems to prevail also as a constituent of patches of the rock; there is a very regular set of joints in the rock of which the underlie is 295° mag. <22½°.....

96

—132

516

—

These rocks constitute two points on the west side of the lake; the upper one being called *Pointe aux Trembles*, is very conspicuous, just opposite to the Toledo River; the second point is of little or no importance in the configuration of the coast, but it runs back into a ridge, with a valley on each side of it, which well marks the run of the sandstone composing it.

About a hundred yards over a quarter of a mile from the last mentioned sandstones, at right angles to the strike, the rocks of the next point would come upon the section, and the interval, judging by the first rocks seen on the south side of the Toledo, at a corresponding point, would possibly be calcareous slate, of a blueish gray colour and fine texture, with some thin bands and patches of a rather coarse grain. The stratigraphical divisions of these slates are obliterated by cementation, and it is only by slight differences of color that the beds can be distinguished. These slates are followed by gray slates, which are not calcareous; they weather to a dull olive green, and cleave into very thin leaves, the surfaces of which have a dull glossy lustre, and the slates appear to be slightly micaceous; some faint differences of color shew the original beds, which are very thin. They pass into a gray sandstone, which weathers greenish; it is tough, slightly calcareous, and slightly micaceous; it is fine grained, and has a dull granular earthy fracture; the slates and sandstones alternate and pass into one another by intermediate qualities of rock. They all weather greenish, but this is where washed by the water and spray of the lake; where surfaces were seen removed from the lake and denuded of moss and trees, they were often found to be of a dull white with a small amount of reddish yellow in it, perhaps the result of the action of fire. The beds succeeding the calcareous slates have a transverse measure of 290 yards, with a dip, when it could be determined, of 145° mag. <50°.

The next five miles across the measures are occupied on the west side of the lake, by calcareo-argillaceous slates, occasionally interstratified with non-calcareous bands, and some of the beds are more arenaceous than others; the colors are dark blueish gray, light gray and black; the divisions of the original bedding are obliterated by cementation, and in fresh fractures it is only by the colors, the differences of which are often very obscure, that the stratification can be made out; but the action of the weather and water on the ice-rounded or *moutonné* forms which come upon the lake, distinctly shews the bedding by the unequal wear of the more and less calcareous layers, the one standing out in beads and the other re-entering in grooves. The beds are almost universally thin, and the surfaces give a pictorial display of a vast variety of the most complicated contortions, sometimes in folds leaning over one another to the north west, and sometimes in involved arrangements, which it is quite impossible to disentangle or understand, without a larger exposure than usually

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

appears; combined with the contortions there are often disruptions or dislocations, which, however, shew no veins of interposed foreign material, the torn and twisted mass having been apparently compressed together and become cemented in such a way, that except for the colors or unequal wear it would never be suspected that it had been disturbed at all. In some parts however, these contorted rocks are cut up by a multitude of small veins of calcareous spar. In the vicinity of the Little Island, which stands opposite the Grand Bay, a span of three quarters of a mile across the measures, including the island, shews no calcareous matter in the slate, which weathers rather greener than the beds higher up, but there is a small amount of lime in the hard bands, which are very thin sandstones. Calcareo-argillaceous slate then appears again and continues for the succeeding mile and a half, and the remaining distance to the exit of the lake, another mile and a half transversely to the general strike, shews an occasional thicker bed of sandstone, gray calcareo-argillaceous slates holding gray thin calcareous sandstones, and black and dark gray non-calcareous beds, interstratified with light gray slightly calcareous bands with more or less sand; the last exposure, just at the exit, on the right bank of the Madawaska, consists of non-calcareous sandstones and slates, which are gray internally, but weather to a dull olive green, resembling those near the Toledo River; the beds are all slightly micaceous, the slates more than the sandstones.

About half a mile down the Madawaska, where the rock comes close upon the river, the same greenish weathering, gray, slightly micaceous slate is seen, with thin light coloured bands marking the bedding, and these thin bands are slightly calcareous, while the darker part is not. The exposures on the river all the way to the Little Falls at its mouth, are by no means numerous, and they appear to consist pretty uniformly of the same slates and sandstones, the slates vastly prevailing and occasionally displaying a small amount of calcareous material, as where the hills approach the right bank between the tenth and eleventh mile posts. At the Little Falls the color of the rock is gray internally, weathering generally to a dull obscure olive green, but sometimes so decided as to give a chloritic aspect, and the slate which is micaceous is interstratified with occasional hard compact bands cleaving with difficulty, and possessed of sufficient grit to entitle them to the name of sandstones. Rocks of a similar general quality are seen on the St. John River, below the Little Falls, as for example near the Squesibish, where there is a transverse exposure of 200 to 300 yards, and where the slate internally gray, weathers slightly green, and is interstratified with bands of slightly calcareous sandstone, some of which are four and five inches thick, and occasionally even a foot; the bedding is well displayed at the place, and a few contortions in the stratification are visible.

Beyond this about a mile and a quarter above the Shiguash, a band of coarse conglomerate crosses the road, which bears a strong resemblance to the Black Point conglomerate on Lake Temiscouata and holds a great amount of large pebbles and small boulders of black limestone, weathering to an ash gray; some of the calcareous pebbles are themselves of a conglomerate character, and their constituent pebbles shew a derivation from a stratified formation, while their matrix holds organic remains; with the calcareous pebbles of the final conglomerate are mingled others of silicious character, among them some of black jasper and chalcidonic quartz, and several are found of blackish green serpentine; the matrix is a hard calcareous sandstone, with grains of transparent and colorless, opaque white and other

colored quartz; internally it is gray and weathers to a yellowish tinge. Vertical beds of the conglomerate running in the direction 54° mag. alternate with beds of sandstone much of the same character as the matrix, and a breadth of about seventy-five yards is visible, giving a thickness of 225 feet, and as the strata on each side are concealed, it may be greater, particularly on the south-east side, where the ground rises into a small hill for a quarter of a mile. At this distance these conglomerates are followed by calcareous slates, which at first are interstratified with a few bands of sandstone, resembling that associated with the conglomerate, but farther on display strongly calcareous beds weathering to an impure rotten stone, and sometimes the slates, without being calcareous themselves, are interstratified with slightly calcareous sandstones. These alterations are occasionally visible for about 500 yards, between which and the Shiguash there were no exposures on the road; and the examination was not carried beyond this stream. It is not improbable that this band of conglomerate may be equivalent to that of Black Point, and if such be the case, it is not unreasonable to expect that limestones equivalent to those of Mount Wissick should appear at some distance beyond it, succeeded possibly by rocks of the lower Silurian epoch, before reaching the intrusive granitic axis, where it crosses the St. John River.

On the St. John River, rocks similar to those of the Little Falls and the lower part of the Madawaska, prevail as far up as we reached, and the same exist on the lower part of another tributary, the St. Francis; the slates were in general micaceous and only occasionally calcareous, and the same may be said of the sandstones. We spent ten days in the examination of this tributary, and though it is not over twenty miles from the Madawaska, we were not successful in finding any of the conspicuously marked rocks of Temiscouata Lake; we searched in vain for the Pointe aux Trembles sandstones and jaspers, for the Black Point calcareous conglomerates, the Mount Wissick fossiliferous limestones, and the red and green shales beneath them, and all that we could establish after ascending to the head of the third lake, called by the Indians Wollenabégeg, or the *Water Basin*, was that the farthest down exposure of a coarse greenish chloritic sandstone associated with green slates, which we supposed to belong to the lower series of rocks, occurred just to the north of the Province Line, at the foot of this lake, below which the country consisted chiefly of clay slate; that the most calcareous ridge, which however shewed no fossils, and did not possess so much lime as to give what could be called limestones, occurred about three miles above the Middle Lake, which goes also by the name of Bow Lake, or, as the Indians call it, Battéwichcâgameg, (*the lake encircled with burnt land*). A mountain on the north-east side of this lake, displayed some strong beds of sandstone, associated with blueish black or dark gray slates, both slightly micaceous, the sandstones more so than the slates, but the sandstones alone slightly calcareous; and similar micaceous and occasionally slightly calcareous rocks prevailed to the mouth.

On the Black River, twenty miles above the St. Francis, there occur the same gray micaceous slates and sandstones, occasionally slightly calcareous; the sandstones weather greenish, and when affected by the water, acquire a slightly reddish tinge. Large angular blocks of the calcareous conglomerate were met with, but the rock was not found in place. In the vicinity of the Province line, both below and about half a mile above it, calcareous slates occur, with black or dark gray coarse lime-

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

stone bands, similar to those some distance above the fossiliferous limestones on the Chaudière and the St. Francis; and half a mile above this there is seen a conglomerate of which three exposures occur in 300 yards, consisting of boulders of fine silicious conglomerate and of gray quartz rock, with blackish vitreous quartz grains, and fragments of green slate, and of this green slate in a state of comminution, and of fine gray slate, the matrix appears to be composed. The double nature of the conglomerate, from the presence of conglomerate pebbles resembling in lithological character some of the lower fine conglomerates, induces me to think the rock may belong to the upper series. The sandstones of the fifth division of the lower series were met with 300 to 400 yards farther up the stream, and as far as examined, a distance of about a mile and a quarter, they are distinguished by those marks which characterise them nearer the St. Lawrence; they are massive, coarse grained, slightly micaceous and slightly chloritic; they shew scattered spangles of plumbago, and they are interstratified with an occasional band of red slate.

Materials capable of Economic application.

The general nature of the materials capable of economic application, accompanying the rocks that have been described, as well as several of their localities, have already been stated in the Report on the Eastern Townships, and it only remains to mention such additional localities of their occurrence as have been recently ascertained.

Bog Iron Ore.—What appears to be a small deposit of Bog Iron Ore, was met with on the twelfth lot of the fourth range of Ireland, a little to the south-east of the middle of the lot; it occurs on the stream from Black Lake, and it is exposed on the north-east bank of it; the bed was about fifteen inches thick, but the whole area that could be traced had a breadth of no more than five feet and a length of only fifteen yards, extending just across the stream, and it could not be discovered beyond the bank on either side.

Another deposit occurs on the east side of the Chaudière in St. Lambert, on the Seignory of Lauzon, on the property of Antoine Hollie; it was first observed on the road, and with a breadth of thirty yards, it was ascertained to extend sixty yards to the south-east, but as the surface continues level in the same direction for a considerable distance, the area may be much greater than the measure specified. The land was partially covered with water and thick underbrush, and it was not found practicable to effect a thorough examination, without considerable delay and expense; the thickness of the bed appears to be about twenty inches.

A third locality was ascertained to exist on the property of Captain Morin, about one mile above the junction of the two branches of the Rivière du Sud in the Seignory of St. Vallier; two areas in this locality were examined; the first was about 300 yards north-west from the mill on the main branch about a mile and a quarter above the junction; it extended northward 380 yards, with a breadth of twenty-eight yards and a thickness of about twenty inches; the next area is removed about forty yards farther west, and was measured 1200 yards northward, with an average breadth of twenty-four yards, and a thickness of twelve to twenty inches. It was stated by Captain Morin that other areas are met with two miles to the south-east of the main branch, and also to the north-west of the smaller branch in St. Michael, and it appears not improbable, that the quantity in the whole neighborhood may be sufficient to become economically available.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Copper Ore.—Traces of copper ore were met with in two localities in the valley of the Chaudière, which appear to be in nearly equivalent geological positions in regard to the stratification of the country. One of them is on the land of Ignace Tardi, in the Seignory of St. Joseph, on the left side of the river, and about a mile removed from it, nearly opposite the road above the Church leading out to Frampton, where small spots of vitreous copper occur disseminated in quartz with talc, chlorite and earthy ferruginous oxyd of manganese, filling considerable cracks in disturbed strata, consisting of red and green slate and green sandstone with occasional patches of red limestone. The second locality is on the Seignory of St. Mary, on the right bank of the river towards the front of the third concession, in a line with a point about a mile above the Church. The rock of the country is here also red and green slate of a talcose character with green chloritic sandstones on each side of it. A few bands of red dolomitic limestone are interstratified with the red slate; they are much cut up by thin reticulating veins of quartz, and present patches of red jasper and specular iron, as well as talcose slate. The strata display sharp plications, and in some of the cracks, resulting from the contortions, strings and short partial veins of quartz and calcspar with chlorite and talc in the limestone hold spots of vitreous and pyritous copper, while small fissures and cleavage joints are coated with green carbonate. In many parts patches of the disturbed and broken limestone have decayed to a dark brown earth, holding iron, manganese and a trace of copper, and cavities in the rock are lined with this; no regular lode could be discovered, and the quantity of copper is too small to be available.

Quarries having been opened in the limestone of the fiftieth and fifty-first lots of the twenty-first range of Upton, for the purposes of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, the vein of copper ore, which in a previous Report was mentioned as existing in the latter numbered lot, has become more exposed to view, and the facts furnished by a subsequent examination of the locality serve to give a better understanding of the probable mode in which the ore occurs. Several spots of ore running in a line N. W. and S. E., nearly across the general range of the limestone, induced the supposition that the lode was transverse to the stratification, but a bed of a conglomerate character, which accompanies the fine grained beds, having been found to make a sudden turn parallel to the course of the ore, it seems probable that in this case, as in all others in which metalliferous veins have been met with in the rocks of that part of the Province, the ore may in reality run with the strata, and the irregularity be due to a twist in the stratification. The ore is very irregularly distributed in bunches, some of which might produce five, and others two to three hundred weights of between twenty and thirty per cent. to a fathom of ground; but the irregularities appear too great to render the ore capable of being profitably mined, unless as an adjunct to the quarrying of the rock for the purposes of obtaining materials for building or for burning to lime.

Chromic Iron.—A bed of chromic iron was met with in the augmentation of Ham, in the vicinity of the fifty-third mile post on the Gosford road, being six miles from Rice's settlement; it occurs in serpentine in the north-west corner of the twenty-first lot, of the second range of the augmentation, and shews a thickness of twelve to fourteen inches; a length of five yards of the bed was visible, running with the general direction of the serpentine at the spot, E. N. E. and W. S. W. mag. The ore is of a brilliant black and highly crystalline; and though it has not yet been analyzed, it is probable it will equal

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

if not surpass in richness, the samples heretofore tried from other Canadian localities.

Farther to the N. E. in the same band of serpentine, on a small island in Breeches Lake in the Township of Garthby, opposite the fifth range of Ireland, there is a considerable amount of disseminated crystals of chromic iron running in parallel lines, but not in sufficient aggregation to be workable. The fact however is worthy of being noted, in consequence of the great development which the band of serpentine displays about six miles farther on, in Ireland and Coleraine, where, as already stated, there exists an area of the rock of fifteen square miles, affording a favorable opportunity for researches for the mineral.

Gold.—The occurrence of gold in the gravel of the valley of the Touffe des Pins, a tributary of the Chaudière, has already been mentioned in a previous Report, and on revisiting the Seignory of Vaudreuil Beauce, a few days were spent in endeavoring to ascertain over what breadth across the stratification, the auriferous gravel might extend. Seven different places were tried, and the metal found in five of them; no attempt was made to determine in what quantity it existed, as without a greater expenditure both of time and money than the funds devoted to the Survey would permit, no such result as might have been considered a just criterion could possibly have been arrived at. We were satisfied to establish the fact of its presence merely, and the smallest particle of the metal was deemed sufficient for the purpose; two of the spots were indicated to us by Mr. Angers as localities in which he had himself met with traces; one of them was on a small brook, tributary to the Rivière à la Famine, entering it on the south side about four or five miles from its mouth. About a mile and a-half above the fall on the Famine, there commences an extensive deposit of clay, sand and gravel; we followed the section made through it by the river for about a mile and a-half, and constantly found the clay beneath and the gravel resting on it; towards the top of the gravel, the bank often presented a horizontal deposit of the mingled oxyds of iron and manganese, in some parts six to eight inches thick, filling the interstices among pebbles of various kinds, many of them being clay and talcose slate, quartz rock, chloritic sandstone, and some of them of white vitreous quartz with grains of black magnetic iron sand in the finer parts. The same deposit with the same arrangement exists on a small brook which gives a section through it at right angles to the main stream, on the S. E. side; ascending this about the third of a mile, and trying a few pounds of the gravel at the top which had not previously been moved, a small particle of the metal was immediately met with. Another locality was about a mile up the stream which discharges into the Chaudière, opposite the Famine, on the Seignory of Aubert Gallion, being on the twenty-second lot of the domaine, where the metal was first observed by Mr. Fortier, one of the *consitaires*, in a narrow ravine with steep precipices of clay slate on each side; it occurs in the clefts of the slate constituting the bed of the stream, and in the clay and gravel immediately on the top of the rock, mingled with magnetic and chromic iron; the quantity of gravel at the spot is but small in consequence of the narrowness of the ravine, through which the water rushes with great violence during the freshets of spring; about a grain's weight of gold was here obtained; I have since been informed by Mr. Fortier, that he has traced it two miles farther up the stream. The metal was also met with close by the side of the river road, where it is crossed by the brook next below the previous stream. Mr. Hunt found traces of it in the gravel at the foot of

the precipice of serpentine, just below the fall of the Guillaume River, where it was associated with grains of magnetic and chromic iron, as well as of rutile and ilmenite. He also discovered it about a mile below the Great Fall on the Bras, in similar gravel lying close on clay slate, where it could not be far removed from the band of serpentine constituting the rock of the Fall.

These five localities, as well as that of the Touffe des Pins above mentioned, the Ruisseau Lessard, and the Ruisseau du Lac or du Moulin, in both of which particles have been met with, are all included in an area of about sixty to eighty square miles, with a breadth of about ten miles across the stratification, and I have been informed that traces of the metal have been found on the River Metgermet, flowing into the Rivière du Loup, about fifteen miles farther to the south-east than the Rivière à la Famine. Without a much more detailed and expensive examination than can be given to any one locality, on a Survey that is expected to embrace within a reasonable period an inspection of the whole Province, it would be premature either to assert or deny, that the precious metal may be held in sufficient quantities to yield a profitable return.

Bog Manganese.—Indications of bog manganese were observed in Tring, on the road from Lambton to St. François Beauce, near the eastern boundary of the Township; the deposit was visible for several yards on each side of the road for the depth of a few inches, and it was traceable into a field on the north side, where it became a foot thick; from the difficulties of the ground, however, it could not be followed farther on one side than the edge of a swamp filled with boulders, while on the other it appeared to thin out, and the locality does not seem to promise any great economic result. The produce of the ore in pure peroxyd, according to the analysis of Mr. Hunt, is 25 per cent.

Indications of the same ore exist on several successive farms on the west side of the Chaudière, opposite to the mouth of the Famine River, running across the lots and parallel with the bank of the Chaudière. On one of the lots, in the occupation of John Harvey, it was followed for two acres, with a breadth, however, not exceeding twenty yards, and from this it was traced about three acres to the south-east and about six acres to the north-west. It appears to occur in disseminated nodules, similar to those mentioned in a previous Report as met with on the ninth lot of the tenth range of Stanstead, but in some spots in the area, the ore was found in continuous patches of a few feet diameter, with a uniform thickness of two to four inches. The yield in peroxyd is 20.5 per cent.

The ore was met with also in the Seignory of St. Mary, at the junction of the road between the second and third ranges, and that to Frampton, on the land of Etienne Grégoire; the area over which it could be traced did not exceed sixteen yards by ten yards, but the thickness appeared to be about two feet in the centre, thinning out towards the edges; traces of it, however, were met with three hundred yards to the S. E., in loose pieces on the surface. The yield of the specimens taken from the deposit is in peroxyd 30 per cent.

Mr. Murray met with indications of the ore in the Seignory of Ste. Anne, about three quarters of a mile from the Church, in the bearing S. 54 E. mag. The indications appeared to be confined to a patch of cultivated ground, covered at the time of examination with standing grain, rendering it inexpedient to follow them out; no traces were observed either on the one side or the other of the field. Fragments of the

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

ore picked up on the surface, shew a thickness of a few inches, and on analysis have been found to contain 38 per cent. of peroxyd.

Flagging Stones.—On the fifth lot of the second range of Inverness, in the occupation of J. Forbes, about the middle of the north east line, there occurs a band of talcose quartz slate, which has been to a small extent quarried, and which, splitting with facility into slabs down to the thickness of three inches, would yield very excellent flagging of any size up to seven feet by four; the divisional planes are very even and regular, and they display surfaces that would require little or no dressing. The band is about twelve feet thick, and the color of the slabs is light gray with a tinge of green.

Roofing Slates.—On the fourteenth lot of the first range of Halifax, there was observed a band of schistose rock, of which a breadth of about three yards was exposed, deserving well to be tried for roofing slate; it is of a blueish gray color, and splits into laminae of one eighth of an inch and upwards in thickness. The surface, instead of the earthy aspect which characterises the best slates of Great Britain, possesses a dull gloss arising from the presence of a small amount of talcose material. The plates are firm but not brittle, and may be easily pierced and dressed. It is probable that slates of any required size, from twenty-five by eighteen inches to thirteen by seven inches, might be obtained. The quality is almost precisely the same as that of the quarry in Frampton, opened by Mr. M. Quigley about eight years ago, of which specimens were then sent to the Board of Works.

Mill Stones.—The granite met with in the vicinity of the serpentine of the Guillaume, in the Seignory of Vaudreuil Beauce, has been advantageously used for mill stones. Mr. Calway, who for twenty years has occupied the mill on the Rivière des Plantes, in the Seignory of St. Joseph, informed me that he had for more than half the time applied the stone to such a purpose in his mill, and that he considered it only a little inferior to French burr. The rock appears to have a larger amount of quartz than ordinary granite, and it is, at the same time exceedingly tough; the color is a very light gray, nearly even approaching white, its quartz and feldspar are very white, and its mica dark brown. It is not impossible that some of the conglomerate beds of the green sandstones which lie a little both to the north-west and south-east of the Rivière des Plantes, would also furnish good materials for mill stones. Judging from a specimen brought me from the tenth lot of the eleventh range of Ham, a conglomerate bed

there lying immediately near a band of calcareous serpentine, which has already been mentioned, would probably afford good native mill stones; the pebbles of the conglomerate are composed of white corneous quartz, and vary in size from a quarter of an inch to two inches in diameter, and are very firmly and thickly set in the matrix, which is not quite so hard as the pebbles.

Peat.—For the valuable uses to which peat is applied, I beg to refer to the remarks of Mr. Hunt, accompanying his analysis of specimens from the deposit in the Seignory of St. Hyacinthe at St. Dominique. In addition to this locality he mentions others in the Seignory of Longueuil and Ste. Marie de Monnoir. It is also met with in the Seignory of Rivière Ouelle, where an extension of it called La Plaine spreads over four thousand square acres. Another deposit occurs in the Seignory of Rivière du Loup, the breadth of which on the Temiscouata road, is a mile and a quarter; it occupies an area of about six thousand acres, and Mr. Andrew Russel, in constructing the road over it, ascertained its depth in some parts to be eighteen feet. I have been informed of even another locality in the Townships of Matanne and M'Nider, between the rivers Blanche and Matanne; but with its extent I am as yet unacquainted. A patch of a hundred acres occurs on the left bank of the Madawaska River, opposite to Mr. J. Walsh's farm, just above the twelfth mile post on the road to Little Falls.

Catalogue of Economic Minerals.—Desirous that as many as possible of the materials to be found associated with the rocks and deposits of the Province, and capable of useful application, should be represented at the Grand Industrial Exhibition to take place in London in the beginning of May 1851, a Catalogue of such as are known to me, with their localities, has been prepared, with a view to promote by its circulation, a collection of such specimens as may be worthy of transmission to England; and considering that the document may tend to assist in diffusing a knowledge of the mineral resources of the country, a copy of it is appended to this Report. The chief part of the localities given are derived from the personal knowledge of myself and those associated with me in the Survey; there being however several districts which have not yet been examined, I have depended for some sources upon information obtained from others.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. E. LOGAN.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

R E P O R T

OF T. S. HUNT, Esq., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Provincial Geological Survey,
addressed to W. E. LOGAN, Esq., Provincial Geologist.

LABORATORY OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Montreal, 1st May, 1850.

SIR,—After having accompanied you during a part of the season, in your explorations along the St. Francis and Chaudière Rivers, I proceeded in the month of September to the western portion of the Province, with a view to some chemico-agricultural investigations, in accordance with the design expressed in the Act for the Geological Survey, which provides for the examination of the soils of the country. My plan was to visit different districts, and collect from them specimens of such soils as I judged to be representatives of the neighborhood, selecting generally such as had never been cultivated, that I might ascertain their constitution when neither enriched by manures nor exhausted by long tillage. For the sake of comparison however, I not unfrequently took specimens from lands which had been impoverished by long culture. In connection with the samples of soils, it was also deemed important to collect, as far as could be obtained from the cultivators, information as to the character and capabilities of the soil for the different plants, the succession of crops and plan of farming pursued, and the manures, if any, which had been employed, with the effects observed.

In the course of my journey, I collected specimens from Woodhill near Hamilton, the residence of the Hon. Adam Fergusson, from the vicinity of Brantford, of Woodstock, Zorra, Oxford, London, Lobo, Chatham, Raleigh, Niagara, and Port Dalhousie, amounting in all to twenty samples.

After my return to Montreal I made an excursion along the River Richelieu, that I might have an opportunity of examining some of the soils of its valley. I also visited St. Hyacinthe and some places in its vicinity, and examined the valuable deposit of peat which is found in the adjoining parishes. The number of specimens of soils collected on this tour was also about twenty, making an aggregate of forty in all. To the analysis of these, I have given my attention during the past winter.

As I had foreseen while making the collections, the number of specimens obtained was far greater than could be properly examined by a single chemist laboring without an assistant, in the time allotted previous to making the Annual Report. I have however been able to complete the analysis of eighteen, the results of which I beg leave to submit to you, reserving the others for a future Report.

Collection of the Soils, and plan of Analysis.—The specimens intended to represent the surface soil, were generally taken from a depth of about six inches, and the sub-soils unless otherwise specified, at a depth of about sixteen or eighteen inches. Care was taken to have them a fair average of the fields, an end which was often attained by mixing samples from several different parts.

In arranging the plan of analysis, reference was had to the determination of those substances only,

which are considered of importance to the vegetable economy. In order that my investigations should be of the greatest use, it was thought proper on the one hand, to neglect the examination of the different forms of organic matter in the soil, and some other questions, which although of scientific interest, would have greatly prolonged the labor, and have rendered the number of analyses completed much less, without adding materially to their value; and on the other hand to determine with accuracy, the proportions of those ingredients upon which, although present in comparatively minute quantities, may often depend the barrenness or fertility of a soil. It is for this reason important that these ingredients should be determined with exactitude, as analyses of soils conducted in the manner of those which we find described, and for which processes are laid down in popular works on agricultural chemistry, are often of little value to the scientific agriculturist.

In the course of the analyses which follow, I have given first, a partially mechanical analysis, in which the amounts of clay and sand have been estimated by carefully washing a weighed quantity of the soil, and determining the weight of the portion which was not carried off by the water. The moisture present in the soil was ascertained by exposing it to a temperature of 300° F., until it no longer lost weight, and the organic matter, if present in any considerable amount, by the subsequent loss in ignition. In the case of clay soils, which retain a portion of water at the temperature used in drying, but lose it by a red heat, the loss representing the amount of organic matter, is of course augmented by a portion of water. Clays, however, seldom contain much organic matter, and when it is present in such a quantity as to make its determination a question of interest, I have carried the previous process of desiccation as far as could be done without carbonization. In reference to the amount of moisture, it is to be remarked, that the soils had been previously dried by exposure to the air in a warm room.

In determining the mineral ingredients, I have deemed it sufficient to examine those which the soil yields to the action of hydrochloric acid by the aid of heat; those elements which are so combined as to resist the action of this agent, may be considered as not actually available to the purposes of vegetable life, although serving as a magazine of vegetable aliment to be slowly set free by the disintegrating forces constantly in operation.

The process adopted was briefly as follows: twenty grammes of the soil were taken in fine powder, and if the amount of organic matter was considerable, having been sometimes ignited, were digested for an hour at a boiling heat, with pure hydrochloric acid diluted with three or four parts of distilled water. The solution being filtered, and the residue carefully washed, the liquid obtained was measured and divided into three equal parts. One of these was evaporated to complete dryness, and when the residue was dissolved in water with the

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

addition of a little hydrochloric acid, left behind a portion of silica which had previously been in solution, and which was estimated. The liquid was then mixed with an excess of a solution of caustic baryta, which precipitated any sulphates and phosphates, and all the earthy bases except lime, which together with the excess of baryta being separated by carbonate of ammonia, the solution was evaporated to dryness, and the ammoniacal salts being expelled by heat, the alkaline chlorids remained behind; after weighing them, the respective amounts of potassium and sodium were determined by combining the chlorids with chlorid of platinum, and separating the potassium from the sodium salt by means of alcohol, in which the former is insoluble.

A second measure of the solution was mixed with a solution of chlorid of barium, and after heating and a repose of some hours, the precipitate of sulphate of baryta, often very small, was collected on a filter, and washed with a dilute solution of sal ammoniac, after which it was ignited and weighed. In the filtrate from this, the iron, alumina and manganese could be determined by the usual processes.

The third portion was employed for the determination of the phosphoric acid; notwithstanding the importance attached to a correct estimation of this element, our processes hitherto have been confessedly very imperfect. In the soil it is always associated with lime, magnesia, iron, and alumina, and the separation of it from these bases, especially the last, has always been a very difficult problem, which has engaged the attention of many skilful chemists, who have from time to time, proposed processes to this end, which have however, subsequently been found on thorough examination to be objectionable and unable to afford reliable results. It was therefore not without hesitation that I undertook this difficult matter, nor was it until after many unsuccessful trials, that I at last succeeded in obtaining results satisfactory to myself. I was, then, agreeably surprised, when a few weeks after, I received through the foreign journals, a memoir by the distinguished analytical chemist, H. Rose of Berlin, in which, after a thorough examination of the subject, he proposes a process for the determination of phosphoric acid in soils, identical in principle with my own. Having premised this much, I proceed to describe briefly my process, which depends upon principles already well known to chemists, and has nothing new except the application of facts previously made known by Rose and Berzelius.

It is based, in the first place, upon the fact that in the presence of a great excess of a persalt of iron, the addition of ammonia precipitates the whole of the phosphoric acid in combination with the peroxyd of iron. The acid hydrochloric solution is heated to ebullition, a few crystals of chlorate of potash added, and the whole boiled for some minutes; the object of this being to destroy any organic matter which may interfere with the complete precipitation of the alumina and iron, and to peroxydize the latter. Sal ammoniac is then added if the solution is not strongly acid, and caustic ammonia in slight excess. The mixture is digested for a few minutes, filtered while hot, carefully excluding the air, and the precipitate is washed with recently boiled water; the object of these precautions being to prevent the formation of carbonate of lime from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. As the precipitated peroxyd of iron and alumina always carry down with them a trace of magnesia, which in a subsequent stage of the process, would be liable to vitiate the results, the precipitate should be redissolved in hydrochloric acid, and again precipitated with the addition of sal ammoniac, by a slight excess of ammonia. It is thoroughly washed and dried, and then consists of

the alumina and peroxyd, with the whole of the phosphoric acid of the original solution. To separate this, it is pulverized, carefully levigated and intimately mixed with four parts of carbonate of soda and about two-thirds of its weight of pure silica. The mixture is then introduced into a platinum crucible, which is enclosed in one of clay, and the whole intensely heated for about an hour, in a furnace. It is essential that the heat be sufficient for a complete fusion; by this process the alumina and iron are converted into silicates, and the phosphoric acid is obtained combined with the soda; the mass, which is generally green from a trace of manganese, is dissolved in water, carbonate of ammonia is then added, and the mixture digested for a little time to separate a portion of dissolved silica. The filtered liquor is then concentrated by evaporation, the excess of carbonate of soda neutralized by hydrochloric acid, and the solution again made alkaline by caustic ammonia. From this liquid the phosphate is precipitated with the usual precautions, by a salt of magnesia with the addition of a little sal ammoniac, as the phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, from the weight of which when ignited, the amount of phosphoric acid is calculated. This process is quite easy of execution, and has afforded me very satisfactory results.

The solutions which have been filtered from the precipitate of oxyd of iron, alumina and phosphates contain the whole of the lime and magnesia of the soil; these bases are determined in the usual manner, the lime by precipitation as an oxalate, and the magnesia as ammonio-phosphate.

The amount of chlorine was determined by boiling a portion of the soil with distilled water, carefully filtering the liquid, and precipitating by a solution of nitrate of silver. In the following analyses it has as yet been determined only in a few instances; in the others it yet remains to be added, but the results as being otherwise complete are presented. The amount of manganese was found to be exceedingly minute in the clay soils, although never absent, and as it is not regarded as performing any part in the nutrition of plants, its quantity has not generally been determined. The iron in all soils exists in part as protoxyd and part as peroxyd; it has been determined as peroxyd in the analyses. The phosphoric and sulphuric acids are given without any attempt to combine them; the latter is to be regarded as combined with the alkalis, and with lime forming gypsum, while for the phosphoric acid we have often no satisfactory means of deciding whether it is to be regarded as combined with lime or magnesia, with iron or alumina; fortunately this is a question of little or no practical importance, for we are aware that plants have the power of decomposing and recomposing the compounds presented to their roots, to form those salts which are best adapted to their economy.

SOILS FROM CANADA EAST.

St. Charles.—In their virgin state, the lands of this Seignory consist principally of a light grayish or yellowish clay with reddish stains, often more or less mixed with sand and overlaid with a light black vegetable mould, averaging perhaps ten or twelve inches in thickness. The original growth was of hard wood, maple, elm and birch, except upon small ridges of gravel occasionally met with, which are clothed with resinous trees. By tillage the soil gradually loses its blackness, partly from the decomposition of the vegetable matter, and partly from the intermixture of the inferior clay. Many of the farms have been cropped with wheat for thirty or forty years almost without alternation or fallowing, and owing to this, and to the ravages of the fly, have

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

for a few years past yielded but comparatively inadequate returns. They produce, however, good crops of peas and oats, and the cultivation of timothy and clover has of late years been found very successful.

From this Seignory I selected three samples of the soil. The black mould at eight inches from the surface, No. 1; the underlying clay at eighteen inches, No. 2; these two are from the domain of the Seigneur, Mr. Kierzkowski, about four acres from the river, and near the parish church; and a third from a long tilled field not far distant, the property of Dr. Leprohon; of these but the first two have as yet been analyzed.

No. 1 consists of

Sand.....	49.2
Clay.....	23.4
Vegetable matter	20.8
Water	6.6
	— 100.0

100 parts of this soil gave to hydrochloric acid:

Alumina.....	4.820
Oxyd of Iron.....	3.240
Lime, } in part as carbonates. }	1.033
Magnesia, }	.749
Potash.....	.435
Soda.....	.795
Chlorine.....	.080
Sulphuric Acid.....	.144
Phosphoric Acid.....	.557
Soluble Silica.....	.075

100 parts of this soil gave to distilled water .786 of soluble matter, principally organic; by ignition it left .104 of an alkaline ash; it contained .008 of chlorine, a small portion of nitrates and a trace of sulphates. The bases were alkalies, lime and magnesia.

No. 2. This contains but a trace of vegetable matter, and consists of

Sand.....	56.0
Pebbles.....	8.0
Clay.....	27.8
Water.....	3.2
	— 100.0

The sand of this, as well as the previous soil, is silicious with occasional grains of feldspar; the pebbles are apparently gneissoid and quartzose.

100 parts yielded:

Alumina.....	1.440
Oxyd of Iron.....	3.780
Lime.....	.650
Magnesia.....	1.036
Potash.....	.276
Soda.....	.340
Chlorine.....	.134
Sulphuric Acid.....	.034
Phosphoric Acid.....	.215
Soluble Silica.....	.150

100 parts of this soil yielded to water, .0506 of solid matter, which by ignition was reduced to .0347; it contained .0134 of chlorine, .00046 of sulphuric acid; and .0085 of lime, besides magnesia and alkalies; no trace of nitrates was detected.

St. Hilaire.—The clays which I saw in this Seignory seem much like those of St. Charles, but with a smaller admixture of sand. Around the base of the mountain the *débris* of the decomposing trap, has made a band of gravelly earth well fitted for fruit and for those crops which require a light warm soil. The compact texture of these very heavy clays, washed by the waters flowing from the hill side, is such as to require thorough subsoil draining, which has been effected in an admirable manner

by the proprietor, Major Campbell, to whose kind courtesy I am much indebted, and whose enlightened efforts are making his farm a model to the district. Thus drained, the clays are found to yield excellent crops of wheat and clover, with peas.

Upon the farm of Major Campbell, the original layer of vegetable mould has by long tillage entirely disappeared; the general character of the clay seems to be nearly the same for a depth of five or six feet, except that it is a little lighter on going down, a difference perhaps due to the fact that organic matters from the surface have not infiltrated thus far. When brought to the surface it breaks into hard angular fragments, but by the influence of the weather it crumbles down into a comparatively mellow soil, still, however, becoming hard and dry in the heat of summer. In laying out the railroad, a bank of the clay was cut down and uncovered in many parts to a depth of six feet. The surface thus exposed was entirely free from any organic matter, but was found after a dressing of plaster, to yield an excellent crop of peas; this manure has been used with great success by the proprietor for peas and clover, upon the clays generally.

Two specimens of the soil were selected from a field near the bank of the river, and not far from the residence of Major Campbell. This land had been for some time under tillage, and was in good condition; one portion was taken at a depth of about six inches, No. 3; and one from a ditch at thirty inches, No. 4.

No. 3 gave by washing a small portion of white sand, composed of quartz and feldspar; it contained but very little organic matter.

Sand.....	3.0
Clay.....	89.7
Water and vegetable matter.....	7.3
	— 100.0

100 parts of it yielded:

Alumina.....	12.420
Oxyd of Iron.....	7.320
Lime.....	.697
Magnesia.....	1.490
Potash.....	.591
Soda.....	.231
Phosphoric Acid.....	.390
Sulphuric Acid.....	.022
Soluble Silica.....	.105

No. 4. This clay contains but traces of sand and organic matter. It loses by ignition 15.5 per cent. of water.

100 parts of it yielded:

Alumina.....	4.380
Oxyd of Iron.....	6.245
Lime.....	.980
Magnesia.....	1.080
Potash.....	.753
Soda.....	.355
Phosphoric Acid.....	.474
Sulphuric Acid.....	.024
Soluble Silica.....	.210

Chambly.—The soils of this Seignory are principally of a reddish clay, which, when exposed to the air, readily falls down into a mellow granular soil. In the places where I had an opportunity of observing, it is underlaid at the depth of three or four feet by an exceedingly tenacious blue clay which breaks into angular fragments, and resists the action of the weather. The upper clays constitute the wheat bearing soils, and were originally covered with a growth of maple, elm, and birch; distinguished from them by its covering of soft woods, principally pine and tamarack, is a gravelly ridge, which near the

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

church is met with about fourteen acres from the river; it is thickly strewn with gneiss and syenite boulders much worn and rounded. The soil is very light and stony, but yields good crops of maize and potatoes by manuring.

The extraordinary fertility of the clay is indicated by the fact that there are fields which have, as I was assured by the proprietors, yielded successive crops of wheat for thirty or forty years, without manure and almost without any alternation. They are now considered as exhausted, and incapable of yielding a return, unless carefully manured; and such, for the last fifteen or twenty years, have been the ravages of the Hessian fly upon the wheat, which is the staple crop, that the inducements to the improvement of their lands have been very small; so that the Richelieu valley, once the granary of the Lower Province, has for many years scarcely furnished any wheat for exportation. But the insect, which for the last three or four years has been gradually disappearing, was last season almost unknown, and the crops of wheat surpassed any for the last ten or twelve years. With the encouragement inspired by the departure of this scourge, we may hope that more attention will be given to the subject, and that improved systems of cultivation may restore to fertility those exhausted soils, and enable this once productive valley to regain its former character.

Of a number of soils collected at Chambly, only three have as yet been submitted to analysis; they are—one, of the reddish clay taken from a depth of sixteen inches, from a field in good condition, and considered as identical in character with the surface soil before tillage, No. 5; and one at a depth of six inches, from a field closely adjoining, but exhausted by having yielded crops of wheat for many successive years without receiving any manure, No. 6; the latter supported a scanty growth of a short thin wiry grass, which is regarded as indicative of an impoverished soil, and known as *herbe à cheval*; both were from the farm of Mr. Bunker; the third, No. 7, is a specimen of the gravelly loam above mentioned, from an untilled field upon the farm of Mr. Yule, who very kindly assisted me in my examinations.

No. 5 contained a small amount of silicious sand and traces of organic matter, and gave 5.5 per cent. of water.

100 parts of it yielded:

Alumina	3.300
Oxyd of Iron	8.680
Manganese .....	.160
Lime .....	.711
Magnesia	2.310
Potash .....	.536
Soda .....	.340
Phosphoric Acid .....	.418
Sulphuric Acid .....	.020
Soluble Silica .....	.180

No. 6 consists of—

Silicious sand with a little feldspar	9.0
Clay	79.2
Vegetable matter	6.8
Water	5.0
	— 100.0

100 parts gave—

Alumina	not determined.
Oxyd of Iron	4.560
Lime .....	.347
Magnesia .....	.888
Potash { .....	.380
Soda {	
Phosphoric Acid .....	.126
Sulphuric Acid .....	.031
Soluble Silica .....	.080

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

By the action of water, a solution containing minute traces of chlorids and sulphates of lime, magnesia, and alkalis is obtained. 100 parts of the soil give in this way, of chlorine, .0013; sulphuric acid, .0005.

No. 7. This soil contained about 20 per cent of pebbles, and 12 of coarse gravel; that portion which passed through the sieve consisted of—

Gravel	75.0
Clay	13.7
Vegetable matter	6.1
Water	5.2
	— 100.0

The soil was very red, and the sand silicious and quite ferruginous, consisting of the disintegrated syenitic rocks which make up the coarser portions.

100 parts gave—

Alumina	2.935
Oxyd of Iron	5.505
Lime .....	.156
Magnesia .....	.409
Potash .....	.109
Soda .....	.144
Phosphoric Acid .....	.220
Sulphuric Acid .....	.018
Soluble Silica .....	.080

St. Dominique.—The Savanne of St. Dominique and the reclaimed lands in its vicinity, present many things of interest, and being at St. Hyacinthe, I availed myself of the opportunity and the politeness of Dr. Boutillier, who accompanied me to visit the locality. It consists of a large peat bog, which extends through the parish of St. Dominique, and parts of Ste. Rosalie and St. Pie, a tract perhaps five or six miles in one direction, by three or four in the other. This extent is covered by a layer of peat which from a depth of two or three feet at the edges, is six feet in many places, and in some parts is said to be even eighteen feet in depth. It supports in some parts, a growth of tamarack, and is covered with sphagnum mosses, with many beautiful plants of the Orchidæ and Ericacææ. It rests upon a tough blue clay containing a considerable portion of silicious sand, mixed with brilliant scales of mica, and presents occasionally the impression of marsh plants and small shells.

Since the settlement of the vicinity, large portions of this savanne have been reclaimed to the purposes of agriculture. A large drain of considerable length was some years since cut down to the clay, thus effecting a partial draining of a large portion of the marsh. The drained land being first cleared of the trees, is ploughed, and then in the dry weather of summer, set on fire. In this way eight or ten inches of the peat are burned, leaving a thin layer of a very fine light reddish ash upon the surface. This serves as a powerful manure, and the peat will then yield one or two fine crops of barley or oats; the straw attains an astonishing size and strength, and the grain is equally very superior. The burned soil produces also fine potatoes and turnips; but after two years it is found to be quite exhausted, and requires to be again burned to render it productive. When by many repetitions of this process, the peat has been burned down to within a few inches of the clay, the two are mixed by deep ploughing, and a rich mellow soil is obtained, which is unsurpassed for wheat, and yields at the same time fine Indian corn, peas and grass. Such are many of the reclaimed lands of the side of the savanne near to St. Hyacinthe, where from an original peat of four or five feet, the finest farms have been made, yielding rich timothy and clover, alternating with wheat and peas,—a system which is now very generally adopted

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

in the vicinity. There are however, some fields that have been tilled for a long period of years, without manuring, and almost without any alternation, which are now quite worn out.

I collected for examination, a mass of the peat from a depth of five feet, No. 8; a specimen of the underlying clay, No. 9; and some of a long tilled and nearly exhausted field, not far from the present border of the savanne, No. 10.

The peat retains distinctly the forms of the mosses, and shews equally the remains of Equiseta and other large marsh plants intermixed. When heated in a close vessel, it evolves a large quantity of gas, burning with a brilliant flame, and gives a compact coke, which when ignited in the air, leaves a light reddish white ash.

A thoroughly dried specimen gave the following for its composition:—

Fixed Carbon	29.57
Ashes	6.75
Volatile matter	63.68
	— 100.00

Another specimen of more compact turf from the vicinity gave—

Fixed Carbon	29.30
Ashes	7.27
Volatile matter	63.43
	— 100.00

As the composition of the mineral portions was in an agricultural point of view, of much importance, I proceeded to make an analysis of the ash; the specimen of peat taken for this purpose, gave 6.58 per cent.

A watery solution of the ash contained chlorine and sulphuric acid combined with potash and soda, and a large amount of sulphate of lime. The whole of the alkaline salts were dissolved by the water. The ash was strongly alkaline in its reactions, and contained as might be expected, the magnesia and some of the lime in a free state. 100 parts of it gave me:

Lime	47.040
Magnesia	3.150
Peroxyd of Iron	4.680
Alumina	2.440
Oxyd of Manganese .....	.040
Potash .....	.330
Soda .....	.254
Chlorine .....	.247
Sulphuric Acid	9.175
Phosphoric Acid .....	.932
Carbonic Acid	23.060
Silica	4.920
Sand (mechanically present)	4.040

The ingredients combined in the usual manner will give the following compounds for 100 parts:

Carbonate of Lime	52.410
Lime } in part as silicates {	10.431
Magnesia }	3.150
Peroxyd of Iron	4.680
Alumina	2.440
Oxyd of Manganese .....	.040
Phosphate of Lime	2.019
Sulphate of Lime (gypsum)	15.085
Sulphate of Potash .....	.605
Sulphate of Soda .....	.076
Chlorid of Sodium .....	.412
Silica	4.920
Sand	4.040
	— 100.308

The clay No. 9 left, by washing, a portion of silicious sand with a little feldspar and mica. It consists of:

Sand	38.0
Clay	69.0
Water	3.0
	— 100.0

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

100 parts of it gave—

Alumina	4.520
Oxyd of Iron	6.440
Lime .....	.717
Magnesia	1.122
Potash .....	.158
Soda .....	.340
Phosphoric Acid .....	.152
Sulphuric Acid .....	.017

The exhausted soil No. 10, consists of—

Sand	46.0
Clay	42.2
Vegetable matter	9.5
Water	2.3
	— 100.0

100 parts of it gave—

Alumina	3.675
Oxyd of Iron	4.560
Lime (in part as carbonate)	1.008
Magnesia .....	.687
Potash .....	.189
Soda .....	.255
Sulphuric Acid .....	.102
Phosphoric Acid .....	.342
Soluble Silica .....	.270

It will be at once seen from the composition of the peat ash, that it is a powerful fertilizer; it contains more than two per cent. of phosphate of lime or bone earth, more than fifteen per cent. of gypsum, besides the alkaline sulphates and chlorids, carbonates and silicates of lime and magnesia, all substances eminently conducive to the growth of plants. More than sixteen per cent. of it is soluble in water, and the rest is in such a minutely divided state, that it is soon removed from the surface of the porous peat, being drained off by the atmospheric waters; hence the rapid deterioration of the fertile soil which is obtained by burning the surface; once however reduced so near to the clay as to be mixed with it by ploughing, the ashes are retained, and enrich very much the clay subsoil.

The analysis of No. 10 was executed upon a specimen which had been ignited to destroy the intermixed organic matter, which makes up about one tenth of the soil, and consists of yet undecomposed peat. Hence notwithstanding its impoverished condition, we find still a considerable proportion of phosphates and sulphates with some carbonate of lime; these are, however, enclosed by the vegetable matter, in such a way as not to be accessible to the plant. To shew more correctly the actual composition of this soil as adapted to the purposes of vegetation, it will be necessary to make another analysis, upon a portion in which the mineral ingredients of the peat have not been set at liberty by burning.

In the plan commonly pursued for burning the peat, a great part of the ash is dissolved or washed away, and lost to the soil. If it were removed and employed as a manure upon other soils where it could be mixed by ploughing with the clay, lasting beneficial effects would no doubt be produced, which would make it well worthy the attention of farmers.

St. Hyacinthe.—Last fall, through the politeness of the Hon. A. N. Morin, I received two specimens of soils said to be from about two miles south of the village. They were described as follows:—“Blue Clay which has been tilled sixty or seventy years, and never manured,” No. 11; and “Blue Clay from the same field, at the depth of one and a half to two feet,” No. 12.

No. 11 contained a considerable portion of sand, and a little vegetable matter. Its composition is—

Sand	34.0
Clay	62.2
Vegetable matter	1.5
Water	2.3
	— 100.0

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

100 parts of it gave—

Alumina.....	2.200
Oxyd of Iron.....	5.860
Lime.....	0.756
Magnesia.....	1.024
Potash.....	.450
Soda.....	.630
Phosphoric Acid.....	.189
Sulphuric Acid.....	.018
Soluble Silica.....	.135

No. 12 is a pure clay, and contains no organic matter; by ignition it loses four per cent. of water. It effervesces slightly with acids from the presence of carbonates.

100 parts of it gave—

Alumina.....	5.200
Oxyd of Iron.....	6.840
Lime.....	2.625
Magnesia } in part as carbonates }	2.647
Potash.....	.723
Soda.....	.380
Phosphoric Acid.....	.252
Sulphuric Acid.....	.006
Soluble Silica.....	.210

This soil evidently possesses the elements of fertility, but its mechanical composition shows that it is entirely different from No. 11, and consequently that the two are not valuable for the purpose of comparison; indeed I have not as yet been able to learn the position or depth from which the latter was taken.

SOILS FROM CANADA WEST.

When at Brantford, I had occasion to examine an interesting tract of land upon the Grand River. It consists in its original state of fine open plains, somewhat elevated, and may be defined as extending from Galt down the river for about eighteen miles. These plains support a fine growth of oak remarkably free from underwood, and are known by the name of "oak openings." The soil is a sandy loam very uniform in its character, which at a depth generally of from two to six feet, is underlaid by a coarse gravel, thus affording a natural drainage. The crops of wheat obtained upon these lands are excellent, but wheat is seldom sown for two successive years; the fall grain is generally followed by a spring crop, and the field then sown down with grass or clover, and pastured for one or two years.

Potatoes and root crops, as beets and turnips, succeed equally well upon these plains, which under a careful system of rotation are very productive; but it may be remarked that they would never endure the systems of tillage which are practised upon the heavy clay lands of the valleys of the Richelieu and the Thames. Besides the ordinary manure of the farm-yard, gypsum which is found in great abundance in this vicinity, is very advantageously employed as a manure, especially for clover.

Along the banks of the river, at a lower level than the oak openings, are fine alluvial "flats" of a rich heavy mould, covered in their natural state with a thick heavy growth, principally of elm, beech and maple. The soil of these flats is scarcely adapted to wheat, which grows too luxuriantly, and is apt to suffer from rust, but it produces abundantly all the other crops of the upland.

Of the specimens illustrating the composition of these soils, the analyses of two are subjoined, which were collected at Strathmore, the residence of Major Burroughs, near Brantford. No. 13 is from the oak plains, and is the loam from an untilled and recently cleared field, taken from under a sod at the depth of eight inches. No. 14 is the black loam

from the flats, taken under similar circumstances. A large proportion of No. 13 is very finely divided and readily washes away, but still is not of such a nature as to give to the soil the character of a clay.

The sand is partly quartzose and partly argilliferous, as if derived from some decomposing sedimentary rock.

It consists of—

Sand.....	47.4
Finer material.....	49.2
Organic matter.....	2.4
Water.....	1.0
	100.0

100 parts of it gave—

Alumina.....	2.090
Oxyd of Iron.....	2.520
Lime.....	.310
Magnesia.....	.456
Potash.....	.105
Soda.....	.060
Phosphoric Acid.....	.380
Sulphuric Acid.....	.008
Soluble Silica.....	.060

The black loam, No. 14, is slightly calcareous; it consists of—

Sand.....	72.0
Finer material.....	20.0
Vegetable matter.....	6.5
Water.....	1.5
	100.0

100 parts of it gave—

Alumina.....	.915
Oxyd of Iron.....	2.415
Lime (as carbonate and sulphate).....	5.200
Magnesia (as carbonate in part).....	3.460
Potash.....	.162
Soda.....	.190
Phosphoric Acid.....	.303
Sulphuric Acid (= .158 of Gypsum) ...	.093
Soluble Silica.....	.225

The examination of an interesting series of specimens which I collected while in the vicinity of Chatham, Western District, is as yet unfinished. The rich alluvial flats of the valley of the Thames extend from the north branch of Bear Creek, on the north, to near Lake Erie on the south, constituting a large portion of the western peninsula. The land is quite level, and requires draining to make it fit for successful culture. The soil may be described as a rich black mould, which along the Thames is from six to ten inches deep, but near Bear Creek is said to be very much thicker.

This, at the places where I examined it upon the banks of the Thames, rests upon a yellowish or grayish clay, often containing abundance of small shells, which by exposure to the air darkens and crumbles down into a mellow granular soil. In some sections seen near to the village of Chatham, this clay was about four feet in thickness, and was underlaid by a more or less sandy loam, regularly stratified, while beneath at about ten feet from the surface, appeared a tenacious blue clay. The ordinary tillage rarely brings up the lighter colored subsoil, but a plan of deep ploughing has been lately adopted by some of the farmers with excellent results. The wheat sown upon the black mould grows too luxuriantly, and is disposed to rust, tendencies which are arrested by an admixture of the clay. There are fields near the river in the Township of Raleigh, which I was well assured had been cropped with wheat for thirty or forty years, without manuring, and with very little attention to crops or fallowing, and yet these still yield very fair returns. Upon the best conditioned lands thirty-eight to forty, and even forty-two bushels of wheat to the acre, are obtained in good seasons. Hemp has recently been tried with much success.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

The newly cleared lands are frequently first sown with Indian corn, which grows luxuriantly, and preferring as it does a light open soil, succeeds perfectly well in the richest moulds. The crops of oats and barley are also very fine, potatoes succeed well, and mangel wurtzel and carrots are beginning to be cultivated for the feeding of stock. The evil of rust is often severely felt upon the wheat crop; the fall sown grain however, suffers less from it than the spring wheat. Sifting lime over the field while the grain is yet in the milk is said to have been found useful in preventing this disease, and I was informed by a gentleman interested in agriculture, that a plan which has been tried in very rich soils is to sow a much larger portion than usual of grain to the acre. The result of this is, that the plant becomes checked in its otherwise luxuriant growth, and ripening more rapidly, escapes the rust. The yield is not what would be obtained in proper soils with much less grain, but it yields crops of wheat where other means have proved unsuccessful in the Townships of Zone, Dover and elsewhere, and is recorded rather as a fact of interest than an example for general adoption. Draining and sub-soil ploughing, where the clay can be brought to the surface, will be found the remedies most efficacious.

Such is the fertility of the soils in this region that but little need has hitherto been felt of a system of rotation in crops; some, however, have begun to adopt it, and have commenced the cultivation of clover, which grows finely, especially with a dressing of plaster, which is used to some extent.

The natural growth of these lands is oak, elm, with black walnut and whitewood trees of enormous size; the black walnut timber is already becoming a considerable article of export. Fine groves of sugar maple are also met with, from which large quantities of sugar are annually made.

I give here an analysis of a specimen of the black mould from the seventh lot of the first range of Raleigh. The mould here is eight or ten inches in thickness, and had been cleared of its wood, and used six or eight years for pasture; the specimen from a depth of six inches contained but a trace of white silicious sand.

No. 15. It consisted of—

Clay.....	83.4
Vegetable matter.....	12.0
Water.....	4.6
	100.0

100 parts of it gave—

Alumina.....	2.620
Oxyd of Iron and a little Ox. Manganese.....	5.660
Lime.....	1.500
Magnesia.....	1.050
Potash and Soda.....	.825
Phosphoric Acid.....	.400
Sulphuric Acid.....	.108
Soluble Silica.....	.290

The examination of the clay subsoil is yet to be made, as well as the determination of some points of interest with regard to No. 15.

Near to the mouth of the Thames, and skirting the borders of Lake St. Clair, is an extensive prairie which is supposed to cover about 30,000 acres. Commencing nearly behind Chatham, it forms a belt three or four miles wide, which keeps the south side of the Thames for about six miles; here it comes upon the river, and occupying both banks, extends down to the lake; stretching as far as the eye can reach in one vast plain, broken only here and there by oases of forest, like small islands, dotting its surface. These consist of a growth of soft maple, walnut and elm, with occasional willows, which are

seen springing up here and there in little copses, with thorns. The plains are covered in some places with a coarse sedge, and in others with a stout jointed grass, which sometimes attains the height of three feet, and makes good hay and pasturage for the half-wild ponies which feed in great numbers upon these prairies.

In spring time the greater portion of this region is overflowed with water from a few inches to two or three feet in depth. The whole of the country to the south from the ridge near Lake Erie, discharges its waters upon this tract, and it is said that in the spring time a current is perceptible across the whole surface. In 1836-37 nearly the whole prairie was covered throughout the year, a circumstance connected with the yet unexplained change in the levels of the upper lakes.

The soil is a black unctuous mould from six to eighteen inches or more in depth, with a subsoil composed of bluish or whitish clay, which by exposure to the air readily disintegrates. It often contains shells and fragments of wood, and an intelligent man employed in ditching assured me that he had met with the end of a canoe at the depth of eight feet in the heavy clay. About 2,000 acres of the prairie are under cultivation in the Township of Raleigh, and from 6,000 to 7,000 more rise to a height of twelve feet above the lake, and might readily be drained. Some parts of the eastern extremity are at present rarely submerged, and present gentle undulations of gravelly loam, black with vegetable remains.

The cultivation of wheat does not succeed well upon the mould of the prairie; the heaving of the soil injures the fall sown, while the spring sown grain rarely escapes the rust. Where, however, the mould is so thin that deep ploughing can be made to bring up the clay, a good wheat soil may be obtained. Indian corn, oats and barely succeed and grow luxuriantly, as also many root crops. The last season, although the tillage of these lands is not generally the best, the first prizes for these products, offered by the County Agricultural Society, were gained by crops raised upon the reclaimed prairie.

The cultivation of grass has hitherto been much neglected, as the natural growth of the country serves for both hay and pasturage, but clover has been a few times tried and great crops obtained. One fault of the soil is its exceeding richness in vegetable matter; it is probable that a judicious application of quick lime would be found very useful. Specimens of the soil were taken from a recently drained portion in the seventeenth lot of the first range of Raleigh. The mould was here twelve inches deep; a specimen of it at the depth of six inches, No. 16, and one of the clay at twenty inches, were taken. The analysis of the mould is subjoined; it contains no sand, and consists of—

Clay.....	80.0
Vegetable matter.....	13.6
Water.....	5.5
	100.0

100 parts, previously ignited, gave:

Alumina.....	4.340
Oxyd of Iron.....	7.090
Lime (in part as carbonate).....	1.580
Magnesia.....	1.030
Potash.....	.855
Soda.....	.240
Phosphoric Acid.....	.320
Sulphuric Acid.....	.155
Soluble Silica.....	.380

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

An analysis of the soil before ignition, a determination of the condition of the organic portion, and an examination of the subsoil are yet to be made.

I have not spoken of my examinations of the soils in the vicinity of Woodstock and Zorra, in the neighborhood of London and Lobo, of Hamilton, and of St. Chatherines and Port Dalhousie, as the results are not yet completed, and must form part of a future Report.

I may however here introduce the analysis of two interesting calcareous clays from London and Niagara. That of London is met with at a depth of five to ten feet, and is seen cropping out upon the banks of the Thames, near the town; wells have been sunk in it thirty and forty feet. Mr. Hamilton of London, who had submitted it to a partial analysis, has found it extremely beneficial as a manure when applied to his garden. It has the texture of a fine clay and is mixed with limestone pebbles; during solution in hydrochloric acid it envelopes a bituminous odor; it contains no sulphates.

No. 17. It consists of:—

Clay insoluble Acids	57.00
Carbonate of Lime	29.40
Carbonate of Magnesia	6.91
Phosphate of Lime * .....	.39
Oxyd of Iron and Alumina	4.40
Water, alkalis and loss	1.90
	100.00

A similar clay to that of London is found in like circumstances in Delaware and Mosa, and a specimen from Port Stanley was found to be similar in constitution. For those soils which are deficient in lime, it will be evidently extremely valuable; as it is in composition a rich marl.

The second is a clay taken at a depth of eight inches from an untilled field in the Township of Niagara, upon the ridge of land or escarpment here formed by the Niagara limestones. It contains three or four per cent. of silicious sand with mica, and some calcareous pebbles.

No. 18. Analysis gives for its composition:

Insoluble in Acids ..	58.00
Carbonate of Lime	15.30
Carbonate of Magnesia	7.68
Oxyd of Iron	} 13.50
Alumina	
Manganese, a trace, }	
Alkalis. ....	.51
Phosphoric Acid .....	.09
Moisture	4.70
	99.78

It contained besides a small amount of sulphuric acid, which was not determined.

I have refrained from speaking of the conclusions to be drawn from the preceding analyses, or the various theoretical deductions which might present themselves to the agricultural chemist, because sufficiently complete investigations have not yet been executed, to warrant me in generalizing. Some of the consequences are however so obvious, as to suggest themselves to every scientific agriculturist, and to the attention of such I commend these results, as the first fruits of my labors on the soils of Canada.

Peat.—I have already alluded to the peat of the Savanne of St. Dominique, which from its abundance appears well worthy of attention in an economic point of view. In a country like Lower Cana-

* The composition of the phosphate of lime here presented, is that of bone earth, of which thirteen parts correspond very exactly to six of anhydrous phosphoric acid.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

da, where coal is wanting, and where wood is already becoming in some parts scarce, the public attention must ere long be turned to some other source of fuel. Among these we have at home a very important one in the shape of our immense deposits of peat. Besides the large area above alluded to, there is an extensive deposit of a similar character which appears on the road between Longueuil and Chambly, and extends westward over a large tract; another, described as of large size, is found in the Seignory of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, and still another south of Laprairie; while the peat bogs on the south side of the Ottawa, and along the line of the Rideau Canal, which you have alluded to in your Report upon the Ottawa, are of great and but imperfectly known extent.

The value of peat as a fuel is almost unknown in this country, but the amount of it consumed in the British Isles and in Continental Europe, shews that it is a product of great and increasing importance. The amount of peat raised in France in 1845 was 420,000 tons, and its value 977,560 dollars; the number of workmen employed was nearly 40,000. Its price in the city of New York, where it is consumed in considerable quantity, is about \$4½ per ton. In addition to its use as a fuel in domestic operations, peat, or the coke obtained in charring it, by a process similar to that employed for the manufacture of wood, charcoal, and mineral coke, is now successfully used to a large extent for the manufacture of iron, in France, Sweden, Bohemia, Bavaria and Wirtemberg; the iron thus obtained is said to be of superior quality, and the peat coke is even preferred for the refining of steel. Peat affords by distillation a brilliant gas for illumination, in a quantity as great as ordinary coal and entirely free from those sulphurous compounds, which contaminate the gas from the latter. In Ireland according to Sir Robert Kane, it is in general use upon the steamers on the River Shannon, in the midst of a coal bearing country, and is employed in mills and factories for generating steam, to which from its flaming character it is well fitted.

By a process recently patented in Great Britain, by which the peat is condensed with the aid of a strong hydraulic press to about one third its bulk, a fuel is obtained more dense than oak wood, which by charring yields a coke eminently combustible, and heavier than wood charcoal; it can be manufactured for twenty shillings sterling per ton. The patentee, who is the managing director of the Dublin Steam Navigation Company, prepares also an artificial coal from peat, of which it is stated, as the result of experiments made on the vessels of the Company, that with ten hundred weight, the same steam power is obtained as with seventeen and a half hundred weight of pit coal; thereby saving thirty per cent. in the stowage of fuel.

For the above facts, which I have adduced in order to call attention to the value of our own peat bogs, I have been indebted to Mr. R. C. Taylor's late valuable work, "Statistics of Coal," and Sir Robert Kane on the Industrial Resources of Ireland.

The late surprising statements of the O'Gorman Mahon, as to the practicability of manufacturing oil, acids, wax, as well as gas and coke from the peat of Ireland, do not appear as yet sufficiently sustained by experiment to render them perfectly satisfactory; although such products are undoubtedly to be obtained by distillation of peat, it does not appear certain that they can be made economically available.

The peat of our vicinity is of a very excellent quality, and contains but a small portion of ashes; according to competent judges who have seen it, it

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

is equal to the best peats of Ireland and Scotland. It shall be my endeavor to collect for another year some statistics as to the extent of our deposits, and to submit the different samples to examination in order to determine their real and relative value as fuels.

In this connection I may allude to the asphaltum or mineral pitch which is found on the nineteenth lot of the sixth or seventh range of the Township of Enniskillen, Canada West; attention was first called to it by His Excellency Earl Cathcart, who gave specimens of it to the Commission; since then Mr. Wood, the late member for Kent, has kindly sent a mass of more than one hundred pounds weight. It is said to be spread over an area of several acres, and from the specimens received it is at least two feet in thickness. Its consistence is about that of the variety known as "mineral caoutchouc." The consumption of this material in England and on the Continent for the construction of pavements, for paying the bottom of vessels, and for the manufacture of illuminating gas, to which it is eminently adapted, is such that the existence of deposits of it in this country is a matter of considerable importance. A careful examination of the locality with regard to its extent, will be made during the ensuing season. The specimens in my possession contain from seventy-eight to eighty-one per cent. of combustibile and volatile matter.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

In my Report for 1847-8, I had occasion to describe the well-known Sour Spring of the vicinity of Brantford, which is remarkable for containing a large amount of free sulphuric acid. Since that time I have learned of the existence of several springs of a similar nature in the same portion of the country. One of these has been described by Dr. Mack of St. Catharines, in the *British American Journal* for July, 1849.

It is situated about a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, and fills a small basin which has no visible outlet. The water is described by Dr. Mack as intensely sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shewed that the acid was the sulphuric, and that no chlorine was present. Protosalts of iron, and small quantities of lime and magnesia were also detected. A specimen of this water was kindly furnished me by Dr. Sutherland, by which I was enabled to confirm the results of Dr. Mack, and to detect a portion of alumina, thus completing its resemblance to the water of Tuscarora, to which it seemed closely allied in the proportion of free sulphuric acid. Dr. Chase of St. Catharines, shewed me a specimen of water from a spring near to St. David's, which was similar in character to the above, but less strong.

Another interesting locality of acid water occurs in that vicinity, which I had an opportunity of examining personally. It is upon the S. W. corner lot of the Township of Niagara, upon the land of Mr. McKinley, and near the margin of a small rivulet, which at the time (Oct. 15th) was dry, and showed in its bed, at the depth of three or four feet from the surface, the red and green variegated Medina sandstone of the region in place; they are covered by a tenacious yellow clay, in which the basin of the spring is formed. It is nearly circular, between three and four feet in diameter, and about thirty inches in depth. The water rises to within six or eight inches of the surface, and has no visible outlet; its level is said to be nearly the same throughout the year. It is kept in constant agitation by the escape of considerable quantities of carburetted hydrogen gas, which burns with a bright flame on contact with a light.

The soil is devoid of vegetation for a distance of six or eight feet around the basin, yet there is a layer of black vegetable matter, a few inches in depth, which covers the surrounding soil and extends to the very edge of the spring; small maples are growing near.

About twenty rods farther up the stream, and at a level some feet above the basin, near to the course of the rivulet, was a bed of soft mud which had resulted from the drying up of a small pool. In a depression of a small accumulation of water was found an inch or two in depth; it was very sour to the taste, and near it was a small hollow filled with a very acid mud, and exhaling an odor of sulphuretted hydrogen. I was informed that in summer, when the pool is quite dry, an inflammable gas issues copiously through fissures in the clay.

I collected some bottles of the water from the basin, and have since submitted it to a partial analysis. When recent, the water has a decided flavor of sulphuretted hydrogen, the odor of which is readily perceived in the vicinity of the spring. The water is slightly turbid and yellowish, and does not become clear by repose; its taste is styptic, and strongly acid.

The specific gravity at 60° was found to be 1002.16; the usual tests shew the presence in small quantities of lime, magnesia, alumina, and protoxyd of iron; the acid is the sulphuric, without any trace of hydrochloric acid. When evaporated at a gentle heat, the water leaves a moist residue, which blackens from the presence of an organic substance which exists in considerable quantity, and which has also been remarked in the acid water of Tuscarora, and by Dr. Mack in that of Chippewa. By ignition a residue was obtained of sulphates with oxyd of iron and alumina, which in two determinations equalled .580 and .620 for 1000 of the water; the same quantity gave .074 of lime, equal to .180 of sulphate. The sulphuric acid was found by two determinations to be 2.1308 and 2.1440, mean=2.1376. Of this .106 are required to form gypsum with the .074 of lime, leaving 2.0316 of dry sulphuric acid, equal to 2.4887 of oil of vitriol. The residue of the solid matters equalling .420, and consisting in part of sulphates, would not correspond to the decimal part of that quantity; so that in round numbers the water will contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000. At a future time I purpose to make a complete analysis of the fixed ingredients of this spring.

It is interesting to remark, that this water collected in clean bottles, was found at the end of some months to contain abundance of small flocculi of an organic substance, which under the microscope appeared to consist of groups of filaments, each composed of a single chain of globular homogeneous and translucent vesicles of a yellow color. The existence and development of vegetable life in a solution of sulphuric acid and sulphates of iron and alumina, appears somewhat curious and worthy of record.

It is to be remarked in connection with the view suggested by me in my Report for 1847-48, as to the relation between these springs and the gypseous deposits, that the first of those above mentioned, like that of Tuscarora, rises from the gypsiferous rocks, and that of Niagara from the upper portion of the Medina sandstones, to some portion of which formation the one nearest St. David's will also belong.

Providence Spring of St. Hyacinthe.

Two bottles of the water from this recently discovered spring were kindly furnished me by Dr. La Bruyère, and have been submitted to a qualitative analysis. It contains a considerable amount of mineral ingredients, 1000 parts yielding of salts dried at 300

Appendix
(V.)
1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

F., 5.16 parts. Evaporated to one-tenth the water is strongly alkaline and saline to the taste; it contains a considerable amount of alkaline chlorids, effervesces with nitric acid, and gives with salts of baryta a copious precipitate, which is completely soluble in hydrochloric acid. Neutralized with acetic acid and evaporated to dryness, the saline mass gives by the ordinary tests, distinct reactions of bromine and iodine.

The precipitate which separates during the evaporation of the water consists of the usual earthy carbonates, and a trace of iron; in addition to these the hydrochloric solution of the precipitate gave by the addition of solution of gypsum, after some time, a heavy precipitate indicating strontia. This spring, then, contains chlorid with traces of bromid and iodid of sodium, carbonates of soda, lime and magnesia, with small portions of carbonate of strontia and iron. It is interesting from the large portion of alkaline carbonate which it contains, and deserves a quantitative analysis.

Aurora Spring of Point du Jour.

This spring, the waters of which have recently been brought into public notice, occurs in the Parish of L'Assomption. The well is four or five feet in diameter and the water rises nearly to the surface; it is kept in constant ebullition by the escape of volumes of carburetted hydrogen gas, and is slightly turbid from a little suspended clay; the supply is abundant. Owing to an accident I was unable to determine its temperature, which however appeared not to differ from that of the springs of that class generally.

It is strongly saline to the taste; 1000 parts of the water yield 7.36 parts of solid matter, consisting of alkaline chlorids, with bromids and iodids in considerable quantity, and very small portions of chlorids of calcium and magnesium, besides carbonates of lime and magnesia, with small portions of carbonate of strontia, and a trace of iron.

Georgian Spring of Plantagenet.

Under this title, the water of a mineral spring upon the property of Captain Kain has lately been brought into this city. A qualitative analysis of a specimen of the water, sent me by the proprietor, shews it be a very strong saline, resembling the Plantagenet water already so well known to the public. It affords 11.84 of solid matter in 1000, and contains besides alkaline chlorids and small portions of bromids and iodids, chlorids of magnesium and calcium; the former in great abundance. Besides these there is a large quantity of carbonates of lime and magnesia, with a trace of iron.

In the month of January last I went by request to visit a spring, situated about two leagues beyond St. Eustache, on the land of Joseph Laurin. The water contains but a small amount of mineral ingredients; 1000 parts yield by evaporation 1.88 parts, consisting of common salt with a large proportion of sulphates of lime and magnesia, besides carbonates of these earthy bases; it contains no salts of iodine, and but a trace of bromids.

Minerals and Metallic Ores.

But few examinations of this kind have been made during the past season; of different specimens of galena which at your request, I have submitted to examination for silver, I may mention those of Brome, E. T., Chateauguay, from the vicinity of Toronto, and from Bay St. Paul; none of them were found to be argentiferous.

I have examined specimens of bog manganese from Tring, St. George and Ste. Marie Nouvelle Leauce, and from Ste. Anne; they contain respectively 25, 20.5, 30, and 38 per cent. of peroxyd of manganese. These impure ores contain a large

proportion of oxyd of iron in admixture, and those of Tring and St. George are mixed with silicious sand.

The detection of the very rare mineral species *Humboldtine*, or oxalate of iron, in the shales of the Hamilton group from Cape Ipperwash, is a fact of interest to mineralogists. It encrusts the surface of the shales as a soft earthy coating, dull and of a sulphur yellow color, and resembles at first sight the pollen of pines which is often found in similar situations. By heat it instantly blackens and becomes magnetic; a continuance of the heat changes it to red. Its occurrence in a shale containing the remains of a species of *Calamites*, tends to confirm the idea of Rivero, that its formation is due to the decomposition of plants.

The result of my examination of the specimens of the iron ores of Bay St. Paul, shews the existence of deposits of titaniferous iron of hitherto unexampled magnitude. One mass, as described by yourself, is 90 feet in breadth by 300 in length, and besides great numbers of masses a few feet in diameter, forming nodules in the syenitic rock, there is said to be another surpassing even the first mentioned in size.

The ore is massive, and often coarsely granular; its color and streak are black, and its lustre metallic. It affects very feebly the magnetic needle. Its specific gravity is 4.56—4.66, and hardness 6.

The qualitative analysis of two specimens from different localities shewed them to be quite similar in composition, and the analysis of a fragment from the large mass gave—

Oxyd of Titanium.....	48.60
Protoxyd of Iron.....	46.44
Magnesia.....	3.60
	98.64

No traces of silica, lime or manganese were present. The iron was principally in the state of protoxyd, but a portion existing as peroxyd makes the deficiency observed. If with Mosander we regard the proportions of metal and oxygen in the compound, such that their equivalents shall be as 2 : 3, we have by calculation the following composition—

Oxyd of Titanium (TiO ₂)	48.60
Protoxyd of Iron.....	37.06
Peroxyd of Iron.....	10.42
Magnesia.....	3.60
	99.68

This result is sensibly the same as that obtained by H. Rose, from the titaniferous iron from Ilmensee in the Urals, to which he has given the name of *Ilmenite*. He obtained—

Oxyd of Titanium	46.92
Protoxyd of Iron.....	37.86
Peroxyd of Iron	10.74
Magnesia	1.14
Protoxyd of Manganese	2.73
	99.39

To this variety, then, our Canadian deposit is referrible. The consumption of the compounds of titanium in the arts, is at present limited, and a sufficient supply is afforded by the native oxyd, rutile. If at a future time a greater demand should arise, it would be necessary to seek some more abundant source of the mineral; and the localities of Bay St. Paul might then be made to furnish inexhaustible supplies of it at a very moderate price.

I regret that some interesting investigations, of which I had hoped to present the results in this Report, are as yet unfinished, and must be reserved for a future occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

T. S. HUNT.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

C A T A L O G U E
OF SOME OF THE
ECONOMIC MINERALS AND DEPOSITS
OF CANADA,
WITH THEIR LOCALITIES.

NOTE.—The quantities in the localities indicated are not in every case of a sufficient amount to be profitably available, but they are always of sufficient importance to draw attention to the localities as a possible guide to the discovery of others in the vicinity, where quantities may be greater.

Metals and their Ores.

IRON:

- Magnetic*.....Marmora, range 1, lot 7 (a 100 feet bed); range 2, lot 13; range 9, lot 9; range 9, lot 6.
Madoc, range 4, lot 2, (a 25 feet bed); range 5, lot 11; range 6, lot 10; range 7, lot 9.
South Sherbrooke, C. W., Myers Lake, range 3, lots 17, 18, 19 (a 60 feet bed).
Bedford, range —, lot —,
Hull, range 7, lot 11, (a 40 feet bed); range 5, lot 11; range 6, lots 12 and 13.
Litchfield, Portage du Fort, a small vein.
Specular.....Lake Huron, Wallace Mine location, near Whitefish River, (a 15 feet vein).
McNab, ranges C and D, lot 6, Dochart River, (a 12 feet vein).
Bog.....Middleton; Charlotteville; Walsingham.
West Gwillimsbury, mouth of the Holland River.
Fitzroy, Chats; Eardley, range 8, lot 20; March, Constance Lake; Hull, range 7, lot 14; Templeton, McArthur's mill; Vaudreuil Seignory, Côte St. Charles and Sac au Sable.
St. Maurice Forges.
Stanbridge, range —, lot —; Simpson, range 12, lot 8; Ireland, range 4, lot 12; Lauzon Seignory, St. Lambert; Vallier Seignory, junction of Rivière du Sud and Bras.
Titaniferous...St. Armand East, lot 45, (a 5 feet bed).
Sutton, (in beds of 2 to 8 feet) range 9, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 9; range 10, lots 7, 8; range 11, lots 7, 9.
Brome, (in beds of 2 to 15 feet) range 3, lots 1, 2; range 4, lots 5, 6; range 5, lots 4, 5.
Bolton, range 14, lot 2.
Vaudreuil Beauce Seignory, north corner, (a 45 feet bed).
Bay St. Paul, St. Urbain, (a 90 feet bed); St. Lazare, (a still larger mass).

ZINC:

- Sulphuret*.....Lake Superior, Prince's location; Mamainse.

LEAD:

- Sulphuret*.....Fitzroy, range 8, lot 12; Bedford range —, lot —; Bastard, range —, lot —; Petite Nation Seignory?
Gaspé, Little Gaspé Cove and Indian Cove.

COPPER:

- Sulphurets, &c.*...Lake Superior—
Spar Island, Prince's location, a 4 feet vein (*vitreous sulphuret with silver*).
St. Ignace Island, Harrison's, Ferrier's and Merritt's locations; (*native copper with silver*).
Michipicoten Island, (*native copper with silver*).
Mica Bay, Mamainse, (*yellow, variegated, and vitreous sulphurets*).
Lake Huron—
Root River, a 3 feet vein (*yellow sulphuret*).
Echo Lake, (*yellow sulphuret*).
Bruce Mines, a 4 feet vein, (*yellow, variegated, and vitreous sulphurets*).

COPPER:

- Sulphurets, &c.*...Lake Superior—
Wallace Mine, Whitefish River, (*yellow sulphuret*).
Eastern Townships—
Upton, range 21, lot 51, (*argentiferous yellow sulphuret*), a 1 foot vein.
Ascot, range 7, lot 17, (*argenti-auriferous yellow sulphuret*), a 2 feet vein.
Inverness, range 2, lot 4, (*variegated sulphuret*), a 2 feet vein.

NICKEL:

- Sulphuret, &c.*...Lake Huron, Wallace Mine.
Augmentation to La Noraye and Dautraye Seignory, (*with iron pyrites*), traces.
Brompton, range 11, lot 19, (*nickel ochre*), traces.

SILVER:

- Native, &c.*.....Lake Superior—
Prince's location, a bunch of 4 cwt. of 3½ per cent. met with, equal to 72 lbs. of silver per ton of rock.
St. Ignace Island, Harrison's, Ferrier's and Merritt's locations.
Michipicoten Island, north side.

GOLD:

- Native, in Gravel*...Vaudreuil Beauce Seignory, Rivière Guillaume; Rivière Bras; Ruisseau Lessard; Rivière Touffe des Pins for 3 miles up; Ruisseau du Lac.
Aubert de L'Isle Seignory, Rivière Famine.
Aubert Gallion Seignory, Ruisseau —, Pozer's River for 3 miles up.
Rivière Metgermet opposite Jersey.
Native, in Vein.....Lake Superior, Prince's location, (traces).
Ascot, range 7, lot 17, (*with copper and silver*, value of gold \$1 per ton of rock).

Chemical Materials, being such as require peculiar chemical treatment to fit them for use.

- URANIUM**—(*For glass staining, and porcelain painting, &c.*)
Madoc, range 4, lot 12, traces in the iron ore bed, in the form of *uran ochre*.

- CHROMIUM**—(*For glass staining, porcelain and oil painting, &c.*)
Bolton, range 7, lot 26, a 12 inch bed of *chromic iron*.
Augmentation of Ham, range 2, lot 21, a 14 inch bed of *chromic iron*.

- COBALT**—(*For glass staining, and porcelain painting, &c.*)
Lake Superior, Prince's location, (traces); Lake Huron, Wallace Mine, (traces).
Augmentation to La Noraye and Dautraye Seig- with *nickel*, (traces).

- MANGANESE BOG**—(*For bleaching and decoloring agents.*)—
Bolton, range 12, lot 22; Stanstead, range 4, lot 24; range 10, lot 9; Tring, near eastern boundary on road from Lambton to St. François Beauce; Aubert Gallion Seignory, near Pozer's River; St. Mary Seignory, 3rd range, Frampton road; St. Anne Seignory.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

IRON PYRITES—(For manufacture of copperas and sulphur)—
Clarendon, range 2, lot 7; Terrebonne Seignory, a 4 feet vein; Augmentation to La Noraye and Dautraye Seignory, a feet vein; Garthby, range —, lot —.

DOLOMITE, with 45 per cent. of CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA—
(For manufacture of Epsom Salts and the Magnesia of Commerce)—

Exit of Lake Mazinaw; N. Sherbooke, C. W.; Drummond; St. Armand; Dunham; Sutton; Brome; Ely; Durham; Melbourne; Kingscy; Shipton; Chester; Halifax; Inverness; Leeds; St. Giles Seignory; St. Mary Seignory; St. Joseph Seignory.

MAGNESITE, with 83 per cent. of CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA—
(For the same purpose.)—

Sutton, range 7, lot 12; Boulton, range 9, lot 17.

Stone Paints.

BARYTES—Permanent White—

Lake Superior, in a multitude of veins on the north shore from Pigeon River to Thunder Cape; Bathurst, range 6, lot 4; McNab, mouth of Dochart.

IRON OCHRE—Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, &c.—

Waltham, Paint Lake or Pond, near Harwood Pierce's Clearing, Black River; Mansfield, Grand Marais, opposite the most northern point of Calumet Island; Durham, range 4, lot 4.

TALCOSE SLATE—Ochre, Yellow—Stanstead, range 9, lot 13.

French White—Stanstead, range 9, lot 13; Leeds, range 13, lot 17.

SOAPSTONE—White—

Sutton, range 7, lot 12; Pottor, range 5, lot 20, very pure; Bolton, range 1, lot 17; range 2, lot 6; range 4, lot 4; range 11, lot 1; Melbourne, range 2, lot 19; Ireland, range 3, lot 10; Vaudreuil Beauce Seignory, range 2 on the Bras, pure; Broughton, range 4, lot 12; Elzevir, range 1, lot 27; range 2, lot 13, pure.

SERPENTINE—Greenish White—

Eastern Townships, in places too numerous to be particularized. (For the range, see Marble.)

FERRUGINOUS CLAY—Light Red—

Nassagaweya, McKann's Mills; Nottawasaga, Mad River.

Materials applicable to the Arts.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE—

Marmora, range 4, lot 8; Rama, on St. John's Lake, south of the Junction, and on Lake Couchiching; there are probably many exposures between Rama and Marmora, the distance being 70 miles.

Materials applicable to Jewellery, and Ornamental purposes.

AGATES.....Lake Superior—St. Ignace and neighbouring Islands; Michipicoten Island.

JASPER.....Ascot, near Sherbrooke, in a bed; Gaspé, in pebbles.

LABRADORITE.....Drummond, range 3, lot 1; Bathurst, range 9, lot 19.

SUNSTONE.....Bathurst, range 6, lot 3.

HYACINTHS.....Grenville, range 5, lot 10.

ORIENTAL RUBIES... } Burgess Range 9, lot 2, (in minute

SAPPHIRES..... } grains.)

AMETHYSTS.....Lake Superior, Spar Island, and sundry places along the neighbouring coast.

RIBBONED CHERT—(For Cameos)—Lake Superior—Thunder Bay.

JET.....Montreal.

Materials for Glass making.

WHITE QUARTZ SAND STONE—

Lake Huron—on the north shore, and the Islands near, in great abundance.

Cayuga, lots 45 and 46, Town line, north of Talbot road; Dunn; Vaudreuil Seignory; Isle Perrot Seignory; Beauharnois Seignory.

PITCHSTONE, BASALT and ALLIED ROCKS—(For Black Glass)—

Lake Superior—North shore and Islands; Michipicoten Island, and East coast.

Lake Huron—in the trap dykes of the north shore, and neighbouring Islands.

Rigaud mountain; Montreal mountain; Montarville mountain.

Refractory Materials.

SOAPSTONE—Elzevir, range 1, lot 27; range 2, lot 13; Pottor, range 5, lot 20; Vaudreuil Beauce Seignory, range 3 on the Bras; Broughton, range 4, lot 12.

ASBESTOS—Pottor, range 5, lot 20.

SANDSTONE—Lake Huron, Island of Campement d'Ours, west side; St. Maurice Forges.

PLUMBAGO—Grenville, range 4, lot 10, 2 veins.

Manures.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME—

Ottawa, near the division line between Westmeath and Ross, above the head of Moore's Slide; Calumet Slide, Burgess, range 8, lot 4; Hull range —, lot —, near Blasdell's mill; Bay St. Paul; Murray Bay.

GYPSUM—

Dumfries, range 1, lot 27; Village plot of Paris; Brantford range 1, lot 15; range 2, lot 16; range 3, lot 17; Oneida, lot 57, and the block next below on the Grand River; Seneca, lots 17 and 18, on the Grand River, and the Town Plot of Indiana; Cayuga, range 3, lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

SHELL MARL—

North Gwillimbury, east point of Cook's Bay; Calumet Island, in a small lake 2 miles south east from Campement des Plaines; Calumet Island, 1 mile north west of Desjardin's clearing, opposite Moore's slide, and in several small lakes lower down the island; Clarendon, range 1, lot 23; Mink Lake, west of Bromley; McNab, White Lake; Nepean, on Spark's Land, near Bytown; Gloucester, Hon. Mr. Mackay's Land, near Bytown; Argenteuil, range 1, lot 3; East Hawkesbury, range 7, lot 11; Vaudreuil Seignory, rear of Cavagnol Point; St. Benoit, Grand Brûlé on Chenier's farm; Grande Côte, between Ste. Thérèse Ferry and St. Eustache, on McAllister's farm; opposite St. Rose, on the road to Ste. Thérèse, on Henrich's farm; St. Armand West, lots 156 and 157; Stanstead range 11, lot 5 or 6; St. Hyacinthe Seignory, junction of Granby and St. Pie roads; Montreal, St. Joseph; New Carlisle, in 4 or 5 small lakes, 1 or 2 miles from the village.

Grinding and Polishing Materials.

MILL STONES—

The localities of granitic and syenitic boulders strewed about the country, and used for mill stones, are too numerous and too accidental to be stated; these boulders are derived chiefly from the granitic or gneissoid rocks, which range on the north side of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, from Lake Superior to Labrador. Independent of them various rocks *in situ* are and may be used for the purpose, such as—

Silicious Conglomerate—Vaudreuil Seignory, Cascades, and Pointe du Grand Detroit; Ham, range 11, lot 10; Port Daniel, at L'Ance à la Veille.

Granular and Corneous Quartz Rock—This rock accompanies the serpentine of the Eastern Townships, (for the range of which see Marble,) and occurs in too many places to be enumerated; a good sample has been obtained by the Hon. Mr. Knowlton from Bolton, range 6.

Granite—Stanstead; Barnston; Barford; Hereford; Ditton; Marston; Strafford; Weedon; Vaudreuil Beauce Seignory, near the band of serpentine. (The Vaudreuil Beauce stone is highly esteemed.)

Pseudo-Granite (without Quartz grains)—Ste. Thérèse, Belœil, Rougement, Yamaska, Shefford, and Brome mountains.

GRINDSTONES—A sandstone designated as the grey band which lies at the summit of the red strata of the Medina sandstones, and which reaches from Queenston by St. Catherine's, and round the extremity of Lake Ontario by Hamilton, to Esquesing, and thence to Nottawasaga, has been used in some of the northern Townships for grindstones.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Some parts of the Potsdam standstone have been used for the purpose as in Allumettes, at the Allumettes Falls; and in Fitzroy, at Shirreff's mills.

Some parts of the Gaspé sandstone, in Gaspé Bay, would yield grindstones, but though these might prove the best of the Canadian stones, none of them would equal those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, or those of Newcastle, in England.

WHETSTONES AND LONES—

Madoc, range 5, lot 4; Marmora, range 6, lot 22; Lake Mazinaw, rear of Palmerston; Fitzroy, Whetstone Point, Lake Chaudière; Potton, range 11, on Magog Lake; Stanstead, from Whetstone Island, in Magog Lake, by range 5, lots 19 and 20, and range 7, lot 26, to range 9, lot 28; thence through Hatley, to range 9, lot 3, on Massawippi Lake; Stanstead, range 9, lot 4; Bolton, range 14, lot 5; Shipton, range 14, lot 19; and range 5, lot 16; Marston, on Megantic Lake.

CANADIAN TRIPOLI, a silicious infusorial deposit—Augmentation to La Noraye and Dautraye Seigneurie.

Materials for Paving, Tiling, &c.

ROOFING SLATES—

Kingsley, range 1, lot 4; Halifax, range 1, lot 14; Frampton, on the land of Mr. Quigley.

FLAG STONES—

Toronto, Rivers Credit, Little Mimico, and Etobicoke; Etobicoke, River Humber; York, East Branch of River Don; Lake Temiscamang, 7 miles below the Galère; Bagot, at Calaboga rapids; Horton and Clarendon, at the Chenaux; Sutton, range 2, lot 19; Potton, range 10, lot 28, at Potton Ferry; Stanstead, east side of Memphremagog Lake, for some miles above the Oulet; Inverness, range 2, lot 5; Fort Daniel, L'Ance à la Vieille.

Building Materials.

GRANITE of superior quality, white, and cleavable—

Stanstead, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; range 9, lot 4 to range 11, lot 13; Barnston, range 9, lot 1; ranges 10 and 11, lots 7 to 15; Barford, ranges 1 and 2, lots 5 to 9; Hereford, ranges 4 and 5, lots 19 and 20; Marston, 1½ miles from upper end of Megantic Lake; Great Megantic Mountain, occupying an area of 12 square miles, about the United Corners of Marsden, Hampden, and Ditton; Little Megantic Mountain, six square miles in Winslow, about 1½ miles south-west from line between Aylmer and Gayhurst; Weedon, 1 mile south-east of Lake Louisa; Winslow, 3 miles long, about 5 miles south-east of Lake Aylmer; Strafford, 1 mile, and 3 miles up Felton River; also 6 miles from foot of Lake St. Francis; Lambton, 6 miles from foot of Lake St. Francis.

PSEUDO-GRANITE without quartz grains, white, cleavable—

St. Thérèse, Belœil, Rougemont, Yamaska, Shefford and Brome Mountains.

SANDSTONE yellowish white—

Niagara, at Queenston; Barton, at Hamilton; Flamborough West; Nelson; Nassagaweya; Esquesing, range 5, lot 17; range 6, lot —; Mono; Nottawasaga; Cayuga, range —, lot 45 and 46; Rigaud Seigneurie, Rivière à la Graisse; Vaudreuil Seigneurie, Pointe Cavagnol; Isle Perrot; St. Eustache; Terrebonne Seigneurie; Beauharnois Seigneurie; St. Maurice Forges; Allumettes; Fitzroy.

CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE—

Rideau Canal; Bytown; various parts of Ottawa, north side from Bytown, to Papineau Island; various places from Grenville to Point Fortune; Brockville; Murray Bay, at Les Ecorchats, and White Cape, and the lots of J. B. DuBerger and T. Chapreou; Lauzon Seigneurie, at St. Nicholas; Cap Rouge, near Quebec.

LIMESTONE—

Malden; Manitoulin Islands, along the south side; St. Joseph Island; Coast of Lake Huron, from Cape Hurd to Rivière au Sable (north); various parts from Cabot's Head to Sydenham, in Owen's Sound; and from Sydenham, by Enphrasia, to Nottawasaga; thence by Mono to Esquesing, and by Nelson to Ancaster; Thorold; Matchedash Bay; Orillia; Rama; Mara, and various parts to Marmora; Madoc; Belleville, Kingston; McNab; Bytown; and various parts to Plantagenet and Hawkesbury; Cornwall; Isle Bizard; Beauharnois Island; Caughnowaga; Montreal; Isle Jesus; Terrebonne; Phillipsburgh; St. Dominique; Grondines; Deschambault; Beauport; Bay St. Paul; and Murray Bay; Upton; Acton; Wickham; Stanstead; Hatley; Dudswell; Temiscouata Lake; Gaspé; Port Daniel; Richmond; Anticosti Island.

LIME—Common—In the various localities above enumerated for limestone.

Magnesian—In the localities indicated for dolomite.

Hydraulic—Point Douglas, Lake Huron; Cayuga, half a mile and 3½ miles below the Village, on the Grand River; Thorold; Kingston; Nepean, near Bytown; Argenteuil?

Materials for Bricks, Tiles and Pottery.

CLAY—For Red Bricks.—This is so widely spread in the valleys of the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Richelieu, &c., that the localities are too numerous to be mentioned.

For White Bricks—York, range 2 from the Bay, lots 19 and 20; Peterborough.

For Tiles and Common Pottery—All the same localities.

MARBLE—White—Dudswell; exit of Lake Mazinaw, rear of Palmerston (a dolomite.)

Black—Cornwall; Phillipsburgh.

Brown—Pakenham, at Dickson's mill.

Gruy and Mottled—McNab; Phillipsburgh; St. Dominique; Montreal.

Variiegated, white and green—Grenville.

Verd Antique—Stukely.

Serpentine—In many parts suitable for ornamental purposes, in a range of 135 miles, running through Potton, Bolton, Stukely, Orford, Brompton, Melbourne, Shipton, Tingwick, Wotton, Ham, and its Augmentation, Wolfestown, Garthby, Ireland, Coleraine, Adstoch, Tring, Vaudreuil Beauce to Cranbourne; and in another range of ten miles, running through Leeds.

Combustible Materials.

PEAT—Wainfleet; Humberstone; Westmeath; Beckwith; Goulburn; Nepean; Gloucester; Cumberland; Clarence; Plantagenet; Alfred; Caledonia; L'Original; Osnabruck; Finch; Winchester; Roxburgh; Longueuil Seigneurie; St. Hyacinthe Seigneurie, at St. Dominique; Ste. Marie de Monnoir Seigneurie; Rivière du Loup Seigneurie; Rivière Quelle Seigneurie; Matanne and McNider, between Rivière Branché and Rivière Matanne.

PETROLEUM, NAPHTHA, &c.—Mosa, range 1, lot, 29, and several spots farther down on the River Thames; River St. John, Gaspé, at the mouth, and six miles up on Silver Brook.

ASPHALTE—Enniskillen, range 6 or 7, lots 19.

Sundry other Materials.

MOULDING SAND—Augusta, 3 miles above Prescott; Montreal; L'Acadie; Stanstead.

FULLER'S EARTH—Nassagaweya, at McKann's Mill, Sixteen-mile Creek.

Appendix
(V.)

1st July.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON, FRONT STREET.

1850.

R E T U R N S

OF

COMMUTATIONS OF TENURE

IN THE CENSIVES OF QUEBEC:

OF THE

JESUITS' ESTATES,

AND OF THE

SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1849, TO 1ST MAY, 1850.

-
- No. 1.—Return of Commutations, &c.—*Censive* of Quebec—under the 10th and 11th Vic., chap. 111; from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
- No. 2.—Return of Commutations, &c.—*Censive* of the late Order of Jesuits—in the District of Quebec; from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
- No. 3.—Return of Commutations, &c.—*Censive* of the late Order of Jesuits—in the District of Montreal; from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
- No. 4.—Return of Commutations, &c.—*Censive* of the late Order of Jesuits—in the District of Three Rivers, under the 10th and 11th Vic., chap. 111; from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
- No. 5.—Return of Commutations, &c.—*Censive* of the Seigniori of Lauzon—under 10th and 11th Vic., chap. 111; from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.
-

Appendix
(W.)
1st July.

Appendix
(W.)
1st July.

No. 1.—RETURN of COMMUTATIONS, effected within the CENSIVE of QUEBEC, under the 10th and 11th Vict. Chap. 111, from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.

NAME of PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.			Commutation Money Paid.			Commutation Money left à Constitut.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Andrew John Maxham, et al.	Champlain Street, Près-de-Ville, Quebec.	January 19, 1849				8	10	6	6	17	2
Henri Giroux	St. Marguerite Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec.	February 27, do				8	10	6			
Murdoch M'Kenzie	Artillery Street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec.	March 21, do				11	17	2			
John Maguire	Champlain Street, Quebec.	do 8, do				6	8	10			
Honourable Louis Panet	St. Vallier Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec.	do 25, do							4	7	2
Felix Skelling	King Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec.	do 28, do							188	8	0
George O. Stuart	St. Foy Road, Banlieue of Quebec.	July 3, do									
Donald Fraser	St. John Street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec.	August 23, do				33	3	10			
Honourable Louis Massue	St. John Street, Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec.	September 28, do							125	7	8
Mrs. Jane Fair, widow of the late Mr. David Campbell	St. Louis Road, Quebec.	October 29, do				12	13	10			
Peter Langlois, junr.	Two Lots in rear of his property in Fabrique Street, Upper Town, Quebec.	January 17, 1850				26	5	2			
Jean Charest	Laberge Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec.	March 21, do				5	3	10			
Charles Jordan, et al.	St. Roch's Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec.	do do do				5	3	10			
William Bignall, Esquire, in his quality of Curator to the vacant Estate and Succession of the late John Codville, deceased	St. John Street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec.	do 25, do							45	3	10
Pierre Huot	Craig Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec.	April 16, do				32	13	10			
Edward Paendergast, Esquire	St. John Street, Upper Town, Quebec.	do 24, do				81	17	0	27	13	10
Jacques Narcisse Amiot	Haldimand and Mount Carmel Streets, Upper Town, Quebec.	do 27, do							45	3	10
Mrs. Margaret Racette, widow Tellier	St. Peter and Sault-au-Matelôt Streets, Lower Town, Quebec.	do 30, do				22	1	4			

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 13th May, 1850.

Appendix
(W.)
1st July.

No. 2.—RETURN of COMMUTATIONS, effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of QUEBEC, from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.

NAME of PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE of DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigneurial Dues.		Commutation Money Paid.		Commutation Money left à Constitut.			
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Patrick Carney.....	Sillery Domain, One Lot.....	January 17, 1849 ...	Ph. Huot. ....	.....	0	14	6	26	8	4
Alexander Sutherland.....	do do do	do 29, do	do .....	.....	40	14	6	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Wright.....	do do do	March 8, do	Joseph Hunt .....	.....	27	19	1	.....	.....	.....
Alexander Orkney	L'Isle aux Reaux.....	do 12, do	Archibald Campbell .....	.....	106	5	0	.....	.....	.....
Henry Pemberton.....	Sillery Domain, One and half Lot	do 18, do	Ph. Huot.....	.....	0	14	6	88	6	8
James Bell Forsyth	do do part of a Lot	do 2, do	do .....	.....	7	12	8	.....	.....	.....
George H. Parke	Notre-Dame des Anges, One Lot	April 2, do	do .....	.....	3	2	0	88	6	8
Delle. Hort. Fortier.....	St. Gabriel, do do	July 5, do	Edward Glaekmeyer .....	.....	10	0	0	50	0	0
Charles Timoney.....	Sillery Domain, do do	August 7, do	Ph. Huot.....	.....	0	14	6	48	2	6
Denis Bogue.....	do do do	do 20, do	do .....	.....	37	14	1	.....	.....	.....
Madame Veuve Joseph Savard	Notre-Dame des Anges, do do	October 7, do	M. Tessier .....	.....	44	15	0	.....	.....	.....
James Roche.....	Sillery Domain, do do	do 12, do	Ph. Huot.....	.....	0	14	6	46	15	0
Heirs A. W. Cochran	do do do	December 31, do	Louis Panet .....	.....	37	9	0	.....	.....	.....

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 13th May, 1850.

No. 3.—RETURN of COMMUTATIONS, effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of MONTREAL, from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.

NAME of PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE of DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigneurial Dues.		Commutation Money Paid.		Commutation Money left à Constitut.			
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Messrs. Charles Laroque.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Archibald Macfarlane and Henry Starnes, Assignees to the Bankrupt Estate of William S. Macfarlane	Cou. de Gaudie, St. Marguerite de Blairfindie.....	November 6, 1849 ...	Louis Barbeau .....	.....	27	15	6½	.....	.....	.....
.....	Village of Laprairie, on East side of St. Ignace Street	March 21, 1850 ...	Louis Barbeau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	5	0

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 13th May, 1850.

Appendix
(W.)
1st July.

Appendix
(W.)
1st July.

No. 4.—RETURN of COMMUTATIONS, effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of THREE RIVERS, under 10th and 11th Vict. Chap. 111, from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.

NAME of PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.			Commutation Money Paid.			Commutation Money left a Constitut.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Thomas Burns	St. Maurice.....	April 18, 1850 ... F. Lottinville, Three Rivers.....				28	6	8			

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 13th May, 1850.

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

No. 5.—RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE, effected within the CENSIVE of the SEIGNIORY of LAUZON, under the 10th and 11th Vict. Chap. 111, from 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850.

NAME of PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.			Commutation Money Paid.			Commutation Money left a Constitut.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jean Baptiste Begin.....	Parish of St. Joseph, Pointe Levi	September 4, 1849 ... F. M. Guay, Pointe Levi.....				21	15	0			
John Tilley	Parish of St. Joseph, Pointe Levi	do do do ... F. M. Guay, Pointe Levi.....				5	15	8			
Guillaume Blais	Parish of St. Anselme	January 8, 1850 ... T. Gosselin, St. Gervais									
Marie Louise Gezeron dit Boulotte Veuve J. Bte. Begin.....	Parish of Pointe Levi	February 14, do ... Charles Bourget, Pointe Levi							19	8	4
J. G. G. Miville de Chêne	Parish of St. Henry	March 5, do ... P. G. de Tonnancour, St. Isidore							10	6	2
J. Bte. Nadeau.....	Parish of St. Henry	do do do ... P. G. de Tonnancour, St. Isidore							6	15	5
									6	6	0

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 13th May, 1850.

J. H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

Appendix
(W.)
1st July.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS of the House of Assembly to His Excellency, the Governor General, bearing date the 1st July, 1850, and praying that he would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House copies of any Papers transmitted by the Sheriff of Montreal, in reference to the charges against them.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th July, 1850.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 5th June, 1849.

SIR,—Actuated by a sense of duty, which every right-minded man will appreciate, I would bring under the notice of the Provincial Government a Report of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly relating to the income and office of the Sheriff of this District, as well as to the personal conduct of one of them; and also as to the income of the Crier and Tipstaff of the Court. That Report contains a statement of facts, and I refer to it, as well as to the evidence, as the shortest and most direct mode of making the Government acquainted with the subject. From what took place in the House on the day previous to that of the prorogation, the public has a right to expect that the Government will immediately institute an inquiry, and I earnestly pray that it may be commenced, and firmly prosecuted, forthwith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. GUGY.

The Honble. James Leslie,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 9th July, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received the Governor General's commands to draw your attention to a Report of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the 17th April last, to whom were referred the Returns to Addresses to His Excellency of the 23rd January last, relative to the income of your office, &c., and to request you to furnish me, for His Excellency's information, with such remarks or evidence as you may think proper to adduce in justification of all and every the charges contained, as well in the Report as in the documents annexed to it.

A copy of the Report is transmitted herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Boston & Coffin,
Sheriff, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Adverting to my letter to you of the 9th July last, transmitting copy of a Report of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, of the 17th April last, on the Returns to Addresses to the Governor General, relative to the income of your office, &c., I have received the commands of His Excellency to request that you will furnish me with your reply to that communication, as he is desirous of being enabled, by it, to give his consideration to the subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Boston & Coffin,
Sheriff, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 17th December, 1849.

SIR,—In obedience to the command of His Excellency, the Governor General, conveyed to us, first, by your communication of the 9th July last, and subsequently by your letter of the 30th ultimo, we have now the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency, our remarks, as well as the evidence we are enabled to adduce, in justification of all and every the charges contained in a Report of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the 17th April last, as well as those contained in the documents annexed to it.

The documents, we have the honour now to submit, consist of—

First—Reply of Messrs. Boston & Coffin, Sheriff of Montreal, to the charges contained in the above mentioned Report, and Appendix containing proof and evidence in support of the same.

Secondly—Reply of W. F. Coffin, Esquire, Joint Sheriff of Montreal, to certain charges contained in above mentioned Report, affecting him personally, and Appendix containing proof in support of the same.

In explanation of the delay which has taken place since the 9th July, we refer respectfully to the length and details of the documents, a prolixity imposed upon us unavoidably from the indistinctness of many of the charges, and the complication of the whole. We beg leave also to call attention to the ordinary duties of our office, aggravated by the sickness and other interruptions which occurred during the summer; and further,

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

we may add, an impression, perhaps an erroneous one, that our reply would not be required long before the meeting of the Legislature.

We have also to explain and apologize for the omission to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, received here on the 5th instant. On receipt of the same, we considered that the best acknowledgment would consist in the transmission of the enclosed papers; but, from day to day, our intention was reluctantly deferred by the delay, of which we were unaware, incurred in copying and preparing them.

They are now respectfully submitted.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

Hon. J. Leslic,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 17th December, 1849.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th July, by which we are informed that you have received the commands of the Governor General to draw our attention to a Report of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, of the 17th April last, to whom were referred the Returns to Addresses to His Excellency of the 23rd January last, relative to the income of our office, &c., and to request us to furnish you, for the information of His Excellency, with such remarks or evidence as we may think fit to adduce in justification of all and every of the charges contained, as well in the Report as in the documents annexed to it.

In obedience to the commands of the Governor General, we have now the honour to submit the following remarks on the Report referred to, both in refutation and in explanation of the charges contained therein, whether as affecting us conjointly in the discharge of the duties of the office of Sheriff, or either of us, individually, in the discharge of the same. Our observations will be accompanied and supported by such evidence in rebuttal as each particular charge, imputation or incident may require.

As it may be found desirable to collate our reply with the Report, to admit of the observations and evidence adduced by us, being placed in convenient juxtaposition, with the testimony recorded by the Committee, we shall in the order of our reply endeavour to follow closely the order of the Report, observing upon each paragraph, *seriatim*, and upon the evidence in like manner, where such evidence has not been already disposed of in our remarks on the Report.

From the language employed in the Report, as well as from the nature of some part of the evidence, it becomes necessary not only to defend ourselves conjointly and officially from the charges preferred against us in our official capacity, but also that Mr. Coffin should relieve himself from imputations of a personal character, relating exclusively to himself; we append, therefore, to our conjoint reply, further explanations on the part of that gentleman.

The Report commences by anticipating any objection which might be urged on our part to the proceedings of the Committee; to the manner in which evidence was taken before it, at a time when circumstances precluded us from being present; and to the want of all sufficient opportunity of explanation, or of

exculpation, or of other defence, previous to the adoption of the Report. It exhibits an anxiety to establish *in limine*, that if our conduct was not defended and explained before the Committee, the omission is to be ascribed to ourselves. The second paragraph of the Report concludes with these words: "Your Committee are, however, relieved of much of the difficulties incidental to their position and duties, by the conviction that the Sheriffs have from the first, been acquainted with the nature of their proceedings, that the latter have been perfectly open to their inspection, and that it was competent to the Sheriffs, had they seen fit, to have interposed either personally or by Attorney."

We doubt not but that the Committee intended to afford us the facilities of defence above enumerated. We are bound to believe that the Members of the Committee presumed that we were in a position to avail ourselves of such means of defence, and it, therefore, becomes a first and most important duty on our part, both to relieve us from the imputation of an indifference to, or disregard for, the opinions of the Committee, as well as of a culpable neglect of our own interests, to show, at once, that if means and opportunities of defence existed, they were unavailable to us, and unavailable from circumstances of which the Committee must have been unadvised, and over which we could exercise no control.

We shall proceed, therefore, first to detail the incidents of this inquiry, which preceded the adoption of the Report of the Committee, and secondly to specify the circumstances which, occurring contemporaneously with these incidents, precluded us from giving that continued attention to the proceedings of the Committee, which our own deep interest therein would otherwise, of itself, have exacted from us.

On the 23rd January, 1849, the Honourable the House of Assembly addressed His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, "a statement in detail of the income derived by the Sheriff of the District of Montreal, in virtue of their office, distinguishing the several sources thereof, and specifying the amount of public money in their hands, together with profit, in the shape of interest or otherwise, derived by them for the last five years."

On the 24th of January, 1849, we received a letter from the Provincial Secretary, requiring statements in conformity with the above Address.

The statements, as required, and a Report explanatory of the same, were prepared with all possible expedition, transmitted to Her Majesty's Government on the 5th, and laid before the House on the 6th February last.

On the 1st March, a Committee was appointed by the House, to whom was referred the above statement and Report; B. C. A. Guy, Esquire, being Chairman of the same.

On the 13th March, Mr. Sheriff Coffin was summoned and appeared before said Committee; he attended, and gave evidence on the 19th, and again on the 23rd March.

The remaining witnesses appeared and were examined in the following order: On the 31st March, Messrs. Hubert, Rochon, Dorval, Drolet; on the 3rd April, Messrs. Cherrier, Judah, Giard.

Mr. Coffin's last examination before the Committee, was on Friday the 23rd March. On Saturday the 24th March, Mr. Solicitor General Drummond called at the Sheriffs' Office, and had an interview with both Sheriffs, for the purpose of making arrangements for the arrest

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

and extradition of one Burr Seely, a fugitive from justice, then known to be in the United States. He was at first desirous that Mr. Coffin should go upon this mission, but upon the representation both of Mr. Boston and Mr. Coffin, that the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench in Superior Term commenced on the 1st April; that only one week intervened; that the duties and labours of that week were peculiarly heavy, and that some of them could only be discharged by Mr. Coffin in person, the Solicitor General acquiesced in the cogency of the reasons of which he had a personal and professional knowledge, and accepted the services of Mr. Boston, who departed on his mission the same day.

The pressure of business in the Sheriffs' Office during the week preceding Term is well known to every professional gentleman to be very heavy. Mr. Coffin was left alone to meet it; still he found time, at intervals to repair to the House of Assembly, and inquire as to the proceedings of the Committee, but neither from the Clerks or servants of the House, nor from the Members of the Legislature, with whom he had the honour to be acquainted, could he obtain any information. In fact no information was to be had. No proceedings were taken in the interval between his own last examination (Friday 23rd), and Saturday the 31st March, when Messrs. Hubert, Rochon, Dorval and Drolet, appeared before the Committee. On this day, Saturday (the Term commencing on Monday), Mr. Coffin, was, from the accumulation of business, unable to leave his office. The greater part of Sunday was employed in the same manner. Monday, the 2nd April, the Court opened. The Sheriff was obliged to be personally present, and Mr. Coffin was either so occupied, or by the duties of his office, the whole day from before 9 A. M. to half-past 6 or 7, P. M. Tuesday, the 3rd of April, was similarly engrossed in Court or in the office, in the discharge of public and imperious duties, and so continued the remainder of the week, to Saturday the 7th. It must be kept in mind that during this period of a fortnight Mr. Boston had been absent on public duty. He returned to Montreal on Sunday the 8th.

On the evening of Saturday the 7th, Court having risen and office being closed, Mr. Coffin repaired to the House of Assembly, and meeting in the lobby Mr. Gagy, the Chairman of the Committee, requested of him communication of the proceedings of the Committee up to that period. He was shown by Mr. Gagy into a Committee Room, and there received communication of the evidence and other documents, but he was informed that he could only peruse them in the presence of the Clerk of Committee, and could not remove them. He did not ask leave to copy the same, not knowing whether such permission could have been granted consistently with the rules of the Committee or of the House, and seeing, moreover, that even had permission been granted, he could not have found time at that hour to transcribe a lengthy series of voluminous proceedings. That night, on returning home, Mr. Coffin addressed a letter to Colonel Gagy, the Chairman of the Committee, which was not delivered until the morning of the 9th (Sunday intervening), in which he stated the facts which had precluded him from taking earlier communication of the evidence in question, and he appealed to Colonel Gagy's personal familiarity with the details and duties of the office of Sheriff, as well as to the knowledge derived from his professional attendance in Court during the preceding week, in corroboration of this statement. He offered to explain or refute before the Committee all the charges or imputations made either against the Sheriff's Office or himself personally, and he prayed for the opportunity to do so, for a transcript of the evidence, and for the postponement of further action on the part

to the Committee until the return of Mr. Boston. To this communication, Mr. Coffin received no reply.

These requests were, it appears, not acceded to for the following reasons, as contained in the Report of the Committee dated the 17th April, (ten days after,) and so laid before the House, "Because Mr. Coffin was desirous of obtaining, firstly, a copy of the evidence, and secondly an indefinite delay, but your Committee could not accede to either request without foregoing the hope of placing their labours before your Honorable House during the present Session." It is not for us to pronounce whether "the hope of placing their labours before the House during the present Session," was or was not a sufficient ground for declining to give tangible information or to listen to respectful reply. The Committee had been masters of the time from the 1st March to the 7th April. We, in humble suspense, had awaited their leisure and their pleasure, as it was our duty to do. But, we do submit with all deference and respect that the interval that occurred between the writing of Mr. Coffin's letter to the Chairman of the Committee and the adoption of the Report, to wit, between the 7th and 17th (an interval of at least eight clear days) was amply sufficient for us to have established our innocence from all and every charge preferred against us; and we have too much confidence in the justice of the members of the Committee to believe, but that if the application had received more mature consideration, they would have permitted that interval to have been employed in our defence, as it actually was in the preparation of materials for our exculpation, (witness the voluminous and laborious Returns of the Prothonotaries, bearing date the 14th April,) of which as a matter of accusation we knew nothing until received in print, by order of the House of Assembly, through the hands and by the kindness of the Honourable Speaker in person, on the 23rd May, 1849.

It is right that we should state that on the 14th March, in the interval between his first and second examination before the Committee, Mr. Coffin requested and obtained permission to see the evidence as taken. But it must be held in mind that up to the 24th March, the day of the departure of Mr. Boston on his mission to the United States, the only evidence taken was that of Mr. Coffin himself; that from the 24th to the 31st March, no evidence was taken at all; that on Saturday, the 31st, the day before the opening of Term, when it was impossible for Mr. Coffin to attend, Messrs. Hubert, Rochon, Dorval, Drolet were examined; that on the 3rd April, the second day of Term, Messrs. Cherrier, Judah and Giard were examined; and that the evidence of some of these gentlemen was taken by B. A. C. Gagy, Esquire, the Chairman of the Committee, alone, at the hour of between 9 and 10 A. M., at a moment when Mr. Coffin was actually preparing returns for Court, at, in fact, the most impossible hour of an equally impossible day. We do, therefore, most respectfully submit, that we were entitled to have been heard,—that we ought to have been permitted to adduce the evidence tendered by us and our friends, and we feel convinced that we should have succeeded in dispelling the impressions on the mind of the Committee, and have spared them the painful necessity of promulgating a Report as injurious to us, as we, with all deference, deem it to be unjust.

Nor can we proceed further, even in this preliminary stage of our defence, the object of which is to show, that both by circumstances and by the action of the Committee, we were deprived of all practical opportunity of defence, without calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the letter addressed by W. C. Meredith, Esquire, Q. C., to Colonel Gagy, M. P., Chairman, dated simultaneously with that of

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Mr. Coffin, above referred to, and delivered about the same time, or without expressing the deep sense of gratitude we entertain for the testimony in our behalf generously and spontaneously tendered by himself, and the professional gentleman named therein. This communication from Mr. Meredith received neither notice nor reply, although eight days elapsed between its receipt and the presentation of the Report to the House; and although, as before stated, that same interval was employed in preparing evidence to our disadvantage. We find by the Report of the Committee (col. 1, par. 2,) that the Committee declined to admit Mr. Meredith to give the evidence he tendered as introducing "a bad precedent." We find, moreover, by the same Report (p. 2, col. 1, par. 4,) that the evidence adduced before the Committee has justified the assertion that "the Sheriffs resorted, as it is proved that they did resort to very unjustifiable means, to use moneys which they had no right to receive or hold, as well as to avoid making satisfaction, when regularly called upon." We shall show in time and place, when we come to discuss separately the evidence of the witnesses heard before the Committee, upon what manner of proof the above grave accusation is founded; we will only observe here, that we are at a loss to discover what "bad precedent" could have been introduced by hearing, in rebuttal of the above evidence, or in avoidance of this assertion, the declaration of Mr. Meredith, (himself a Queen's Counsel in long and extensive practice), that Messrs. Boston and Coffin had faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of their office from the time they were appointed to it, until the present time, and more particularly, that he had never known or heard of any instance of their improperly delaying the payment of any sum of money which they were required to pay, by any judgment or order of the Court, "or the testimony of Mr. Johnson, Q., C., Mr. Rose, Q. C., Mr. Andrews, Mr. Andrew Robertson, Mr. Cross, Mr. Bethune, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Bleakley, Mr. MacKay, Mr. George Robertson," to the efficient manner in which Messrs. Boston and Coffin had, at all times, performed their official duties, and especially as to the promptitude with which they had invariably paid all orders or judgments distributing moneys in their hands.

The Report, as before quoted, expresses the conviction of the Committee, that the Sheriffs have from the first been acquainted with the nature of their proceedings. We respectfully dissent from this proposition. We are entirely unacquainted with the nature and forms of Parliamentary proceedings. Neither of us was ever before in the presence of a Parliamentary Committee. We knew nothing of their forms of proceeding, of the days and hours of meeting, of the manner of taking evidence, whether we were permitted to be present at the taking of such evidence, or to cross question the witnesses. We never received intimation or notice of the summoning of such witnesses, of what they were intended to prove, or indeed of the nature of the accusation it was proposed to establish. We are conversant with the forms of Courts of Justice, and naturally expected that some corresponding forms would be adhered to in Parliamentary proceedings. While Mr. Coffin attended at the House, he was uncertain, and often unable to ascertain the room in which the Committee sat; the hour of their sitting was equally uncertain, for some days the Committee never sat all, as far as he could learn. From an undefined, but not unnatural apprehension, he visited the House, rather than attended the Committee, watching to the best of his ability over our united interests. He was never present before the Committee, except when personally examined, nor was he on any other occasion invited or notified to attend. We therefore respectfully declare that we were not acquainted with the nature of their proceedings; we may have conjectured vaguely, but could not divine the na-

ture of these proceedings; of the form we knew nothing, although we inquired, for we could not find any printed or accessible code or system of rules defining these forms, and establishing the practice obtaining before Parliamentary Committees in Canada. We repeat, therefore, again, in reply to the above postulate, that we were unacquainted, both with the nature and the form of these proceedings. Secondly, it is affirmed, that these proceedings have been perfectly open to our inspection. We doubt not but that the Committee have been impressed with the idea that such was the case. But the true question is, whether these proceedings were open to our inspection, in such a manner, at such time, under such circumstances, as to admit of our inspecting them, or, if inspected, then so inspected as to be made useful to our defence. We have shown at length that circumstances beyond our control, precluded us from inspecting these proceedings, not when taken, for we presume we should not have been permitted to inspect them *in the taking*, but so soon as they were taken; we may repeat, also, that our tendered refutation of these proceedings was not received, neither was the tender acknowledged.

Thirdly,—It is stated, "that it was competent to the Sheriffs, had they seen fit, to have interposed, either personally or by Attorney." It may have been competent, but from the circumstances which we have narrated, it became impossible for us to interfere personally, beyond the personal attendance of Mr. Coffin, as before referred to. Moreover, without some notification of the precise time and place at which the Committee assembled, it was extremely difficult for him, except upon the occasions when he was personally examined, to be in constant attendance at the House, without detriment to his and our public and official duties. Being, as far as practicable, in personal attendance, we never thought of employing an Attorney. Unconscious of wrong, we had nothing to defend, at least until put upon our defence. We had been charged with nought,—we saw nothing in our situation which required the assistance of an Attorney. It should also be held in mind that on the 31st March, and the 3rd of April, the days on which the evidence was taken, being the day before, and the second day of Term, the Attorneys or Counsel, we should have employed, if called upon to do so, were as much occupied with the Court, and its proceedings, as ourselves.

We have entered into this protracted preliminary explanation, as much out of justice to the Members of the Committee as ourselves; with the exception of the Honourable Chairman, there was but one member of the Committee conversant with the practice of the Montreal Courts and the duties of the Sheriff's Office, and he was most probably absorbed at that moment in his professional pursuits. We are very sure that the members of the Committee were impressed with the conviction, that if we were not adequately defended it was our own fault; we trust we have shown that it was not our fault. We are very sure that had we been enabled to show this at the time, the Committee would have been spared the pain of the erroneous conclusions at which they have arrived, as we trust to be able to prove; we should have been spared the charges, the imputations and the very forcible and unusual language of the Report, and the country would have been spared the expenses involved, as well as the time of five talented Representatives, which would have been so much more usefully employed in other and more congenial researches.

Having shown that the form and manner of the proceedings of the Committee were not such as to enable them to arrive at accurate facts and impartial conclusions, we now proceed to observe upon the substance of the Report. The first matter brought under the attention

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

of the House is the well known fact—a fact recognized by the practice of every Sheriff's Office, both in Upper and Lower Canada, a practice which has existed from the earliest introduction of said offices—that we derive emolument from the interest on moneys deposited in our hands. Although the tone and language of this part of the Report is inculpatory, it is not averred that the practice is unusual or wrong. We are told that, “such an application of any part of the public funds to the Sheriff's use was not contemplated by law.” Now, in the first place, are these moneys “public funds?” In the second, is that which the law did not “contemplate,” and therefore of course did not forbid, unlawful or even improper? For the sake of truth and an intelligent understanding of the subject, we pause to inquire whether the terms “public moneys” and “public funds,” commonly applied to moneys in the keeping of the Sheriff, are or are not correct expressions, or expressions correctly applied? We respectfully submit that these are not “public funds:” they are the funds of individuals, not of the public; moneys, the right to which is in dispute. It is for the Courts to decide unto whom these funds belong, and how they shall be appropriated. Pending this decision, these funds are the legal property of the Sheriff. If stolen, they would be laid in the indictment against the thief as the moneys of the Sheriff. The Sheriff holds them in trust. He is answerable for their production when and as the Court may order. To ensure this liability the Sheriff of Montreal is bound in heavy securities to the extent of £6,000. It is a common error, therefore—but an error, nevertheless—to call these moneys “public moneys.” They are, for the time being, the property of the public officer,—property legally invested in him, and until the law provides otherwise, all profit, in the shape of interest or otherwise, is and has so been held for centuries in England, and since in Canada, to be the lawful profit and emolument of the Sheriff. And we hold all that to be lawful and right which is sanctioned by immemorial usage, which is practised without concealment or question, and which the law does not declare to be unlawful.

The next objection taken by the Report—and we say “objection,” because the practice to which it refers is pronounced to be “objectionable” and an “abuse”—is the investment of a limited portion of these moneys in the stock of the Chartered Banks of this Province. Now, we ask most respectfully, how can this practice be deemed “objectionable?” or how it can be termed “an abuse?” We are answerable for the safe keeping of these moneys. It is not denied that such investment conduces to their safe keeping. For our own security, as well as for the security of our sureties, and of those whose money is in our hands, we spread our deposits as widely as consists with convenience and safety in the best moneyed institutions in the Province. The only obligation imposed by law upon the Sheriff is the obligation to pay over all such moneys to the parties thereunto entitled when lawfully ordered so to do. It is not even alleged that we have ever failed in the performance of this obligation. If the Sheriffs are to be answerable for the forthcoming of all such moneys, at proper place and at legal time, they must, as a consequence, be free agents in disposing of them. They may keep them in their chest, if they so choose, and derive no pecuniary benefit from their investment; but if the Court House burns, as has been the case, and if money is lost thereby, as has also occurred, neither the Sheriff nor his sureties could plead such fire, or any other accident, as a release from their responsibility. It is right also to add here, what was stated before the Committee, that this bank stock investment took place under the advice and counsel of three gentlemen of the highest standing in the City of Montreal, namely: the Honourable Samuel Gerrard, the Honourable Peter McGill, and Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, now one of the Mem-

bers for this City, and, at that time, Cashier of the Montreal Bank; that these gentlemen, the question being specially put to them, considered the transaction to be a fair, right and honourable transaction, the investment to be a proper and most safe investment; that, to prevent all possible misrepresentation or misconception, we took the precaution to deposit with the Cashier a letter declaring the investment to have been made with funds appertaining to the Sheriff's Office, and not to our private estates, a copy of which letter was filed in evidence before the Committee; and, finally, that the Honourable Mr. Holmes, in his place in Parliament, on the debate which took place on this subject, (on the 29th May last), confirmed the above statement by his personal corroboration of the circumstances as narrated.—[*Vide Minutes of Evidence, Appendix to Report, p 47.*]

The observations offered above, which are virtually the arguments adduced by Mr. Sheriff Coffin before the Committee, can hardly, we humbly conceive, be construed into the setting up of a question of right to “trade” with the public funds; nor can we find either in the evidence of that gentleman, nor would there have been found in the evidence of other parties had it been duly sifted, anything to justify the grave imputation either that Mr. Coffin was unwilling “promptly to satisfy the public creditors,” or that he did interpose “illegal and vexatious delays,” or that such conduct was the “result of the above described disposal of the public funds.”—[*Vide Report, p. 2.*]

We shall in due course take up and analyze separately, and we hope answer satisfactorily, the specific assertions contained in the evidence of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee. We now deal with a general allegation upon which, as we conceive, has been based the imputation above quoted.

We have been charged, and Mr. Coffin particularly, of having laid claim, unlawfully and without legal necessity, to a delay of fifteen days, between the pronouncing of any judgment distributing moneys, and our payment of the same, and it has been insinuated that this claim of delay is but a pretext to enable us to retain in our hands as late a period as possible, the moneys of suitors for the purposes of private profit.

The right of fifteen day's delay, which, we presume, is the “vexatious and illegal delay” adverted to in the Report, is a right, well known and recognized. It has never within our recollection been disputed before the Courts. We cannot, therefore, refer to any particular decision respecting it. By the Provincial Statute Act, 25 Geo. III, cap. 2, sec. 29, introducing appeals, an interval of fifteen days from the rendering of any judgment is the limited period for filing an appeal. Now an appeal will lie as much from a Judgment of Distribution, as from any other judgment; and should the Sheriffs divest themselves of moneys adjudged under any such Judgment of Distribution before the fifteen days have expired, they would distribute moneys in anticipation and to the prejudice of every such appellant, and would become thereby personally responsible for the reproduction and repayment of such moneys to the appellant, should the appellant succeed in his appeal. So much for the law, so far at least as we understand it. We may be in error, but if so, it is an error sanctioned by long usage, and by the necessity of the case. It is always competent to any party dissenting from this view of the case, to bring the matter before the Court at the costs of the Sheriff if wrong, and a judicial decision would settle the question.

But the necessity of some such interval is evident, although perhaps not intelligible to persons unfamiliar with the proceedings of our Courts of Justice. To exemplify our meaning we will instance the Term of October, now just terminated. During the Term and on the last day of the same (the 25th Oct.) forty orders

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

for the distribution of moneys, and twenty-five judgments were pronounced and issued. These orders and judgments involve the payment of at least £3,000, Cy. They have first to be copied in all their complicated details in the Prothonotary's office, they are then transmitted to us. At this present writing, (the 29th October,) but two have reached us. These we have to peruse and compare carefully with our books, examining the calculations, &c. In the evidence of D. Rochon, Esq., one instance is given of the serious consequences of paying such judgments without sufficient examination: now if it were competent to all the parties collocated, amounting to some hundreds, or any number of them, to demand their several apportionments simultaneously, it can well be conceived what confusion, what errors, what loss, and how much of still more aggravated delay would inevitably result. But let us enquire into the practice which actually obtains in the Sheriff's Office with respect to the payment of such moneys. It can be shewn by our books, it is well known to every respectable practitioner, it is a fact which would have been admitted by every witness examined, had the question been put to him, that although the Sheriffs claim the delay, it is practically waived to a great extent, and especially in every case where moneys are urgently required, that the Sheriffs, with questionable prudence, do, in fact, prefer the risk of payment to the invidiousness of refusal, that "all orders for money" are paid at sight, let the amount be what it may; that Attorneys and all pressing applicants on judgments are paid at once, and that the real object sought and end gained by the notoriety attendant on this claim of delay, is to divide the pressure of application, and so to distribute the business of payment, (which from the necessary regularity in book-keeping, can only be discharged by one of us,) as to admit of the examination of all authorities, Powers of Attorney, &c., the taking of receipts, the making of entries, in every individual case, in such an orderly manner, and with that formality which is essential to practical speed, real public convenience, and to the safety of all the parties concerned.

The charges next preferred against us by the Report of the Committee are, first, that of having omitted to make certain statements required by law, and secondly, that certain statements which we have made are informal and irregular.

We cannot avoid expressing our regret, that we were not apprized by the Committee that charges of this nature were likely to be brought forward. The explanation we now offer might easily have been made before the Committee, and we are perfectly sure would have exonerated us in their eyes from the blame imputed to us. As it is we were in utter ignorance of the existence of any such charges until we found them embodied in the Report, accompanied by a series of printed statements and accounts which had been transcribed at great length and with much labour, from the records of the Prothonotary's Office.

By the Act 6 William IV., cap. 15, it was provided, that "on the first Juridical day in every Term of the Court of King's Bench, the Sheriffs shall exhibit an accurate and detailed statement and account upon oath of all moneys in their hands by them received as Sheriffs, when, and from whom received, and of all orders and judgments directing any moneys to be paid, specifying to whom the same are payable, and to whom paid, and of all moneys remaining unpaid.

This Act enjoined the Sheriffs to exhibit certain Statements and Accounts, on the first day of every Term of the Court of King's Bench, the said Terms as established by the Act of 34 Geo. IV., cap. 6, being appointed to be held on the first twenty juridical days of the months of February, April, June, and October, of each and every year.

In 1843, an Act was passed by the Legislature of this Province, Act 17th Vic., cap. 6., and intitled, "An Act to repeal certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada," by which so much of the Act 34 Geo. III., cap. 6, as related to the times of holding the several Terms of the Court of Queen's Bench, was repealed and annulled, the terms of the Court of King's Bench thereby established, were abolished, and other Terms instituted, to wit: commencing in the months of January and July, March and May, September and November, which Terms were also changed in denomination, being named Terms of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Now, as the Act 6 Will. IV., cap. 15, could only have reference to the Terms of the Court of King's Bench, as then by law established, the repeal of that part of the Act 34 Geo. III., cap. 6, and the abolition of the Terms established thereby, had the effect of dispensing with the performance of all duties or things enjoined to be done on the first day of the Terms so abolished, unless indeed the repealing Act, by express provision, revived and re-introduced the performance of any or all such duties or things to be done.

Now the Act of 1843, being the Act 7 Vic., cap. 16, by which so much of the Act 34 Geo. III., cap. 6, was repealed and annulled, contains no clause or provision by which the Sheriff is enjoined to continue to make the Returns which that officer was accustomed to make in accordance with the periods or terms abolished by the repeal of the Act last mentioned.

The effect of these changes in co-existent and co-ordinate laws upon the Act 6 Wm. IV., cap. 15, has been, we humbly submit, to absolve the Sheriff from the legal necessity of exhibiting any Statement at all.

In this view of the law, we might have abstained from preparing or placing on record any Statement of the nature referred to, but we are bound to acknowledge that we consider the provisions of the 18th Sec. of the Act 6 Wm. IV., cap. 15, to be wholesome and useful provisions, as affording valuable information to the public, and as divesting the accounts of the public officer of concealment, or of the appearance of concealment, or of the injurious surmises which such appearances always engender. We have therefore continued to prepare and deposit, with all the formalities required by the law, the Statements in question; but as the law did not prescribe the times or periods when such accounts should be exhibited, the preparation, moreover, of these Returns entailing much labour at a moment when other business presses, that is to say, just before the commencement of Term, we have in several instances made these Statements every other Term; but let it be observed, without omitting even a single intermediate case, the last Statement always commencing precisely at the point where its precedent terminated.

And now, with respect to the form in which these Statements and accounts have been rendered. We are accused of irregularity and informality. We can only say that the form employed is the form we found in use when Messrs. Boston & Coffin were appointed conjoint Sheriffs in March, 1842. It is the form bequeathed to us by our predecessors. It is, we believe, as good a form as could be devised, and far more comprehensive and explicit than the form introduced in 1836, in the last year of the Shrievalty of the Honourable Lewis Gagy, at a time, too, when, if we err not, the Honourable and learned Chairman of the Committee, B. C. A. Gagy, Esquire, superintended and most ably managed the details of the Sheriff's office.

It is not for us to pronounce upon the opinion expressed by the Committee, as to the utility or inutility

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

of the office of Sheriff, or as to the competency of Bailiffs to discharge these duties in a more economical and superior manner, nor is it necessary to recapitulate here the evidence and statements laid before the Committee to establish the risks and responsibilities of the office of Sheriff, nor shall we enter into a discussion whether the emoluments of that officer are, or are not, commensurate with the duties and liabilities imposed upon him. Enough has been said on these heads in the evidence taken before the Committee. These are matters for the consideration of the Government and Legislature. We are sure that if anything is done, whatever is so done will be characterized by justice, due inquiry and deliberation. We have still before us a laborious task, which we cannot either dispense with or evade, and we have no wish to aggravate the equally laborious duty of perusing it.

There are, however, two facts connected with one of the concluding paragraphs of the Report, which we think it right to notice briefly. In the thirteenth paragraph, which declares the income of the Sheriff to be out of all proportion to the services rendered; this is further stated to be a fact which was brought under the notice of the Court by petition, in the year 1839; we infer that the petition referred to is the one printed in the evidence and produced by the honourable and learned Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gagy, as having been made by himself to the Court in 1839. It is stated to have had no results. We beg leave to observe that the fees which formed the subject of complaint in that petition, were subsequently, during the presidency of Chief Justice Vallières, reduced by one third of their value and amount; while the Shrievalty of Montreal, which in 1839 was filled by one incumbent, has, ever since that period, been divided between two.

We have thus far, with much labour, and at an unavoidable length, discussed the contents of the Report of the Committee, paragraph by paragraph. Our observations and explanations, however, apply chiefly to those passages in the Report, which bear upon our official relations with the public. Our interests we have neither the wish nor the time to defend, nor indeed is this the place. Our object has been to exonerate ourselves from charges and imputations affecting us as public officers. To accomplish this object satisfactorily, has been a matter of much embarrassment, from the manner of the Report, which although tending in every paragraph to inculpate and incriminate the Sheriff, contains no clearly defined or specific charges, and no recommendation or suggestion resulting from the establishment of any such specific charges, beyond indeed, a suggestion as to the reduction of the income of our office.

The expressions of the Report, which approach the most nearly to specific charges, we shall now transcribe at length. It is necessary that we should do so before we proceed to investigate the evidence upon which it is to be presumed these charges are based, or to enquire how far the specific facts embraced by the evidence, do or do not justify the conclusions of the Report. They are contained in the fifth and eleventh paragraphs.

The charges contained in the fifth paragraph of the Report have been already partially noticed; it is here represented, that "the evidence justifies your Committee in reporting that the unwillingness of Mr. Coffin promptly to satisfy the public creditors, and the illegal and vexatious delays interposed by him, are the result of the above described disposal of the public funds;" and it is added, "so long as they retain these funds in their hands, a profit accrues to the Sheriffs, and it is manifest that they had and have an interest in disobeying the orders of the Court, and in resorting, as it is proved they did resort, to very unjustifiable means to use moneys which they had no

"right to receive or hold, as well as to avoid making satisfaction when regularly called upon."

We have already defended ourselves from the charge of having employed these moneys in an unauthorized manner. We will now proceed to enquire how far the evidence established the "unwillingness of Mr. Coffin promptly to satisfy the public creditors," and "the illegal and vexatious delays" stated to result therefrom, always supposing that these "illegal and vexatious delays" do not refer to the customary and lawful delay of "fifteen days," which has been already discussed at length. We will next test by the evidence the allegation that we "resorted, as it is proved we did resort, to very unjustifiable means, to use moneys which we had no right to receive or hold, as well as to avoid making satisfaction when regularly called upon."

We are somewhat at a loss to understand the precise meaning of this last sentence. The Committee may have found in their construction of the evidence, grounds for the assertion that we resorted to unjustifiable means to use these moneys (to wit by investment in Bank stock, which we have already explained and vindicated); but how can it be said that we had no right "to receive or hold" such moneys? All the moneys we receive and hold, are received and held under process of law. No party would pay money into our hands except on compulsion. Surely it cannot be said that such moneys are received and held wrongfully? We have no further observations to make upon this part of the charge which we are sure no evidence can support or elucidate. We question how far the evidence goes to prove that we have avoided "making satisfaction when regularly called upon," always supposing that the period when we were "regularly called upon" is not included in the well understood "fifteen days."

In the eleventh paragraph of the Report, we find the following general allegations, without, however, any reference to specific facts: 1st. We are told, "that the duties devolving on the Sheriffs, have been negligently and ill performed."

2nd. "Those gentlemen do not reach their office in time."

3rd. "They are, both of them, absent during office hours."

4th. "They withhold funds which they should pay."

5th. "They put Bar and Suitors to daily inconvenience and loss."

6th. "The division and internal arrangements of that office, are represented to be not only unusual, but offensive."

7th. "The department of Mr. Coffin;" but as this is a matter which in no way affects the office of Sheriff, however much it may affect Mr. Coffin, in his official capacity, we leave it to that gentleman to meet and answer the observations to which it gives rise, in such way as he may deem expedient.

We shall now proceed to examine the evidence of the seven gentlemen who appeared before the Committee, as well as a statement given in evidence by the Honourable and Learned Chairman of the Committee, A. Gagy, Esquire. Each separate and specific fact, will be taken up and dealt with, in connection with the evidence of which it forms part. In conclusion, we shall endeavour to show how far, in general bearing and effect, or in particulars, this evidence does, or does not, establish the general allegations above recited.

The first witness examined by the Committee, was René Auguste Richard Hubert, Esquire, Advocate:

The only specific fact of importance alleged by this gentleman, is, that "he had known Mr. Boston to be

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

absent at his seignior, while Mr. Coffin was at Boston, in the United States."

In reply to this assertion, we have only to state that Mr. Coffin has never been absent from this Province, except with the express permission of the Governor General, and that upon no such occasion, has Mr. Boston ever been absent at his seignior.

The second witness examined was David Rochon, Esquire, Advocate.

This gentleman, as he himself states, was, for some years, Chief Clerk in our office. He quitted it under circumstances not likely to make him a very favourable witness. He states no specific fact. He does, however, reply to the question, whether he considers the Sheriff's Returns, before the House, to be correct or not, that the amount of moneys mentioned in the account appears to him rather low, but he must however say, that if it is not correct, it must be through an involuntary error on the part of the Sheriff.

The third witness examined, was A. D. Dorval, Esquire.

This gentleman states specific facts, arising out of a particular case, that of *Beaudry vs. Trudeau*. He says, in this case, the Judgment of Distribution was rendered in January, 1847. His clients accompanied him to the Sheriff's Office; they were refused payment, and put off for eight days; they were then paid on their second journey to town.

The Judgment in this case, was in the usual course handed to us by the Prothonotary, a day or two after Term, say the 2nd February. We say a day or two, because we cannot assert how many days after Term, this depending much upon the pressure of business in the Prothonotary's Office. It may have been several days. The opposants in question, Mr. Dorval's clients, were, by our books, paid on the 13th, within the period of "fifteen days," to which we lay claim. If, therefore, an interval of eight days took place between the first and second visits, the first must have occurred before we had time to examine and compare the Judgments, and possibly even before the Judgments of the Term had been handed to us by the Prothonotaries. We cannot recall particulars, but think the above a fair inference.

The fourth witness examined was Charles Drolet, Esquire.

This gentleman gives specific facts and specific cases, in a clear and intelligible manner. We have therefore no difficulty in meeting them.

The first case to which Mr. Drolet adverts, is that of Mr. Bonneau of Laprairie, which is cited as an instance of delay of payment, incident to our non-attendance at our office. By reference to our books, we find two cases, in which Bonneau was Plaintiff, both cases of *Bonneau vs. Gibeau*, in both of which cases Mr. Drolet received the money awarded, both to himself and the Plaintiff. In the first case, Judgment was rendered on the 25th October, 1847. Mr. Drolet was paid for himself and client, on the 10th November, exactly fifteen days after Judgment rendered. In the second case, Judgment was rendered on the 29th January, 1848, and Mr. Drolet was paid for himself and client, on the 17th February, four days after the fifteen days. It is doubtful if either of the Judgments in these cases came into our hands for some days after they were respectively rendered. We do not know to which of these Mr. Drolet's observations apply, but we would remark that our conduct in both these instances, indicates but little inclination for "vex-

atious delays." We might, with perfect propriety, have imposed a more protracted delay, by demanding from Mr. Drolet an authority from his client, before paying the collocation awarded to him; it will, on the contrary, be seen, that in both these cases, we unhesitatingly paid over to Mr. Drolet, not only his own award, but that of his client.

The next case cited by Mr. Drolet as one he accidentally witnessed, is that of "a poor blind man from Cesario, led in by another, who came from the Sheriff's office for three or four pounds awarded to him; but both Sheriffs being absent, the man could not be paid. Mr. Kurezyn, a clerk in the Sheriff's office, wishing to spare the man a detention over night in town, begged of Mr. Monk, one of the Prothonotaries, to lend him the money, but unfortunately could not obtain it."

Mr. Drolet does not add that the man was actually paid the money at that time, and on the spot, by order of Mr. Coffin. Yet such was the case. The circumstance of the man being blind, and being led in by another, enables us and those about us to recall the facts with distinctness and certainty. The case was an old case returned into Court when Mr. Boston was Sheriff sole, *Papineau vs. Bernier*. On the 30th Jan. 1849, Louis Bernier, the defendant, was awarded a sum of £4 1s. 9d. He was led to the Sheriff's office on the 6th February, (the interval of six days being barely more than sufficient to enable him to receive notice at St. Césaire and to repair to Montreal). Mr. Boston happened to be absent from the office at the moment, but Mr. Coffin directed Mr. Kurezyn, our Chief Clerk, to pay the man out of moneys he then had in his hands. The man was paid on the spot that afternoon (6th Feb.), as is proved by a copy of the order and of the receipt, and by an affidavit on the part of Mr. Kurezyn, corroborative of the above statement, which we append.

We have next the case of Mr. Langlais, a case upon which much stress was laid in the debate in the House of Assembly, although, through inadvertence, very much mis-stated. It was represented there as the case of a poor widow from whom money had been wrung by the Sheriff, and it is probably the ground work of the passage in the Report, wherein Mr. Coffin is charged with "an avidity verging upon, if it does not "quite amount to, extortion."

The case in question is the case No. 1069, *Meunier vs. Langlais*. In this case the defendant's goods and chattels were sold at the suit of the plaintiff (Mr. Langlais), who purchased of such goods and chattels to the amount of £121 16s. 9d. This amount ought to have been paid to us by the purchaser on the spot, we being answerable for the production of the said sum of money before the Court. Mr. Drolet, however, being the plaintiff's attorney, called upon us, and upon his assurance that the money would be unquestionably adjudged to the plaintiff, we dispensed with the actual payment of the money, and assumed the responsibility of returning that we had actually levied the amount, receiving a bond for the same, executed before notaries, which bond bore interest. If the money had been exacted by us, we should have enjoyed the interest thereon while in our keeping. On the 22nd November, 1845, the Court adjudged the proceeds of sale to the plaintiff. On the 24th Dec. Mr. Drolet, under letter of attorney from the plaintiff, received from us, by the bond, the amount awarded, paying the interest which had accrued in the interim, in accordance with the obligations of the bond, which had been prepared under his own instructions as agent for the plaintiff, and by his own notary. The transaction was in reality a loan, secured by bond, assented to by us at the earnest entreaty of the attorney, Mr. Drolet himself, for the sole convenience and advantage of his client (Mr. Langlais). We offer no further

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

comment upon this plain statement of facts, which is supported by the documents herewith produced, than again to express our regret that we had not been confronted with the witnesses who appeared before the Committee.

The next witness examined by the Committee was J. Romauld Cherrier, Esquire. The whole of his evidence relates to a particular case of which he gives the details. He accuses us of having wilfully and unnecessarily delayed making a certain return into Court, and of having by such delay prevented his clients from obtaining moneys for a period of three months. He further draws the inference that the delay arose from a mercenary design on our part to profit by the retention of these moneys, and he appeals to the record of the case in corroboration of his statement. So do we, but we will first give, with as much brevity as possible, our version of the facts of the case.

The case was No. 122, Cadron vs. Cadron (not the title as erroneously given in the evidence). In this case a sale of lands had been made. The purchasers of two lots had paid their purchase money; the third purchaser had omitted to do so. On the 7th October, 1848, we returned into Court the proceeds of the first two lots, and made a return of *folle enchère* against the third purchaser. It was for Mr. Cherrier to have proceeded upon this return against the third purchaser, but he refrained, on learning that on the 10th this party had paid a part of the purchase money into our hands, and had promised to pay the rest forthwith. On the 16th this party did in fact pay the balance, making the whole amount, £43. In the afternoon of that day, Mr. Cherrier was informed that the money had been paid, and on the said afternoon of the 16th October, 1848, Mr. Cherrier produced a Rule directing the Sheriff to return said moneys into Court. On receiving the Rule, Mr. Coffin perceived at once that it must have been obtained in an irregular manner, inasmuch as it was impossible that Mr. Cherrier could have made a motion preliminary to the Rule on that day. Feeling at once that the blame of any such irregularity would fall upon the Prothonotary, through whose inadvertance the Rule had issued; Mr. Coffin, with a natural desire to protect a brother public officer from wrong, repaired to the Prothonotary's Office and mentioned the circumstance. Upon enquiry it was found that a motion had been introduced into the record, which had never been made in Court or filed in the usual and regular way. It was not authenticated by the signature or initials of the Prothonotary. The Rule consequently ought never to have issued. In the hurry of business, and relying on the professional integrity of the applicant, the Prothonotary had signed the Rule without any minute examination as to the regularity of the motion. The Prothonotary resumed the rule; Mr. Cherrier was obliged to acquiesce in this decision and make his motion and obtain his Rule in accordance with the Rules of Practice, on the following day. The record confirms this statement. We submit copies of the motion and rule verified by the Prothonotary; these documents being the documents originally made use of on the 16th instant, bear upon the face of them in the erasures and alteration of the date to the 17th, proof of the correctness of this statement, which is further confirmed by the affidavits of Mr. Honey and Mr. Beaudry which accompany these documents.

But to exhibit in a more distinct light the perversion and exaggeration of Mr. Cherrier's complaint, we deem it right to add, that even if Mr. Cherrier could or ought to have obtained his Rule on the 16th for the Sheriff to return these moneys, that period in the term was too late to have admitted of his obtaining a judgment of distribution. The delay prescribed by the Rules of Practice which must have intervened between the mak-

ing of the return by the Sheriff and the judgment of distribution, rendering it impossible that a return of this nature made even on the 16th could be susceptible of adjudication by the 25th, the last day of the Term.

Thus, therefore, have we shown not only that Mr. Cherrier has mis-stated his case, but that the delay which arose was no delay on the part of the Sheriff. It was the detection and exposure of an improper proceeding on his part, which proceeding had it even been regular and proper, would not have effected the object he sought. He could not have obtained a judgment of distribution, and the moneys in the case must, of a necessity have remained undistributed and in our keeping, until the next Term, when, in fact, they were adjudged and paid.

The next witness who appeared before the Committee was Thomas Judah, Esquire, Advocate.

The charges preferred by Mr. Judah should be characterized rather as charges against the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, than against the Sheriff. The case cited by him—"the case of Mr. Baby" requires no inquiry or elucidation from us. Mr. Judah, disapproving of the proceedings of the Sheriff, adopted a legitimate remedy. He appealed to the tribunal of which we are officers; the case was duly argued, duly heard, and duly decided. The decision of the Court was against him. It is to be regretted that, in acknowledging this decision, Mr. Judah should have forgotten himself so far as to cast injurious imputations on the motives of the Judges of the land. We appeal to this decision as the most ample vindication which can be offered from the charges referred to.

The witness last in order is Alexis Geard, Esquire. This gentleman cites in evidence the case of Leste vs. Lorie. We cannot find any such case upon our books, but we have no wish to avail ourselves of a misnomer, or of any accidental defect of memory on the part of the learned gentleman. We will presume the case to have occurred, leaving the error as to title to be corrected hereafter, if deemed necessary. We will take the case as given, admit that the Execution was placed in our hands, admit that we did seize, and that the defendant paid the amount of sale without a sale having taken place. We then add that we returned the money into Court, in compliance with the injunctions of the writ, to which alone we owe obedience, and that we deducted our 2½ per cent. under authority of law. If our proceedings had been unlawful, it was competent to the learned gentleman, by a simple motion, to have obtained the decision of the Court, with the additional satisfaction of the costs against us. He did not adopt this course, because he well knew that our proceedings in the matter were unimpeachable. It is possible that we have, about the same time, paid to Mr. Dumas moneys levied under similar circumstances. From personal regard and confidence, from feelings of friendship, we may very possibly have given to Mr. Dumas a temporary accommodation, which we did not care to extend further, but the whole statement is too vague to admit of more definite answer. Lastly, we have a Statement tendered in evidence by the honourable and learned Chairman of the Committee.

This Statement is peculiarly vague and indistinct, dealing largely in generalities, invidios and insinuations. It contains no direct and distinct charges, or, if an attempt is made to frame a charge, the facts alleged are always involved in an ingenious obscurity. They suggest an accusation, rather than prefer one. This Statement at one time assails Mr. Coffin, individually, at another Mr. Boston individually, then Messrs. Boston and Coffin in their conjoint capacity of Sheriff; then the Sheriff's office, its duties and its income. Mr. Coffin will defend himself from the im-

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

putations of Mr. Gogy in a personal vindication of his character and honour. One charge against Mr. Boston is, that "he is very frequently at his seigniory when Mr. Coffin is engaged at the Railroad Office." "Very frequently" is an elastic generality; it may mean once, it may mean many times. No specific occasion is given. And yet we are not prepared to affirm that such an occurrence may not have taken place. Mr. Boston may have been at his seigniory, and Mr. Coffin, while discharging the duties of the office, may have absented himself for an hour to attend a railroad meeting. At this remarkable conjuncture, Mr. Gogy may have called in at the Sheriff's office, but does he show in what way his interest or the interest of the public suffered by the temporary absence of Mr. Coffin? Was or was not the attendance in the Sheriff's office such and sufficient to meet all requirements? Can he instance one particular in which the public service was retarded by this or other intervals of absence?

The paragraph "incident to process in rem." contains a good deal of verbiage, and conveys a general impression of imputation. We are at a loss to answer it, because we are at a loss to understand it. The fault is undoubtedly ours; it is more than a fault, it is our misfortune, as it defies explanation. The following phrase, however, "dealing with the funds of others, they can lose nothing, and they know it," is contradicted by the whole tenor of the evidence. If we are custodians of the funds of others we are responsible for them, and responsible for the acts and for the integrity of all our subordinate agents in the collection and keeping of such funds while in their hands. This responsibility is guaranteed by our security to the extent of £6,000. It is a tangible and substantial responsibility which has been often invoked to the loss of the Sheriff's office, as is well known, and to no man better than to the honorable and learned witness himself, whose father, the Honorable Lewis Gogy, was Sheriff of the District of Montreal for many years. During a portion of that period, the office of Sheriff, and the whole affairs of that office were administered by the learned witness as his father's agent. We question much whether during this period he found the office of Sheriff, to use the words of his evidence, "an odious monopoly," and we have reason to believe that he did not then find it to produce "an immense income without any other labour than what is necessary for the receipt and investment of it, without any responsibility whatever." If, however, such was the case then, it certainly is not so now. The office was then held by one incumbent, it is now divided between two. If from a personal knowledge of the oppressive nature of the emoluments and fees of the Sheriff's office in 1837, this gentleman had the magnanimity in 1839, to memorialize the Court against them, he should not have forgotten that in 1842, the whole tariff of fees was revised and reduced by one-third of their aggregate value and amount, nor indeed ought he, we may fairly observe, in his subordinate character of witness before his own Committee, to have lost sight of the statement contained in our letter to Mr. Secretary Leslie, of the 5th February, 1849, then lying before him in his judicial capacity as Chairman of the same Committee, wherein we shew that while within the last few years, the duties and responsibilities of our office have been increased, the emoluments have decreased in a corresponding ratio.

The charge preferred against us of "negligently performing our duties in the preparing of Jury Lists," is one which by the showing of the witness has been brought before the Court of Queen's Bench and has since been dismissed. It requires no further observation on our part.

Having examined in detail the evidence of each and every one of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee, and having analyzed every specific fact

therein contained, we will now proceed to review the six general heads, which embrace the results of the investigation of the Committee.

The first three heads of inculcation will be most conveniently and intelligibly answered by being classed as follows:—

1st. "The duties of Sheriff have been negligently and ill performed," by reason that, 2nd. "Those gentlemen do not reach their office in time," and 3rd. "that they are both absent during office hours."

These charges bear reference to the evidence of Messrs. Hubert, Rochon, Dorval, Drolet, Judah, and Gogy: where specific facts have been alleged, these facts have been already discussed. To general imputations we reply, That it is impossible for us to answer for our daily and hourly conduct during a period of seven years. Our duties are not discharged exclusively in our office. We have often two Courts to attend at the same time, and consequently, at such times, must both be absent from our office. We may be absent from our office and yet be within the precincts of the Court House. Our duties lead us to the Bank and to the Gaol, without enumerating the manifold engagements and avocations connected with the discharge of the duties of our office, which are not actually performed at our desk. The office hours in vacation, by order of Court, are from nine to twelve and from two to four. We never have availed ourselves of this recess. Our office is open all day. We have, on an average, never less than three clerks employed and present in our office. Our Chief Clerk always has been and is now a member of the Bar, a gentleman of great intelligence and aptitude for business. We pay him a high salary. One of the three, Mr. Boston, Mr. Coffin, or our Chief Clerk, is always present in the office; often two of us; very generally all three. In conclusion, we would enquire in what single instance has it been shewn that, with the assistance above described, to supply our temporary absence, such absence has been in any way detrimental to the public interests.

The fourth and fifth heads of inculcation, to exemplify our reply, may be thus stated: 4thly, They withhold funds which they should pay, and thereby, 5thly, put the Bar and suitors to daily inconvenience and loss.

These charges are supported by the evidence of Messrs. Hubert, Drolet, Cherrier and Giard, and the specific facts upon which they are based have been explained and refuted: 6thly, it is gravely alleged as a matter of incrimination against a public officer, that "the division and internal arrangements of that office, are not only unusual but offensive."

The office we have the honour to occupy is in no way remarkable for convenience or elegance; it forms part of the old Montreal Gaol, hastily adapted to its present purposes on the destruction of the Court House by fire. The fittings and arrangements are somewhat in the rough, and may not please a fastidious eye and an over-refined taste; they are provided by the Government and answer a temporary purpose. Public officers in the receipt of moneys must have the means of privacy, if they would have safety. A part of the counter of our office is divided off by a sliding panel, which Mr. Coffin closes when privately engaged, or on leaving the office to prevent the disarrangement of his papers, &c., and it is this unfortunate but unavoidable panel which Mr. Drolet denounces as "always ridiculous and sometimes offensive," and which Mr. Gogy declares to "savour of indignity." These offices entail upon us and upon the public daily, many more unsavoury indignities than we would care to make subject of public relation or inquiry.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix (X.)

4th July.

It only remains for us to revert once more to the very serious charges embodied in the Report of the Committee, (paragraph 5,) that the Sheriffs have resorted, as it is proved that they did resort, to very unjustifiable means to use moneys, which they had no right to receive or hold, as well as to avoid making satisfaction when regularly called upon."

If this charge bear reference to the investment of Bank stock, and to our claim for "fifteen days' delay," we conceive it to have been sufficiently answered. If it means anything else, it is entirely unsupported by the evidence.

Secondly, "That the unwillingness of Mr. Coffin promptly to satisfy the public creditors, and the illegal and vexatious delays interposed by him, are the result of the above described disposal of the public funds."

We have shewn that Mr. Coffin never has exhibited any unwillingness to satisfy the public creditors, and never has interposed any illegal or vexatious delays, and that therefore, as there was no unwillingness nor vexatious delay, neither could have resulted from the disposal of the public funds, let that disposal have been what it may.

In conclusion, we are compelled to repeat the expression of our regret, that the Committee should, from the apprehension of "introducing a bad precedent," have declined to receive the evidence tendered by W. C. Meredith, Esq., Q. C., and now one of the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in his letter of 7th April, 1849, who, not in his professional capacity, but as a friend, spontaneously and most generously volunteered his testimony that "Messrs. Boston & Coffin had faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of their office from the time they were appointed until the present time, and more particularly that he had never known or heard of an instance of their improperly delaying the payment of any sum or sums of money which they were required to pay by any judgment or order of the Court," and who further represented in that letter, that he was authorized by Messrs. Johnson, Q. C., Rose, Q. C., Andrews, Andrew Robertson, Cross, Belhune, Griffin, Bleakley, Mackay, and George Robertson, all eminent and well known members of the Montreal Bar, to say, that they "were prepared to testify as to the efficient manner in which Messrs. Boston and Coffin have, at all times performed their official duties, and especially as to the promptitude with which they have invariably paid all orders or judgments distributing moneys in their hands."

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

Appendix (X.)

4th July.

APPENDIX A.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. } Court of Queen's Bench.

Wednesday the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Present:

The Honorable Mr. Justice Rolland,
" Mr. Justice Day.

No. 1242.

François X. Beaudry, Plaintiff,
vs.

Appoline Trudeau, Defendant.

8th Collocation to the Opposants—Albert

Lacombe and Consors,.....£75 5 4

On the thirteenth day of February, in the forenoon, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, before the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, residing at Montreal,

Came and appeared, Albert Lacombe, of the Parish of St. Sulpice, in the District of Montreal, husbandman, Tutor in due form of Law appointed to Elodie, Louis, Mathilde and Julienne Beauré, minor children, issue of the marriage of the late André Beauré and Elizabeth Lacombe in their lifetime of St. Sulpice aforesaid; Joseph Paré of the said Parish of St. Sulpice, husbandman, as the husband of Cecile Beauré, and the said Cecile Beauré, by him duly authorized for the purposes hereof; Louis Mazurette dit Lapiere of the same place, shoemaker, as the husband of Olympe Beauré, and the said Olympe Beauré by him duly authorized for the purposes hereof; Elizabeth Beauré, spinster, of full age; [fille majeure et usinte de ses droits] and of the said Parish of St. Sulpice; the said Cecile Beauré, Olympe Beauré and Elizabeth Beauré, all three issue of the marriage of the said late André Beauré and Elizabeth Lacombe, duly entitled to claim as heirs of the said last mentioned parties, which said parties, in their qualities aforesaid, have voluntarily acknowledged and confessed to have had and received from John Boston and William Foster Coffin, Esquires, Sheriff of the District of Montreal and there residing, the sum of seventy-five pounds, five shillings and four pence currency, being the amount allowed to them the said parties in their capacity and quality aforesaid, in and by the eighth collocation in the Judgment of Distribution hereto annexed, rendered the twentieth day of January last, and do give therefor a general and final receipt and acquittal.

Done and passed *en brevet*, at Montreal aforesaid, on the day, month and year aforesaid, the said parties declaring they could not write, with the exception of the said Louis Mazurette dit Lapiere, who hath signed with us the said Notaries these presents, having been first duly read.

(Signed) LOUIS MAZURETTE dit LAPIERRE.
" GD. DAGEN, N. P.
" F. J. BEAUDRY, N. P.

H. A. Burn being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he is a Clerk in the Office of the Sheriff of Montreal, and that the Extract of Judgment and Receipt above written were copied and transcribed by him from the Judgment and Receipt remaining of record in the Sheriff's Office.

(Signed) H. A. BURN.
Sworn to before me at Montreal, this
fifteenth day of December, 1849.

(Signed) W. H. N. BARRAULT,
Commissioner Q. B.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

APPENDIX B.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. } Court of Queen's Bench.

Monday the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Present:

The Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Rolland,
" Mr. Justice Gale,
" Mr. Justice Day,
" Mr. Justice Smith.

No. 360.

Leonard Bonneau, Plaintiff,

vs.

Michael Gagnon, Defendant.

Received £6 8s. 6d. 2nd. To C. Drolet,
Montreal, 10th Esquire, Advocate,
November, 1850. (Signed) C. DROLET prosecuting the homology of the present Report,£2 10 0
3rd. To the Plaintiff, his costs of execution on the said Writ of Fieri Facias, 3 6 10
To the same, his costs on the Writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, 0 11 8
£6 8 6

H. A. Burn being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he is a Clerk in the Office of the Sheriff of Montreal, and that the Extract of Judgment and Receipt above written, were copied and transcribed by him from the Judgment and Receipt remaining of record in the Sheriff's Office.

(Signed) H. A. BURN.

Sworn before me at Montreal, this }
fifteenth day of December, 1849. }

(Signed) W. H. BREHAUT,
Commissioner Q. B.

APPENDIX C.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. } Court of Queen's Bench.

Saturday the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Present:

The Honorable Chief Justice Rolland,
" Mr. Justice Gale,
" Mr. Justice Day,
" Mr. Justice Smith.

No. 360.

Leonard Bonneau, of the Village of Laprairie de la Magdeleine, in the District of Montreal, husbandman and trader, Plaintiff.

vs.

Michel Gagnon, of the same place, butcher and trader, Defendant.

2nd. To C. Drolet, Esquire, Advocate prosecuting the homologation of the present Report, two pounds ten shillings,£2 10 0
3rd. To the Plaintiff, his costs of Execution 0 11 8
6th. To the Plaintiff in part satisfaction of his Judgment, for the sum of twenty pounds, with interest, from the 16th April, 1846, 3 2 11½

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

To the same, the amount of his taxed costs on the Judgment rendered in this cause in his favour against the Defendant, the 28th of April, 1846, and declared executory against the said Angelique Giban, the 3rd December, 1846,£3 8 0

Received from the Sheriff of this District the following items of the present Judgment:—

Attorney's Fee,£2 10 0
Costs on Execution, 0 11 8
Allowed Plaintiff, 3 2 11½
Costs of Action, 3 8 0
£9 12 7½

(Signed) C. DROLET,
Att'y. for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 17th February, 1848.

H. A. Burn being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he is a Clerk in the Office of the Sheriff of Montreal, and that the Extract of Judgment and Receipt above written, were copied and transcribed by him from the Judgment and Receipt in the Sheriff's Office.

(Signed) H. A. BURN.

Sworn before me at Montreal, this }
fifteenth day of December, 1849. }

(Signed) W. H. BREHAUT,
Commissioner Q. B.

APPENDIX D.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. } Court of Queen's Bench.

Tuesday the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Present:

The Honorable Chief Justice Rolland,
" Mr. Justice Day,
" Mr. Justice Smith.

No. 740.

Dame Marie Rosalie Papineau, Plaintiff.

vs.

Louis Bernier, Defendant,

and

Séraphin Cherrier, Opposant.

The Court, on motion of the Defendant and by consent of the Plaintiff and Opposant by their respective Attorneys, permits the said Defendant to appear by Messrs. Drummond and Loranger his Attorneys, and consequently orders and directs John Boston, Esquire, Sheriff of this District, to pay to the said Defendant from and out of the moneys by him levied under the Writ of *Fieri Facias de terris* in this cause issued against the lands and tenements of the said Defendant, at the suit of the said Plaintiff, the sum of four pounds one shilling and nine pence half-penny, current money of the Province of Canada, being the balance remaining in the hands of the said John Boston, Esquire, then sole Sheriff of the District, the Plaintiff having been paid the principal, interest and costs of her demand.

By the Court,

(Signed) MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
P. Q. B.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

On the sixteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, came and appeared before the undersigned Notaries Public, for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, Sieur Louis Bernier herein named.

Who hath by these presents, acknowledged and confessed to have presently received in lawful current money from John Boston, Esquire, Sheriff of this District, the sum of four pounds one shilling and nine pence half-penny, current money of this Province, being the amount to him allowed in virtue of the Rule of Court hereunto appended, for which he hereby gives a general and final acquittance from this day forth for ever.

Done and delivered *en brevet* at Montreal, at the office and on the day and year aforesaid, the said party having declared himself unable to sign his name being thereunto requested, these presents having been first duly read.

(Signed) A. A. PELLETIER, N. P.
" GD. DAGEN, N. P.

H. A. Burn being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he is a Clerk in the Office of the Sheriff of Montreal, and that the Extract of the order of Court for money and receipt above written, were copied and transcribed by him from the order of Court and receipt remaining of record in the Sheriff's Office.

(Signed) H. A. BURN.

Sworn to before me at Montreal, this }
fifteenth day of December, 1849. }

(Signed) W. H. BREHAUT,
Commissioner Q. B.

APPENDIX E.

Province of Canada, } GEORGE LEWIS KURCZYN, of
District of Montreal. } the City of Montreal, in the
said district, advocate, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he has been for the last five years employed in the sheriff's office, that he perfectly recollects the circumstance of a poor blind man coming to the sheriff's office, led in by another, mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Drolet, accompanying the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly relative to the Sheriff's Office.

This poor blind man is named Louis Bernier. He came to the sheriff's office on the tenth day of February last, late in the afternoon, and presented an order to Deponent, addressed to John Boston, Esquire, for the payment to him of the sum of Four Pounds One Shilling and Nine Pence halfpenny, in a certain case, No. 740, Dame Marie Rosalie Papineau, Plaintiff, *versus* the said Louis Bernier, Defendant, the said sum being a balance remaining in the hands of the said John Boston, of monies levied by him of the immovables of the said Louis Bernier, when sole sheriff. Deponent did not pay the said Order on the instant, in consequence of Mr. Boston not being present, to whom the order was addressed. Shortly afterwards—as near as Deponent can recollect, it could not have exceeded an hour at the most—Mr. Coffin entered the office, and upon representation to him of the circumstances of the case, he immediately and without hesitation directed Deponent to pay the said Louis Bernier the said amount, and charge the same to Mr. Boston. Deponent then paid the sum out of moneys then in his charge, belonging to Messrs. Boston and Coffin, sheriffs. And the said Louis Bernier not knowing how to sign his name, Deponent procured a notary, a gentleman employed in the prothonotary's office, named A. A.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Pelletier, to draw up the requisite discharge, who having done the same, refused to accept the remuneration which he was entitled to, out of pity and compassion for the miserable condition in which this poor man was placed. The whole delay which this man Louis Bernier experienced from the moment of the presenting of the said order and its discharge could not have exceeded two hours at the utmost. Deponent has a full and perfect recollection of the most minute circumstance connected with this case, it being such an unusual and extreme case. The poor man was far advanced in years, and being deprived of sight was perfectly helpless. His property sacrificed for the payment of his debts, and obliged to seek the assistance of his neighbor to lead him to the office to obtain this money, his last resource, his all—it was a case to excite the pity and compassion of any one, and leave an impression on his mind which could not be erased.

Deponent has not the least recollection of ever having in any case whatever applied to Mr. Monk, one of the prothonotaries, for the purpose of borrowing money, and Deponent has not the least hesitation in saying that he did not apply to Mr. Monk for the purpose of borrowing money to pay this man, Louis Bernier; for Deponent had funds sufficient in his hands to pay him. Deponent has not the least recollection of any other circumstance of a poor blind man coming to the sheriff's office, led in by another, for the purpose of being paid a sum of money under an order of the Court, during the time he has been employed in the sheriff's office. And further Deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed) GEO. L. KURCZYN.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this
twenty-second day of November, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and
forty-nine.

(Signed) S. W. MONK,
Commr. of Q. B.

APPENDIX F.

Province of Canada, } Court of Queen's Bench.
District of Montreal. }

The twenty-second day of November, one thousand
eight hundred and forty-five.

Present:

The Honourable Mr. Justice Rolland,
" Mr. Justice Gale,
" Mr. Justice Day.

No. 1069.

Françoise Meunier, Plaintiff,
vs.
Augustin Langlais, Defendant.

The Court, on motion of Mr. C. Drolet, the Attorney for the Plaintiff, doth order, that the Sheriff of this District do pay to the said Plaintiff, from and out of the moneys by him levied under the Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in this cause against the goods and chattels belonging to the Defendant at the suit of the said Plaintiff, the sum of one hundred and twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence, currency.

By the Court,

(Signed) MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
P. Q. B.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Received from the Sheriff, under and by virtue of a certain power of Attorney Procuration hereunto annexed, the sum of one hundred and twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence, being the amount awarded to the Plaintiff in this cause by the above order.

Montreal, December 24th, 1845.

Also, the sum of seven pounds six shillings and five pence, being balance due to Plaintiff on amount deposited on the 15th November, 1845.

(Signed,) C. DROLET,
Attorney for F. Meunier.

BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED PUBLIC NOTARIES for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal,

Came and appeared Dame Française Meunier, hereunto authorized by Augustin Langlois, her husband, residing in the Parish of St. Marc, in the County of Verchères, in the said District, also hereunto present:

Who by these presents doth constitute and appoint Charles Drolet, Esquire, Advocate, residing in the City of Montreal, her general and special Attorney, with authority for her and in her name to grant to the Sheriff of the said District a receipt for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence, currency, which the said Sheriff is ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench to pay to the said Dame Française Meunier, authorizing the said Charles Drolet to receive, in payment of the said sum, the sum of fifteen pounds thirteen shillings and eight pence, currency, aforesaid, balance of the sum of nineteen pounds currency aforesaid, deposited by the said Française Meunier in the hands of the said Sheriff, his commission, amounting to three pounds six shillings and four pence, being first deducted, and the Receipt of the said Sheriff, cancelling the Bail Bond, given by her to the said Sheriff for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one pounds currency aforesaid, the said Bail Bond representing part of the moneys levied out of the goods and chattels of the Defendant in this cause.

And for the due fulfilment of these presents, the said parties have elected their domiciles at their residences aforesaid, where, &c., constituting, &c.

Done and passed at the said Parish of St. Marc, by and in the office of Charles Brier, one of the undersigned Notaries, this 6th day of the month of December, in the forenoon, in the year 1845, the said parties declaring their inability to sign, being thereunto requested, these presents being first duly read.

The original contains the marks of Augustin Langlois and Française Meunier.

(Signed,) P. MENARD, N. P.,

And the signature of the undersigned, in whose custody the original remains of record,

(Signed,) CHARLES BRIER, N. P.

H. A. Burn, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he is a Clerk in the Office of the Sheriff of Montreal, and that the Extract of Judgment and Receipt above written were copied and transcribed by him from the Judgment and Receipt remaining in the Sheriff's Office.

H. A. BURN.

Sworn to, before me at Montreal, this }
fifteenth day of December, 1849. }

(Signed,) W. H. BREHAUT,
Commissioner Q. B.

APPENDIX G.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. } Court of Queen's Bench.

Monday the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Present:

The Honourable Chief Justice Rolland.
" Mr. Justice Day,
" Mr. Justice Smith.

No. 122.

Jean Bte. Cadron dit St. Pierre, Plaintiff,

vs.

Louis Cadron dit St. Pierre, Defendant,
and

Louis Cadron dit St. Pierre, Senior, and divers others,
Opposants.

The Court, on motion of Mr. A. R. Cherrier, Attorney for the opposant Louis Cadron dit St. Pierre, Senior, considering that, inasmuch as one, Ambrose Peltier, the purchaser by Sheriff's Sale of the lot No. 1, sold as belonging to the Defendant, has paid to the Sheriff of this District the price of his purchase, since the return of the *folle enchère* issued in this cause against him, the said Ambrose Peltier, on the seventh of October instant, doth therefore authorize the said Sheriff to receive back the Writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued in this cause, and now before this Court, and make his return to this Court of the moneys arising from said sale and adjudication, and this without delay.

By the Court,

(Signed,) MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
P. Q. B.

We certify that the above is a true copy of the Order filed of record in the above cause, and that the word "*Seizième*" as above obliterated, and the word "*dix-septième*" written in the margin, as above, appears upon the face of the said order.

(Signed,) MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU.
P. Q. B.

Montreal, 6th August, 1849.

Queen's Bench, Montreal.

October Term, 1848.

No. 122.

Jean Bte. Cadron dit St. Pierre, Plaintiff,

vs.

Louis Cadron dit St. Pierre, Defendant,
and

Louis Cadron dit St. Pierre, Senior, Opposant.

Motion on behalf of the Opposant Louis Cadron dit St. Pierre, Senior, that, inasmuch as Ambrose Peltier, the purchaser at Sheriff's Sale of lot No. 1, sold as belonging to the Defendant, has paid to the Sheriff of this District the price of his purchase, since the return of the *folle enchère* issued in this cause against him, on the seventh of October instant, the Sheriff be authorized to receive back the Writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued in this cause, and to make a return to this Court without delay of the moneys arising from the said sale and adjudication.

(Signed,) A. R. CHERRIER,
Attorney for the said Opposant.

Montreal 17th October, 1848.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

We certify that the above is a true copy of the motion made in the above cause and fyled of record, and that the alteration of the date as above also appears upon the face of the said motion.

(Signed,) MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
P. Q. B.

Montreal, August, 1849.

APPENDIX H.

On the afternoon of the 16th October, 1848, Mr. Cherrier produced a rule directing the Sheriff to return the said moneys into Court. On receiving the rule, Mr. Coffin perceived at once that it must have been obtained in an irregular manner, inasmuch as it was impossible that Mr. Cherrier could have made a motion, preliminary to the Rule on that day. Feeling at once that the blame of any such irregularity would fall upon the Prothonotary, through whose inadvertence the Rule had issued; Mr. Coffin, with a natural desire to protect a brother public officer from wrong, repaired to the Prothonotary's office, and mentioned the circumstance. Upon enquiry, it was found that a motion had been introduced into the record which had never been made in Court or fyled in the usual or regular way. It was not authenticated by the signature or initials of the Prothonotary. The rule, consequently, ought never to have issued. In the hurry of business, and relying on the professional integrity of the applicant, the Prothonotary had signed the rule without any minute examination as to the regularity of the motion. The Prothonotary resumed the rule. Mr. Cherrier was obliged to acquiesce in this decision, and make his motion and obtain his rule in accordance with the rules of practice on the following day. But to exhibit in a more distinct light the perversion and exaggeration of Mr. Cherrier's complaint, we deem it right to add, that, even if Mr. Cherrier could or ought to have obtained his Rule on the sixteenth for the Sheriff to return these moneys, that period in the Term was too late to have admitted of his obtaining a Judgment of Distribution. The delay prescribed by the Rules of Practice which must have intervened between the making of the return by the Sheriff and the Judgment of Distribution, rendered it impossible that a return of this nature, made even on the sixteenth, could be susceptible of adjudication by the 25th, the last day of the Term.

Affidavit of Mr. Honey, corroborating extract from Defence.

John Honey, of the city of Montreal, Esquire, chief clerk in the office of Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the statements above written contain substantially the truth from his personal recollection of the circumstances of the case, and from his knowledge of the usual practice. He further avers, that the statement made by A. R. Cherrier, Esquire, in evidence before the Committee of the Honorable House of Assembly, on the third day of April last past, is erroneous, so far as relates to Mr. Coffin's language and

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

demeanour. On coming into the Prothonotary's office on the occasion referred to, with the Rule in question, Mr. Coffin addressed himself to Deponent; he was not angry, nor did he use the language of reproach. He came to warn the Prothonotaries of an error, which, when inquired into, proved to be as above represented.

(Signed,) JOHN HONEY.

Sworn before me at Montreal,
this seventh day of November,
one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

(Signed,)

P. J. BEAUDRY, Comm'r.
C. B. R.

APPENDIX I.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *Pierre Jaques Beaudry*, of the
District of Montreal. } city of Montreal, Notary Public,
being duly sworn deposes and saith, that he has been for many years employed in the Prothonotary's office, and is perfectly conversant with the Rules and Practice regulating that office; that he remembers perfectly well the fact of Mr. Sheriff Coffin bringing a Rule which had been served upon the Sheriff in the case No. 122, (*Cadron vs. Cadron*), to the Prothonotary's office, and pointing out that the Rule must have been irregularly obtained. Deponent had prepared it himself without due examination of the motion, having been informed by Mr. Cherrier (the Attorney in the case) that it was a motion "of course" or "*de droit*." On examination, Deponent found, that it was not a motion of course, that it was not "*paraphé*" by the Prothonotary, could not have been made in open Court as required by the rules of practice, and therefore ought not to have been in the record. Mr. Cherrier withdrew his motion, and made it according to the Rules of Practice the next day, to wit the 17th Oct., 1848. The alteration on the original Rule from "sixteenth" to "seventeenth" is in Deponent's handwriting.

Deponent further saith that, even admitting that Mr. Cherrier's motion had been properly fyled according to the Rules of Practice on the 16th Oct., he could not have obtained a Judgment distributing the moneys to be returned into Court in pursuance of such motion and Rules thereupon to be granted, before the end of Term, the time for the necessary intermediate proceedings being insufficient.

(Signed,)

P. J. BEAUDRY.

Sworn to, before me, at Montreal,
this thirteenth day of November,
in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

(Signed,)

S. W. MONK,
Com'r. Q. B.

Appendix
(X.)

APPENDIX K.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Province of Canada,
District of Montreal.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

4th July.

No.

To the Sheriff of the District of Montreal, in our Province of Canada,—Greeting :

Debt, £
Interest,
Costs,
Subsequent costs,

We command You you cause to be made the sum of current money of the Province of Canada, which lately in our said Court of Bench for the said District of Montreal, recovered against the said for a debt, and which were awarded to Our same Court for expenses and costs laid out by about suit in that behalf, together with interests upon actual payment, whereof the said convicted as appears to us of record, and costs accrued on this Writ, and your own fees. And have you the said monies before us at Montreal, on the day of to render to the said

Certified to be a true copy of our Writ de Bonis.

And have you then there this Writ.

(Signed)

Witness the Honourable said Court at Montreal, this eight hundred and

day of and in the

Chief Justice of our one thousand year of our reign.

P. Q. B.

MONK, COFFIN and PAPINEAU, P. Q. B.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 17th December, 1849.

SIR,—In a communication addressed to Messrs. Boston and Coffin, Sheriff of Montreal on the 9th July last, you were pleased to state that “you had received the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, to draw their attention to Report of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the 17th April last, to whom were referred the Returns to Addresses to His Excellency of the 23rd January last, relative to the Income of their office, &c., and to request them to furnish you, for His Excellency’s information, with such remarks or evidence as they may think proper to adduce in justification of all and every the charges contained, as well in the Report as in the documents annexed to it.”

As one of the officers to whom the above communication was addressed, I have this day, in concert with my colleague Mr. Boston, closed and subscribed our conjoint defence against the charges contained in the Report above referred to, as well as in the documents annexed to the same. The necessity of discussing these charges (many of them of a very vague and indistinct character) in various points of view, and an earnest wish to shew that we were ready and willing to meet them in every shape or form that could possibly be assigned to them, have involved a minuteness of detail and an unavoidable prolixity, which makes me the more reluctant to encroach still further upon the time and attention of the Governor General.

Were it possible to believe that the enquiry instituted by the Legislature, through the intervention of its Committee, had been conducted in the spirit of an inquiry purely of an official character, intended solely to investigate or amend abuses real, or supposed, in the constitution or in the administration of the Sheriff’s Office of the District of Montreal, and that the matters adverted to in the Report, which affect me personally, were incident to the evidence which the Committee could hardly have anticipated and which it would have been improper to have overlooked, I should have taken no personal notice of the strictures of the Report ; I should have relied upon a character of twelve years standing in different public employments and under different Governments, as the best answer to the calumnies with which I have been assailed ; I should have referred to the rancour of the evidence wherever such evidence was aimed at me exclusively, as an an-

tidote to its malignity ; and I should have ascribed the harsh and unusual language employed in the Report, to the hastiness of preparation at the end of the session, and that anxiety, avowed by the Committee, which left little time for choice of expression or daintiness of phrase.

It is impossible, on perusing this document, to avoid the conclusion that it is not so much a report upon the Returns of Income of the Sheriff of Montreal, as a Report upon the personal conduct and demeanour of “Mr. Coffin,” one of the incumbents of that office, in the customary discharge of his official duties. From the first paragraph to the last, my name appears in invidious prominence. By inference or implication, if not by direct imputation, my name is specially associated with every practice or proceeding of the Sheriff’s Office which has incurred animadversion. It matters little whether such practice has been sanctioned by law or immemorial usage ; it has been “disclosed,” or “defended,” or “paraded,” or “set up as a question of right,” or it is “ingeniously stated” but “without any solid foundation,” by Mr. Coffin. I have been arraigned before the country in a Report of a Committee of Parliament, as a person whose manner is “habitually and even intentionally insulting ;” my conduct has been represented as “unaccommodating and insolent ;” and I have been charged with “an avidity verging “if it does not quite amount to, extortion.” Nor is this all :—Within the walls of Parliament, before the face of the Country, in the discussion which arose upon the Report in question on the 29th May last past, I was denounced by B. C. A. Guy, Esq., the Honourable Member for Sherbrooke, the chairman of the Committee from which this Report emanated, as insolent and overbearing, oppressive and corrupt, as unfit to hold the office I have the honor to share, or any public office of trust or emolument. Of these invectives, it was my lot to be the defenceless and unresisting auditor. I am hardly however justified in using the word “defenceless,” for the defence of an undefended man was nobly assumed by Honorable Members of the House, to some of whom I am personally or little known, and to others in my official capacity alone, inspired by that instinctive manliness and love of fair-play, which ever characterizes a British Legislature. To these gentlemen I owe a debt of gratitude which I can never repay. While, therefore, I am anxious to vindicate my character and conduct from the imputations cast upon them in the eyes of the Public and before the first tribunal of the land, I am, at the same

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

time, desirous to show that I am not altogether unworthy of the support so generously and impulsively given to me in that hour of my need.

I have, moreover, a duty to discharge towards the gentleman with whom I am associated in office. In a conjoint office such as that of the Shrievalty of Montreal, it may be difficult to sever the responsibility of the incumbents or to discriminate between acts, which are ostensibly and in legal construction the acts of both, but which, practically and morally, are the acts of one. It is, however, at all times competent to either of the parties to declare the extent of his personal responsibility in any act of an official and apparently of a conjoint character. I shall take this opportunity to assume all personal liability where I feel that I alone am personally liable, well assured, that His Excellency, whatever may be his ultimate decision, will not visit upon another any fault (if fault there be), which can only in justice be imputed to me. These are the motives of my present intrusion. I am a most humble individual, one of a large class of the people of Canada, one of those who nineteen years since, landed upon these shores, an emigrant, with small resources and few friends, relying upon my own exertions for subsistence and advancement. To my own unwearied and honorable industry I owe the position I occupy, and (that which is far more dear to me) a reputation which has now for the first time been impeached, and which I am proud to feel, is unimpeachable. As one of this class, I appeal to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to pardon this unavoidable encroachment on his time and attention. If the allegations contained in the Report of the Committee are true, if the imputations of corruption and extortion are well founded, if my conduct and demeanour are "habitually and intentionally insulting" to the public, wilfully and wantonly, without provocation or justification, and therefore injurious to the character of the Government whose officer I am, I deserve no longer the confidence of that Government; I am unfitted for the high and honorable office I hold—and that office is held during His Excellency's pleasure. If, on the other hand, I can and do exonerate myself from every charge and imputation preferred against me, I look with confidence to His Excellency for his support and protection, not only against the hasty and mistaken conclusions of this Report, but also against the personal malice and private vindictiveness, which have ministered to those conclusions.

In the fifth paragraph of this Report it is declared of me, by name, that I have not only shown myself "unwilling to satisfy the public creditor," but that I have "interposed vexatious and illegal delays" to the just claims and applications of such parties; and the Committee concludes, that it is justified in imputing such "unwillingness" and such "vexatious delays" to the manner in which the Sheriff disposes of the public funds.

In our conjoint official reply to these charges, we have, I humbly conceive, satisfactorily disposed of that of malversation of the public funds. It remains simply for me to show that I have never, either so far as proven in evidence, or within my own knowledge or recollection, testified any unwillingness to satisfy the public creditor, or interposed any illegal or vexatious delay in bar of payment.

The only description of delay adverted to in any part of the evidence is the well understood and well recognized delay of "fifteen days," which I, in common with other members of the profession hold to be legal, and in practice conducive to the public interests. At all events it is a pure question of Law,

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

sanctioned by long usage, but which is still open to the decision of a Court of Justice. But upon reference to our defence and to the evidence by which it is supported, it will be seen how rarely and with what qualification this lawful right has been exercised. No single case has been adduced in which I have individually shewn any reluctance to meet lawful claims, or opposed any delay whatever to their settlement. The charge, so far as it goes, is a charge against the Sheriff of claiming, through the instrumentality of Mr. Coffin, a delay which the Law awards him, while the evidence neither establishes the charge as against the Sheriff or Mr. Coffin.

On the other hand, I must again briefly call attention to the offers of evidence on the part of W. C. Meridith, Esquire, Q. C., F. G. Johnson, Esquire, Q. C.; John Rose, Esquire, Q. C., and of Messieurs Andrews, Andrew Robertson, Cross, Bethune, Griffin, Bleakly, Mackay, and George Robertson, Advocates; all prepared to testify "to the promptitude with which Messrs. Boston and Coffin have invariably paid all orders or judgments, distributing moneys in their hands," and who "had never known nor heard of an instance of their improperly delaying the payment of any sum of money which they were required to pay by any judgment or order of the Court."

The most serious imputations, however, upon my conduct and character are contained in the eleventh paragraph of the Report, and are expressed in the following words: "The department of Mr. Coffin, who is stated to be the acting and managing partner, is proved to be habitually and even intentionally insulting. There is indeed, evidently, but too much reason to complain, not merely of his unaccommodating and insolent conduct, but of his avidity, verging upon, if it does not quite amount to, extortion."

The accusation contained in the latter part of the above sentence involves so much of baseness and degradation, it so completely overshadows all other imputations or charges, that I may be permitted to deal with it first. In general terms as descriptive of the general tenor of my official conduct, I am accused of an "avidity verging upon, if it does not quite amount to, extortion." Upon first perusing this charge I turned with some anxiety to the evidence. Unconscious as I was of intentional wrong, certainly of this peculiar character, I could not bring myself to believe that a Committee of the House of Assembly would have consented to brand any human being with the meanness of avidity, or the foulness of extortion, upon light grounds, or without thorough and searching investigation of proof. In the whole body of the evidence I find but one case which could have afforded colouring to these imputations. It is a case contained or related in the statement of Charles Drolet, Esquire, Advocate,—in the case of Madame Langlais. This case has been already discussed at length in our conjoint defence. I shall revert to it briefly: Madame Langlais had made an extensive purchase of goods at Sheriff's Sale, for which she ought to have paid on the spot. She was unable to do so. In her distress, and at the earnest request of her Attorney, Mr. Drolet, we consented to accept her bond for the money, and made ourselves responsible to the Court for the amount. In technical phrase, we "returned to the Court that we had levied the amount." To all intents and purposes we lent her the money.

The bond upon which the money was secured, prepared under the eye of her own Attorney and by her own Notary, bore interest during the continuance of the loan, legal interest, such as all similar securities bear, at six per cent. The Court, adjudicating on the case, awarded the amount levied to Madame Langlais. Her

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Attorney, Mr. Drolet, in her name and under her power of attorney, received the amount awarded to her by the bond she had given. In making the settlement, the interest which had accrued in the interval was computed and paid. It is worthy of remark, that this is the only transaction of the sort which has ever taken place since I have been Sheriff. It is chargeable to me alone. I consented to it with reluctance, knowing the risk and responsibility it involved. Had the sum (£121, currency) been awarded to any other claimant, we must have paid it and have recovered the amount as we best might from Mrs. Langlais on her bond. I consented to it on the pressing and distressing importunity of her Attorney, Mr. Drolet; I meant it as a kindness, and it has been turned against me as a wrong. This isolated case is the only one which, by any perversity, could be entertained, symptomatic of avidity or as verging upon extortion. His Excellency will judge of it.

The next charge which I feel called upon to meet is one that relates to my personal deportment; it is averred that I am "habitually and even intentionally insulting," and that "there is too much reason to complain of my unaccommodating and insolent conduct."

In the debate to which this Report gave rise, of the 29th May last, it was pertinently observed by Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, that "a man was not always master of his manners." Circumstances in life unhappily will arise, circumstances of strong provocation, which will, for the moment, overmaster the best schooled and most composed manners. Irritability arouses resentment. No man deprecates more than I do either infirmity, and can well conceive a case in which habitual want of temper or of proper courtesy may seriously interrupt the intercourse which ought to exist between the public officer and the public. But has any such imputation been brought home to me? Can it be alleged that my habitual manner has been an impediment to public business? I appeal, with confidence, to the whole District of Montreal, to the thousands with whom I have been in daily and hourly communication for the last seven years in my capacity of Sheriff, for refutation of this calumny. And yet it is declared to have been "proven"—and how proven?

Of the eight witnesses whose statements are recorded on the Minutes of the Committee, four only comment upon my personal deportment, namely, Messrs. Dorval, Romuald Cherrier, Thos. S. Judah, and B. C. A. Gagy.

Mr. Dorval observes that, "It is a pity that Mr. Coffin's manner and tone cannot be described on paper; they were very offensive and grossly insulting to me." This is a strong expression of very natural indignation if justly incurred. Three years have elapsed since the occurrence adverted to. I cannot distinctly recall the circumstances. I do not believe that I ever saw Mr. Dorval before, or that I have ever seen him since. I do not now know him by sight. I can see no ground of cause for altercation at the time, or in the circumstances of the case. Nothing could have excused a "gross insult;" I can see nothing that could have provoked one. I do not think I am addicted to outrage and insult as a mere recreation. I cannot, therefore, help expressing my belief that the gentleman has confounded the occurrence in question with some occurrence to which I was no party; if not, it is difficult to say now what he may have assumed as a ground of offence; but I do not hesitate to add, that, as there could have been no just cause of offence on either side, in the transaction between us, if my manner and tone were offensive, I am heartily sorry for it.

I shall deal very briefly with the personalities of Mr. Romuald Cherrier. Mr. Cherrier was detected

by me in surreptitiously introducing into a Record a document to further his own purposes, and to the injury of a brother public officer. This is distinctly proved by the evidence filed in support of our conjoint defence. He was irritated at his detection. It is not improbable that my tone and manner did indicate the indignation I felt at his unprofessional proceeding.

Of the statement of Mr. Thomas S. Judah I have still less to say, and I wish I could be spared even that. Mr. Judah was pronounced to be wrong as a lawyer on the occasion referred to, by the decision of the Court. As a man, he insulted me without shadow of provocation. This is the second time that he has offered me, under protection of my office, an outrage which he would not dare to offer to any human being in the street. I did not forget myself so far as to retaliate. I am ashamed to be compelled to recriminate.

And, lastly, with respect to the statement preferred by Mr. Gagy—but as I shall have to meet that statement at full length, I may be permitted here to express the relief I feel, that, after having filled the office of Sheriff of Montreal for a period of seven years,—after having during that time, and in that capacity, had dealings with between 15,000 and 16,000 individuals, or with the same individuals between 15,000 and 16,000 times, as is testified by eight folio volumes in my own hand-writing, bearing equal testimony to my clerical assiduity during that period,—after having had money dealings, in the receipt or payment of moneys, involving questions of right and authority of a delicate and often very vexatious nature, with all these men, that, in the face of a Committee of Parliament invested with and exercising far different attributes, but which is too often regarded in the eyes of the world as a Committee of Incrimination; that, in the face of such a Committee, and under this common but most erroneous impression, four men only could be found to bring personal charges against me, and that those four are Messrs. Dorval, Romuald Cherrier, Thomas S. Judah, and B. C. A. Gagy.

I shall now proceed to consider the statement tendered in evidence before the Committee, by Mr. Gagy. This gentleman is the Honourable Member for the Town of Sherbrooke. In that capacity, and in his place in Parliament, Mr. Gagy first moved for Returns of the Sheriff's Income for the District of Montreal; he then moved for a Committee to investigate those Returns; he became Chairman of that Committee, and in that capacity is entitled to the respect which he will always receive at my hands. But when that gentleman thinks it right to descend from his "pride of place," and meet me in the witness box, as a witness before his own Committee, he must excuse me if I sift his evidence closely, and if, in my own defence, I state facts and establish motives which, if they do not affect his credibility, will go far to shake his credit as a witness. I trust, moreover, that His Excellency will pardon me if, in the prosecution and for the purposes of my defence, I am compelled to enter into personal details and to dwell upon facts which, however trivial in themselves, may in the aggregate counterbalance the weight of this gentleman's evidence, added to that of his well known standing and character.

Mr. Gagy's testimony, as far as I am personally concerned, is as follows:

"In August, 1839, I felt the fees and emoluments of the Sheriff to be so oppressive, that for their reduction I presented to the Court a petition which I submit herewith. The Court took not the least notice of it; the subject was not even mentioned by any one of the Judges; and the fees remaining the same, the income was eventually found to be too large for one person."

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

“ Some three or four years afterwards, (as I heard and believe, because the income was too large for one person,) Mr. Coffin, a gentleman who had not been long at the Bar; who can not say that he had ever six causes; and who, if I mistake not, had not many more than two, was promoted over the whole Profession and joined in the Commission with Mr. Boston. It appears to me that it would have been better to have reduced the income one-half than to have named a second Sheriff because the income was too large for one. I wish to add, that it is extremely inconvenient and unpleasant to have any business with the Sheriffs. For my part I can very seldom find them in their office, Mr. Boston being very frequently at his Seigniorie, and Mr. Coffin said to be engaged at the Railroad office. I have also very frequently witnessed their being called for in Court without success. In that office, to my certain knowledge, as far as my observation extends, no attention is paid to the wants of suitors. Mr. Coffin, who seems to be the managing partner, either does not know or choose to know anybody; and I have known him to refuse as bail for about £70, a man worth two or three thousand pounds. He is not only unaccommodating, but his deportment as a public officer is very offensive. I do not enter into the causes, but I venture to remark that it seems to me to be inexpedient that a subordinate officer like the Sheriff should so rapidly acquire wealth as to be in that particular immediately placed above the Bar. That they possess great wealth, and that it has affected Mr. Coffin's conduct, is, I think, unquestionable.”

I shall advert to the preliminary observations of Mr. Gugy's statement merely so far as to remark, that the Judges, in disregarding his petition for the reduction of the fees of the Sheriff's office, evidently took a different view of the matter from him; and I am bound to presume that their judgment was the better of the two. I would also in this place express my regret that Mr. Gugy had not given the name of the “man worth two or three thousand pounds.” It might have explained why he was refused as bail for about £70. I pass on to the main object, end and aim of Mr. Gugy's Statement, which is, to convey the impression, that simply because the “income of the Sheriff's office was too large for one person,” I, an advocate of no standing at the Bar, without practice or merit, or répute, the mere creature of an unworthy favoritism, “was promoted over the whole Profession, and joined in the Commission with Mr. Boston.”

I have before said that, in my struggle through life, I have earned for myself a reputation valueless to others, invaluable to me. It is my most cherished possession. I am the father of a family: it is, perhaps, the only inheritance I shall ever leave my children. I do not choose, at my time of life, to be degraded in the opinions of my fellow men. I cannot permit myself to be despoiled, unresistingly, of one particle of the fair fame I have hardly won. I must pray of His Excellency to bear with me while I relate (would that I could be spared the selfishness and apparent vanity of such a narrative!) the circumstances which preceded and led to my appointment to the office of Sheriff. In my own defence, in vindication of my honor and character, I shall state facts, which, while they may afford some clue to the motives, may also assign a true value to the evidence of Mr. Gugy, this witness against me; and will also, I trust, relieve preceding Governments from the imputation of having indulged in a senseless and indiscriminating nepotism.

I was received at the Bar of Lower Canada, in Nov. 1835. I had in strict accordance, with the Law served my time as a Law Student for five years, without deduction or omission of a day, in the office of C. R.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Ogden, Esq., then Attorney General for the Province. On my reception at the Bar, I came to practise in Montreal. I was a young and struggling practitioner. I could not have done much the first year. I may not, for I cannot keep account now, have had, as Mr. Gugy asserts, more than six causes; but I contrived to maintain myself without debt or aid, however few my causes. I do think that professional manliness might have spared me this unworthy sneer. Let this be as it may, my prospects could not have been so hopeless or so unpromising as Mr. Gugy would wish to be inferred, seeing that in the summer of 1837, that gentleman did me the honor to propose to me a Professional partnership, which was declined.

In the autumn of 1837, the first unhappy rebellion broke out. I did then what every other loyal man did at the time; I tendered my services to the Government. They were accepted, and as I never was ambitious of military distinction or display, I was not sorry to find that my pen was considered more useful than my sword, and I was employed in the office of the Attorney General. When, however, the expedition of the North was resolved upon, I was requested by the Hon. Colonel Maitland, commanding the 32nd Reg. with whom I was personally acquainted, to accompany him as an Interpreter, as he was not familiar with the language or people of the country. I did so. I was present at the sad scene of St. Eustache. Colonel Gugy can testify to that fact, for he cannot forget that I assisted Dr. Farnden of the Royals, to lead him from the line of fire when wounded, and subsequently to remove his blood-stained garments from him in the military hospital.

But, it may be asked, what can be the object of these details? What bearing can these incidents of strife and sorrow have upon your demeanor and conduct in the Sheriff's office of Montreal? In reply, I beg leave first to call attention to a document, which appears printed at length in the Minutes of Evidence (p. 12,) being a Commission I had once the honor to hold as Commissioner of Police for the Province of Lower Canada. When under question before the Committee on the 23rd March last, I was suddenly asked by the Chairman, what office I had held previous to my appointment to the office of Sheriff. Knowing that the learned and honourable Chairman was as well acquainted with the title and character of that office as I was myself, I felt some surprise at the query, but answered at once. Can you produce your Commission as Commissioner of Police? Certainly I can. Then do so—and I did so. I could not, I must confess, see what light my Commission as Commissioner of Police could cast upon the Returns of Income of the Sheriff's office for the District of Montreal, nor can I presume to fathom the design of exhibiting this Commission so conspicuously on the pages of the evidence; but I do know that the office of Commissioner of Police, instituted as it was, in troublous times, and as a measure of repression, could never be a very popular office; that by many members of the Legislature it might be regarded as a very unpopular office, and not likely to entitle its holder, under circumstances of doubt and difficulty, to any especial degree of favor; that at first sight, in the eyes of hasty and unreflecting persons, it presupposes a hard and unrelenting man, one whose tendencies are of an arbitrary character, one “habitually insolent and insulting,” overbearing, and oppressive. Whatever the design of this publication may have been, that it is now my design to counteract. It is my object to establish that, from the very commencement of my official life, my recommendations to Government patronage and promotion were not based on such characteristics as these; and if I can show that, instead of being a blood-thirsty and cruel man, revelling in the slaughter and spoil of my fellow citizens, and hounding the slayer to his prey,

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

my attention on this deplorable occasion was devoted to the protection of life, and the preservation of property, to succouring the wounded and consoling the prisoner,—if I can show that my whole efforts were given to assuage the horrors of civil war, I shall show that the office of Commissioner of Police was not conferred upon me, at a later period, on account of those evil attributes for which I have been arraigned before the country; I shall disarm the publication of this Commission of any unintentional sting it might be calculated to convey; I shall still retain a claim to the sympathies of all upright, honorable and benevolent men, and shall look with confidence to a continuance of their protection and support.

To establish this claim upon the consideration of His Excellency, the Governor-General, I shall now transcribe a letter received from Captain Griffin, now Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces, and resident in Montreal,—a gentleman who, from his known humanity and judgment, was employed as a temporary magistrate at St. Eustache, after the departure of the troops, where his efforts in relieving distress and suffering, in allaying the fears of the population, and in compelling the restitution of plundered property, will never be forgotten. This gentleman has replied to my request to furnish me from his memory with his recollections of my conduct at that period, as follows, and he is prepared to verify in any way that may be desired, what he there states:

MY DEAR COFFIN,—I can perfectly recall to my mind the circumstances under which you accompanied my old Commanding Officer, Colonel Maitland, and the 32nd Regt., in which I was then serving, on their march from Grand Brulé, by La Belle Rivière to Ste. Scholastique and Ste. Thérèse, back to Montreal, in December, 1837. You acted as a sort of Civil Aid-de-Camp and Interpreter, and made yourself generally useful in many ways in that time of trouble and excitement. I heard Colonel Maitland express himself frequently in the highest terms of the value of the assistance he derived from you on that march, which was entirely gratuitous and voluntary on your part.

You also made yourself very conspicuous, active and useful in your humane exertions to repress the spirit of retaliation evinced by the volunteers from St. Andrews and its neighborhood, (some of whom accompanied us) towards such of the French Canadians, whose houses we passed on our route, who had been most forward during the insurrection in driving them (the British) and their families from their homes, and seizing their cattle, &c.; and I am confident that on several occasions you were the means, aided by the presence of the troops, of preventing several serious and cruel outrages, particularly in passing near La Belle Rivière, where you resisted by personal and manual force, an attempt made by several infuriated volunteers to set fire to the house of a habitant against whom they had a particular grudge, in which encounter you received from one of the assailants a very severe blow, which broke one of the small bones of the wrist of your right hand, and my brother officer, Assistant Surgeon McGrigor attended to the injury, which, however, prevented your holding a pen for nearly a month afterwards. The whole of this circumstance is the more forcibly impressed on my memory, from a recollection of the vociferous gratitude of the unfortunate habitants, women and children, who had been forced out into the snow on the high road, on a most inclement day, in the middle of winter, as a preparatory measure to the destruction of their dwelling.

I also remember its being discussed at the time, how very active you had made yourself in attempting to prevent some of the St. Andrew's volunteers from exercising their retaliatory spirit, of setting fire to the

Church at Grand Brulé (which they afterwards succeeded in doing); and of your having rescued the church plate from pillage or destruction, though I was not an eye-witness to those exertions, being present with my Company in a distant spot.

You were also very useful in the attack on St. Eustache (where we were together nearly the whole day), in addressing the misguided habitants who were taken prisoners, in allaying their fears (for they all supposed they would be forthwith put to death), in providing for their wants, and seeing that they were cared for.

Believe me, faithfully yours,

F. J. GRIFFIN,

Captain, D. A. A. G.

Depy. Adj. Genl's. Office,

Montreal, 10th April, 1849.

Captain Griffin has alluded to church plate rescued from pillage and destruction. The facts are briefly these: on the morning of the departure of Her Majesty's troops from the village of St. Benoit, I assisted Captain Hadden, of Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, and two men of the Royal Regiment, to extinguish twice the fire which had broken out in the church, with little good effect, however, as the building was in flames within an hour after. On leaving the church, we found the *presbytère* on fire. Then I had the good fortune to discover in a closet, apparently burst open by the heat, several articles of church plate, I believe the sacramental service. This I secured, and on my return to Montreal, deposited with the Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, the Rev. M. Quiblier, who received it with many expressions of kindness and thanks. Some few days afterwards, there appeared in the columns of the "Ami du Peuple," a French newspaper of the day, the following paragraph:—

"Here is another act of generosity, to which we have pleasure in giving publicity:

"W. F. Coffin, Esquire, accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Gore in the expedition to Grand Brulé. Mr. Coffin was fortunate enough to save from the fire of the *presbytère* of St. Benoit, a chalice, a silver patin, and a small vase, also of silver.

"On his return to Montreal, last evening, Mr. Coffin placed these three precious objects at the disposal of the Seminary. The pleasure with which the offering was made is beyond all expression. The delicacy of so noble a proceeding can be appreciated. It is pleasant to recall it to remembrance; but the debt of gratitude which it imposes upon us, cannot be paid except by the aid of the public esteem, which it so greatly deserves."

I had neither sought receipt nor acknowledgment, but was naturally gratified by a compliment which I was given to understand had come from the pen of Mr. Quiblier himself. The whole occurrence, however, had passed from my memory, until recent events caused me to revert to it. I then thought it desirable to obtain some testimony either to the facts or to the authority of the above notice. Mr. Quiblier had left the country, and is now in England. I wrote to him promptly, and received the following reply:—

Norwood, London, 8th June, 1849.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 10th April ultimo, has been received a few days ago and duly welcomed. Allow me to say I forget neither my friends nor any of their concerns. I thank you for the opportunity you afford me of once more men-

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

tioning a fact I considered to be a very praiseworthy action. On your arrival from St. Benoit (Grand Brulé,) in December, 1837, you handed me a chalice, with a patin, and a small pix, all of silver, you fortunately succeeded in securing from conflagration, and you demanded that they should be returned to the parish. I did accordingly, and in the mean while I conveyed a report thereof to the late "Ami du Peuple" newspaper, that the gratitude such an act of religious tolerance deserved might be shewn by all the Catholic community at large.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable and dear Sir,

Your very faithful and obedt. servt.,

JOS. QUIBLIER, Pt.

P. S.—The Rev. Jos. Comte and T. Lacombe, Esq., will certify my handwriting, if required.

On the return march of Her Majesty's troops from Ste. Scholastique to Montreal, through the village of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, I had again an opportunity of thwarting one of those nefarious designs which evil times and evil passions suggest to bad men. The facts are stated in the following letter from John Morris, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and now, as then, a wealthy proprietor of the village of Ste. Thérèse:—

STE. THÉRÈSE DE BLAINVILLE,
2nd November, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have not forgotten, nor am I likely to forget your kindness in December, 1837, when you accompanied Colonel Maitland and Her Majesty's troops round this way. I had been most unjustly arrested upon the false and calumnious representations of a private and vindictive enemy.

You went yourself to Colonel Maitland, and on your remonstrance I was released from arrest on condition of my accompanying you to Montreal, where I was well known, and where I was at once discharged by the Attorney General. I know well that your moderation and active interference saved a great deal of property here from being destroyed by fire, and mine among the rest, which was doomed a week before you made your appearance; for there were men there who called themselves loyal, and had the ear of the Government, who would have persuaded the Commanding Officer that every one they disliked was a rebel, without the slightest ground or foundation for the charge.

I am Sir,

Your truly obliged Servant,

JOHN MORRIS,
J. P.

W. F. COFFIN, Esq.,
Sheriff,
Montreal.

Mr. Morris has ascribed to me above, more credit than is my due. I concur with him in the malignity which was exhibited by certain parties at the black period referred to; but the Hon. John Maitland was not the man to become the instrument of any vindictive malice. The readiness with which he acceded to my request on behalf of Mr. Morris is an earnest of this. Happy indeed was it for the people of this District that the men who commanded Her Majesty's troops

at this crisis, were men of too lofty a character to palter or to pander.

I returned to Montreal, and continued to be employed in the office of the Attorney General during that winter and the following spring. During the summer the gentleman who had been professionally associated in partnership with the Attorney General, died. Mr. Ogden did me the honor to offer me the same professional connection. I accepted it, and repaired to Quebec. A man deemed worthy to be associated with an Attorney General of this Province could hardly be so devoid of professional expectations as Mr. Gagy in his evidence would seem to imply.

In 1838 the second insurrection broke out, and I returned to Montreal with the Attorney General. Private business having called me to St. Johns, I happened to be there when Sir John Colborne, having dispersed the Rebel force at Napierville, rode into the town. A person was called for to bear despatches to New York. The steam-boat was on the point of departure. No one answered. I offered, and while the despatches were sealing, the gentlemen of Sir John Colborne's Staff standing at the table, supplied me with money to pay my expenses. I started and was back in Montreal within the week. I lay no stress on this incident: I only mention it to shew that I have never been wanting when it was in my power to advance the public service.

On my return to Montreal, the office of Assistant Civil Secretary, created with a view to the organization of a Police Force and Police Department for the Province, was offered to me by Sir John Colborne. I relinquished my professional connection with the Attorney General, accepted it, and was officially gazetted to that appointment on the 15th December, 1838. I have reason to believe that the selection was made, not so much on account of any peculiar obduracy of temper or character which I may have developed, but rather in consequence of some of the incidents related by Captain Griffin having been brought under the notice of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

About the same time, or shortly after, Mr. Gagy was appointed Inspecting Police Magistrate for the purpose of organizing a Rural Police, and all communications on matters of Police were directed to be addressed to the Government through me. At this arrangement Mr. Gagy took umbrage. He disapproved of transmitting his correspondence to one who was his Junior. Although his appointment gave him £500 per annum and travelling expenses, and mine gave me but £200, he complained that his, although the more lucrative, was the subordinate office. His objections resulted in his being permitted to address his correspondence direct to the Civil Secretary. The gentlemen who superintended the Police Force of Quebec and Montreal followed his example; and in a few weeks I found that I held an office without any official duty to perform. A sinecure office possessed no charms for me, and, upon that ground, I resigned it. My letter of resignation is of record in the Department of the Civil Secretary.

During its continuance, however, I had been despatched in February, 1839, on a mission of trust and confidence to confer with Mr. Marcy, the Governor of the State of New York, at Albany. I append a copy of my letter of instructions and of the report I made on my return, *(Appendix No. 1 & 2) for which I received the personal thanks of Sir John Colborne; which were subsequently embodied in a letter from the Civil Secretary, which I have mislaid. I produce these papers to

* NOTE.—These Appendices have been withdrawn at the request of Mr. Sheriff Coffin.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

shew that the mission was not a mere mission of form, and that the service done was good service.

The letter which conveyed to me the acceptance of my resignation, dated "Government House, Montreal, 13th June, 1839," and signed "Thos. Leigh Goldie, Civil Secretary," tendered me the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate. In the hope of being useful, I accepted this appointment without hesitation, and was despatched at once to reside in the Parish of Ste. Marie de Monnoir. It was my study while there, as stated in a letter I had occasion to address to the Government of the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, 15th March, 1840, "so to direct the operation of the Police in that section of the District, as to ensure the objects for which that force had been introduced without any ostentatious or obnoxious display of power; and I succeeded in securing the tranquillity of a population previously considered to be pre-eminently turbulent and disaffected, without having had recourse to one single act of legal coercion."

In testimony of my deportment at that period, which had not then, at least, hardened into insolence and habitual insult, I beg leave to invite the attention of His Excellency to the following letter from Dr. Davignon, then resident Physician at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, and now M. P. P. for the County of Rouville:—

MONTREAL, 13th April, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,—With the greatest pleasure I hasten to render you that justice which is due to you.

I must say that that your conduct as Stipendiary Magistrate at Ste. Marie de Monnoir in 1839 and 1840 was irreproachable, and in stating this, I am only the interpreter of the inhabitants of that Parish.

Having myself had daily intercourse with you in your above capacity, I owe it to truth to state, that I have always found in you a just Magistrate, and especially a friend to morality.

I cannot, either, lose this opportunity of acknowledging the protection which you have at all times accorded to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood when they were persecuted by pretended loyalists.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

PIERRE DAVIGNON.

While stationed at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, I was directed by the Government of the Province to proceed to the Eastern Townships, and there, under information received from the United States' Government, to take measures for breaking up a gang of forgers and coiners, who, for many years, had prosecuted their operations just within our frontier to the great injury of the people of both countries. On arriving in that section of the country, it for the first time occurred to me that my authority as Magistrate did not extend to that District. It will not argue much of pride nor of an overweening idea of my own importance, when I state that, to obviate delay or hesitation, I caused myself to be sworn in at once as a constable, and in that capacity, having concerted measures with Colonel Nickle, K. H., commanding on the frontier, by his aid and assistance, in one night, down a line of frontier of some forty miles, and all resident within a short distance of it, we succeeded in capturing some twelve or fourteen notorious coiners, with their apparatus, tools, and a large amount of false money and counterfeit notes. The whole gang was effectually broken up, and that section of country relieved from an injury and reproach of long standing.

On reporting my proceedings, I received the following reply:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 12th December, 1839.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning, of your Communication of the 7th instant, containing a report of the proceedings you adopted under the authority conveyed to you in my letter of the 19th ultimo, for the arrest of certain persons charged with the crime of forgery in the Townships of Durham and Barnston, and elsewhere within the Province of Lower Canada.

Having laid your Report before the Administrator of the Government, I have the pleasure of conveying to you the assurance of His Excellency's satisfaction, at the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged the duty confided to you on this occasion.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most ob't serv't,

C. N. MONTIZAMBERT,
Ass't Civil Secretary.

A copy of the report alluded to in the Letter of the Assistant Civil Secretary, will be found in the Appendix. I may be permitted here to mention, that having effected the arrests in question, information was brought to Col. Nickle, implicating deeply an individual, notorious in that part of the country, a man of education and intelligence, and somewhat redoubtable from his bodily strength and reputed courage, namely, Adolphus P. Barker. Accompanied by two troopers, and a gentleman named Mears, who most handsomely volunteered his assistance, I arrested this man, in his own house, in the woods of Compton. He was committed and transferred to Three Rivers Gaol, where he escaped conviction by a defect in the indictment. His arrest, however, emboldened those whom he had injured, and he was accused, indicted, and convicted at Three Rivers of the crime of burglary, committed under very aggravated circumstances, some years before, in the Eastern Townships. He was sentenced to death, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Three Rivers Gaol; and it is a remarkable fact connected with the terrorism this man had inspired, that every effort made by him for some years, to obtain a further commutation, was defeated by counter applications from the people of the Townships, expressive of their fears of the man. He was, I believe, ultimately released, if I am not mistaken, since the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General, in this Province. I mention these facts, not so much from any pride I take in the peculiar duties I was called upon to perform, as from a pride in the reflection, that I have never been called upon to perform any duty which I did not execute faithfully, zealously, and to the best of my ability, in this instance, to the injury of my health, as from the inclement weather to which I was exposed, I was attacked by a severe inflammatory affection of the throat, which confined me to my room for some weeks.

In June, 1840, I was sent for by Mr. Murdoch, then Chief Secretary to the Government of Mr. Poulett Thomson, and, under instructions, was directed to inquire into the state and condition of the Montreal Gaol. I was so occupied about six weeks, and while so occupied, a Commission was instituted by the Government, to consider and report upon the efficiency of the Police Establishment then existing in the Province of Lower Canada. This Commission consisted of the

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Hon. D. Daly, Colonel the Hon. George Cathcart, and Major Campbell, of Her Majesty's 7th Hussars, and late Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General. I was applied to by the Commission, and requested to furnish my views as to the actual organization of the Police, together with any suggestions for the improvement of its working, combined with a reduction of expense. I did so. Shortly after, having rendered my Report on the state of the Montreal Gaol, I was directed to attend Lord Sydenham, whom I saw for the first time, in a sick bed. After some conversation on the subject of the Report, with which he expressed himself in every way satisfied, His Lordship asked me if I had not already filled the office of Assistant Civil Secretary for the Police Department, and if I was willing to return to it, adding, that he intended to create the office of Commissioner of Police, to which, in due course, I might expect to be appointed. I accepted the office at once, and proceeded to remodel the Police system, and reduce both the force itself as well as the expenditure. In the course of these reductions, the office of Inspecting Stipendiary Magistrate, then held by B. C. A. Guy, Esq., was abolished.

To relieve His Excellency the Governor General from the infliction of needless recapitulation, I will best describe the services performed by me in my capacities of Assistant Civil Secretary for the Police Department, and subsequently in that of Commissioner of Police, by transcribing a communication transmitted by me to the Hon. D. Daly, Provincial Secretary, in the following year:—

Montreal, 14th August, 1848,

SIR,—I had the honor of addressing you some months since, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Governor General, a communication representing the inadequacy of the salary of the office, or rather offices, I have the honor to fill, and praying that on the re-organization of the various departments then supposed to be in progress, I might be put upon a fair footing, in this respect, with reference to the duties I am called upon to discharge, and the responsibilities I am exposed to.

Not having received any reply to my communication, I feel it to be due to myself under present circumstances, without delay, to renew my application, and, in so doing, I beg to lay before His Excellency a brief statement of the services performed by me since I came into office in June, 1840, and of the remuneration derived therefrom.

In the Police Department, the whole system has been remodelled. In separate establishments, the Quebec, Montreal, and Rural Police have been consolidated; their numbers diminished, while their utility has been extended, and a vast reduction of expense effected. A code of regulations for the governance of the Police force has been compiled with great care and labor, which will ensure the efficiency of the establishment, under any circumstances, hereafter.

The system of the Police Magistracy has been re-organized, under detailed instructions, which have been honored by the express approval of the Governor General.

These alterations have been effected upon an estimate by which the sum of £17,570 9s. 9d. currency was saved to the Province; and by a strict and unremitting attention to economy, the expenditure of the year has been reduced to £2,000 within the estimate.

Independent of the duties connected with the Department, I have conducted alone three laborious in-

vestigations into the state of the Montreal Gaol, and two into that of the Quebec Gaol. I beg leave to remind His Excellency most respectfully of my investigation and Report upon the troubles at the Indian Village of Caughnawaga and upon the recent troubles in the City of Toronto, in all which cases I have discharged even the laborious duties of Clerk myself, saving thereby considerable expense to the country and without having received any extra compensation. I may also be permitted to advert to the precautions and preliminary arrangements for carrying the winter sleigh ordinance into operation, as extraneous to the Office of Commissioner of Police.

I have no hesitation in affirming that during the first twelve months of my official duties, I had not one day—scarcely an hour at my own disposal; that the Sunday was no day of rest to me. The responsibilities of my situation may be conceived when I state that, apart from the ordinary causes arising from the daily routine of duty as Commissioner of Police for the Province, I have, passing through my hands this year the sum of £25,000, and have furnished securities to the amount of £2,000.

My remuneration consists in a sum of £300 sterling per annum, as Assistant Civil Secretary, and the sum of £100 per annum, as Commissioner of Police, both combined being equal to the salary of a second-rate Clerk in a London Police Office. His Excellency may possibly recollect that upon the occasion of my being honored with my present appointment His Excellency was pleased personally to express to me his intention of placing the salary of my office upon a more fitting and a more permanent footing, whenever the Union of the Provinces might afford an opportunity.

Hitherto I have refrained from troubling His Excellency upon the subject; first, because my salary, however small, was equal to my personal expenditure, and secondly, because I was anxious to merit an increase of salary by my assiduity and zeal in the Public Service. Of my success in the latter respect His Excellency is the best judge. Circumstances, however, have changed with me; my expenses have increased, and I feel it due to myself, as well as to the office I hold, to submit this respectful application to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN.

In further explanation of the extent, and nature of the re-organization of the Police Force, its consolidation and the reduction of expenditure, I have inserted in the Appendix a copy of the Report in which these changes are enumerated, of 23rd November, 1840.

Some few weeks elapsed. I received no reply to the above communication, and, having had reason to apprehend that His Lordship's decision had been unfavorable to my application, I addressed a letter to R. W. Grey, Esquire, His Lordship's Private Secretary, from whom I received an immediate reply, as follows:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Kingston, 15th September, 1841.

MY DEAR COFFIN,—I took an opportunity this morning of submitting your application, of the 14th August, to His Excellency again, and at the same time

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

mentioned your wish to have a private interview with him before he leaves the country. He at once fell in with your views, and told me he would see you before he quits Canada, either here or at Montreal. He was so weak and languid that I said no more to him.

You say you know it to be the case that your application was refused. I do not think there is any ground for believing so: for both to-day and at all times when he has mentioned your name, it has been with great kindness and with an evident desire to promote your views.

I can easily imagine your anxiety at the present moment that you may not lose the reward of your exertions in the public service by the departure of one who certainly does not usually overlook real services, but I think you have no reason to fear, and as far as I can do any thing for you in this matter, I shall be most happy to assist you,

Yours, very truly,

(Signed,) R. W. GREY.

Five days after Lord Sydenham had ceased to live. In him I lost an unvarying friend and kind benefactor, whose death I shall ever deplore and to whose memory I shall never cease to be grateful.

Feeling the precariousness of my office, as well as the insufficiency of the remuneration, the sudden death of Lord Sydenham, and the loss of that testimony which I am sure His Lordship would have borne to my services, caused me great discouragement. In this, to me, distressing dilemma, I received from Mr. Murdoch, Chief Secretary to the Government, as well of Lord Sydenham as of his temporary successor in the Administration, the subjoined letter:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Kingston, 25th October, 1841.

MY DEAR COFFIN,—I have your note of the 23rd, respecting your position as Commissioner of Police and Lord Sydenham's views in regard to your remuneration. In answer, I have pleasure in assuring you that on every occasion, when Lord Sydenham mentioned your name to me, and he often did so, it was with expressions of his high approval of the manner in which you discharged your duties. At the very time of his accident he had under his consideration your application for an increase of salary, and on the evening before the accident he sent me your private note on the subject, with a memorandum in his own hand-writing that I was to see him respecting it. I enclose for your satisfaction the note with this memorandum. I took the note with me to Government House the following day for the purpose of learning his views in the matter, but he was too ill to attend to any but the most pressing business, and unhappily a more favorable opportunity never occurred. I have not the least doubt, however, that he had made up his mind to increase your emoluments, and that his object in sending for me was to ascertain in what manner this increase might best be provided.

In conclusion, you must allow me to add, that the enquiries not immediately connected with your office which you undertook at Lord Sydenham's desire—I allude to those into the state of the Montreal Gaol—the disputes at Caughnawaga—the Toronto riots, &c., were conducted in such a manner as to elicit Lord Sydenham's decided approbation. These were services which would give you a claim on any Govern-

ment, and knowing, as I do, how increasing your exertions have been and how useful their results. I cannot but feel confident that you will not go unrewarded. I need hardly say how much pleasure it will give me to hear that your claims have been attended to.

Believe me, my dear Coffin,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed,) THOS. C. MURDOCH.

W. F. COFFIN, Esquire.

On the arrival of the Right Honorable Sir Charles Bagot, Lord Sydenham's successor in the country, I renewed my application for an increase of emoluments as Commissioner of Police, strengthened by the documents which I have now, at unavoidable length, brought under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General. On the 18th February I received the following reply:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 9th February, 1842.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 13th ultimo, renewing your request, on the ground of the various services you have rendered to the Government since your appointment as Commissioner of Police, for an increase of the emoluments of that office, and enclosing certain letters in evidence of the high value set upon those services, I am commanded to inform you that the Governor General feels much gratification in adding his own acknowledgment of the strength of the claims you urge; and that, as it is not in His Excellency's power to meet your expectations in the way you propose, he is pleased to offer for your acceptance, in lieu of the office you at present hold, the appointment of Sheriff for the District of Montreal, to be held under a joint commission by the present Sheriff and yourself.

I am commanded particularly to add, that, in tendering you this mark of His Excellency's consideration, His Excellency is further influenced by the anticipation he is led from your past services to form, of great advantages to result to the public, from the close attention which he feels confident you will immediately give to the state of the Montreal Gaol, with a view to the introduction of a thoroughly improved system of prison discipline.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.W. F. Coffin, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police.

I readily and most gratefully accepted the alternative proposed to me by His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot. I cannot say that the Office of Sheriff would have been precisely the one of my selection had I been permitted to choose. I do not presume to say that there were not other and older members of the Bar more worthy than I was to fill that appointment. All I wish to show is that I was not unworthy of it then, and that I have not filled it unworthily since. At all events, that I was not appointed to it without desert or reason, but solely, as asserted by Mr. Guy in his evidence, "because the income was too large for one person."

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

I cannot refrain from introducing a paragraph from a letter I received from my friend Mr. Murdoch, subsequently to my appointment.

"Having now said so much on business, I must add one word to express my sincere satisfaction at your appointment to be Joint Sheriff. I have always felt that you deserve well of the public, that you had worked hard and been insufficiently paid, and that we all owed you a helping hand. If it was not in our power to give it you, the will was not wanting, and I had, therefore, great pleasure in hearing from Mr. Daly that the arrangement had been completed for making you a sharer in the emoluments of the Sheriff's Office."

I trust now to have it in my power to show that I have not filled the office of Sheriff unworthily since it has been conferred upon me. That I have not lost sight of any opportunity to fulfil the anticipations of His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, as to the improvement of the system of Prison Discipline in the Montreal Gaol, will be best testified by reference to the following documents addressed at different times to, and now in the hands of the Government:—

Report on State of Montreal Gaol, accompanied by suggestions, November, 1842.

Letter to Inspector General, Public Accounts, 3rd January, 1843.

Letter to Provincial Secretary, 17th April, 1843.

Do.	do.	do.	17th April, 1844.
Do.	do.	do.	22nd January, 1846.
Do.	do.	do.	26th June, 1846.
Do.	do.	do.	14th October, 1846.
Do.	do.	do.	2nd March, 1847.
Do.	do.	do.	22nd June, 1849.

Of the general tenor of my conduct in discharge of the duties of the Sheriff's Office, no complaint has ever been made. I appeal cheerfully to the different Courts of Justice, and to the Judges of those Courts, in testimony of my assiduity and attention to all those duties of my office which bring me daily and hourly within their view. Mr. Judah in his evidence has been pleased to assert, in his opinion to our prejudice, that "the Sheriffs are proverbially favourites with the Court." I deny the favoritism, but feel justly sensible of the courtesy I have ever received, and which I believe I have deserved. In one instance only has any charge been preferred against me in my conjoint official capacity. In the October session of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, 1842, B. C. A. Gogy being Chairman, certain accusations of misconduct in the summoning of Jurors were brought forward, which, if true, were within the jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions to correct or punish. The Chairman refused to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court, before which only, in due course of law, these charges could be proven or disproven.

He referred them to the Government. A Commission of Inquiry was instituted, by which, after a long and laborious investigation, which interrupted and interfered with the discharge of our ordinary public duties and subjected us to great inconvenience, harassment, and distress of mind, we were exonerated from all the charges preferred against us. The documents in this case are all in the hands of the Government. I do not hesitate to declare my conviction that upon this occasion, as upon the occasion to which this defence bears

especial reference, B. C. A. Gogy, Esquire, assailed the Sheriff's Office more in a personal than in a public spirit, and that in both instances he has exhibited towards me individually a degree of hostility "verging upon, if it does not quite amount to," persecution.

In testimony of my activity upon all occasions of public emergency, I beg leave to refer, first, to a Report transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, of the riots and troubles at Lachine, 5th February, 1843; secondly, to a letter addressed to me, by A. M. Delisle, Esq., Returning Officer of the City of Montreal, 19th April, 1844; thirdly, to one from John Young, Esq., on a similar occasion, 26th October, 1844; and fourthly, to a copy of a letter transmitted to me by Mr. Secretary Leslie, by His Excellency's command, 20th August, 1849, all which will be found in the Appendix; and, lastly, to the following documents which sufficiently explain the occurrence which gave rise to them:—

TEMPLE GROVE,
Saturday evening, 17th July.

MY DEAR SHERIFF,—I am very happy that, presiding over the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, it should have fallen to my lot to be the channel of communicating to you the accompanying extract, from the Presentment of the Grand Jury, being the first public testimonial from your fellow citizens, acknowledging the public services rendered on the occasion of the arrest of Crow and Nowlan, and of the gallant manner of its execution.

I need scarcely say how sincerely I participate in this well earned tribute of respect, and with best wishes for your welfare,

Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours very sincerely,

J. S. McCORD.

Mr. Sheriff Coffin.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Montreal, 17th July, 1847.

SIR,—We have the honor, by the direction of the Justices sitting in the Court of Quarter Sessions, to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a Presentment made by the Grand Jury of that Court.

Sir, your obedient servants,

DELISLE & BREHAUT,
Clerk of the Peace.

W. F. Coffin, Esq., Sheriff,
Montreal.

The Grand Jury have had under their consideration two important cases during the present Session, against one James Crow, and one Thomas Nowlan, for highway robbery, and shooting at the person of Mr. Sheriff Coffin, with intent to commit felony. These cases have been tried, and they are happy to find that the parties implicated have been convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary during the terms of their natural lives.

The Grand Jury in alluding to these cases have been induced to do so, to bear their testimony to the energetic and praiseworthy conduct of his Honor Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Sheriff Coffin on the occasion in question, and especially the latter gentleman, who, at the imminent risk of his life, secured the culprits; and thus they have reason to believe that an organized band of robbers, was broken up, for previous to their ap-

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)
4th July.

prehesion, offences of a similar character were of frequent occurrence, whilst none have since taken place; and the Grand Jury beg leave in the name of the District to tender their acknowledgments to those gentlemen, for their laudable behaviour on the occasion referred to.

The whole is respectfully submitted.

Grand Jury Room,
Montreal, 17th July, 1847.

(Signed,)

Henry Starnes, Foreman,	H. Turcotte,
W. Malsbury,	Francis Armaut,
George A. Pyper,	Pierre Vian,
Louis Desparois,	Crysostome Racicot,
Pierre Viger,	W. Leclair,
J. B. Homier,	François Senecal,
Charles D. Proctor,	D. Calton.
Louis Plamondon,	

True extract from Presentment.

DELISLE & BREHAUT,
Clerk of the Peace.

And now, sir, I trust that all I have advanced at a wearisome length, I am fain to admit, but which in justice to myself I could not further curtail, will go some way to satisfy His Excellency that the imputation of avidity, and the insinuation of extortion, are equally devoid of foundation; that the "habitual insolence" ascribed to me, is not my usual characteristic, or that if so, it belies all the former tenor and evidence of my public life; that the Office conferred upon me, most unexpectedly, and—with every other office I have had the honor to hold—without solicitation, was not conferred upon light and insufficient grounds, "because the income was too large for one person," or from any other motive equally disparaging to myself and to the Government which appointed me; and that my conduct generally in the Public Service has been ever guided by a conscientious and zealous endeavour to do my duty.

Such at least is my conscientious conviction now, and in that conviction do I confidently appeal to that Government whose Officer I am, to protect me from a recurrence of proceedings of this unusual and irregular character. I say unusual and irregular, because I humbly conceive that it is not usual under the Constitution of England, to arraign a Government Officer before a Parliamentary Committee for mal-practices alleged or supposed, except where the Government itself has neglected or refused to interfere. In this instance, no preliminary opportunity was ever afforded the Government to exercise interference or supervision. No charge was ever preferred to the Government against the Public Servant. Accident alone has enabled the Government to interfere, and for that interposition, and for the opportunity it has afforded for my vindication, I beg to express my grateful acknowledgments.

I do moreover most humbly pray, that inasmuch as the Report of the Committee has been printed and promulgated under the authority of Parliament, and forms part of the records of the country, His Excellency will please to cause such measures to be adopted as will give to this my defence a corresponding publicity, and relieve me in the eyes of my fellow citizens as well as in the estimation of posterity, from the afflict-

ing and unmerited dishonor thus lightly cast upon my name and character.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Joint Sheriff,
District of Montreal.

Appendix
(X.)
4th July.

APPENDIX No. 3.

LENNOXVILLE, December 7th, 1839.
District of St. Francis.

C. N. MONTIZAMBERT, ESQUIRE,
Assistant Civil Secretary.

SIR,—Having been authorized by the permission of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, conveyed to me by your letter of the 19th ultimo, to afford such assistance to Lieutenant Colonel Gagy in the arrest of certain parties accused of the crime of forgery as might best facilitate the attainment of that object, I have now the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency, the result of the measures adopted for that purpose in this part of the country.

Lieutenant Colonel Gagy having communicated the information possessed by Her Majesty's Government relative to a conspiracy in the Townships of Barnston and Burford, in the District of St. Francis, for the purpose of coining the current coin of this Province, and forging the bank notes of divers chartered companies in the United States, and further having apprised me of the names and residences of many of the parties implicated, I despatched Sergeant Stuart and four men of the Rural Police, by different routes, with instructions to meet me at Hatley on Monday the 25th. By the active and most valuable assistance of Colonel Nickle, K. H., commanding on this part of the frontier, who immediately placed two parties of the Stanstead Volunteer Cavalry under my directions, and by the special exertions of J. Jones, Esquire, of Hatley, J. P., and of Dr. Langworthy of Hatley, and Henry Mears, Esquire, of Compton, who were both sworn in special constables for that service, the object desired by Her Majesty's Government was in great part attained. Mr. Jones and Dr. Langworthy, with three men of the Rural Police and a party of Cavalry, arrested, in Barnston, Albert Wheeler, Arad Fletcher, Samuel Davis, Issachar Norton, Thomas Loud, William Soock. One man named Foster could not be found, and Edmund Davis, a very bad character, had recently gone into the United States, on the same night (25th, 26th ultimo). Colonel Nickle caused two Volunteer Troopers, named George Staples and Samuel Carr, to be arrested at Hatley on the accusation of forgery and coining. And with the assistance of Mr. Mears, a police man, and another party of Volunteer Cavalry, I succeeded in apprehending, at his own House in Burford, Oliver Frizzle, ostensibly the keeper of a small tavern; with him, also, was secured one William Harlow, charged with aiding and abetting the said Frizzle in the offence of coining. Of the two Batchalders, who were expected to have been found on the same spot, I could obtain no intelligence. A quantity of engraving implements, dies for coining, French half-crowns, and pieces of metal cut to the size and appearance of Spanish dollars, were found in the possession of Thomas Loud. A quantity of unsigned counterfeit notes, and a number of false and forged Spanish dollars, were discovered concealed in the cellar of Albert Wheeler's house. In Frizzle's house were found various implements for engraving, divers counterfeit coins and notes, and a press for stamping, coining, &c. In the immediate vicinity of his house, and I have every reason to believe on his

Appendix
(X.)
4th July.

land, were discovered the remains of a log hut, but which had been destroyed by fire, and parts of two heavy presses which had been employed for the purposes of stamping and coining. Part of these presses were brought away, and the rest destroyed. A pocket-book was found at Frizzle's, subsequently claimed by William Harlow; it contained three counterfeit notes and a base coin; one or two other pieces of base money were found on him. In consequence of information obtained at Hatley on the evening of the 27th ultimo, I arrested one Adolphus P. Barker in Compton, and directed the apprehension of Nathan Gledden of Stanstead, on similar charges of coining and forging, which was effected at the same time.

Further information led to the arrest of George Lindsey, Ben. F. Lindsey, Gerald Bailey, S. Bingsley, Geo. A. Barker, (brother of Adolphus P. Barker,) of Compton, on charges of forging and uttering counterfeit bank notes. I regret that I was prevented by indisposition from discharging this duty personally. The Honorable Thos. Austin, of Lennoxville, J. P., volunteered, and, with the assistance of two men of the Rural Police, succeeded in taking the four first mentioned individuals. Mr. Mears again volunteered, and, supported by two Stanstead Troopers, apprehended George A. Barker and conveyed him to Sherbrooke Gaol.

The prisoners herein mentioned have been fully committed to Sherbrooke Gaol on the charges specified on the annexed Return.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. F. COFFIN.

APPENDIX No. 4.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Government House, Montreal,
23rd Nov., 1840.

SIR,—In obedience to the command of His Excellency the Governor General, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying Estimate of the expense of the Police of the Province for the twelve months next ensuing.

It amounts to £25,168 2s. 9d. currency. Without entering into any details as to the nature and extent of the various reductions made in the Rural Police, and in the Police of the cities of Quebec and Montreal respectively, I beg leave to remark that the expense of the Police of the Province for the year ending 30th June, 1840, amounted to the sum of £41,398 17s. 7d. currency.

At that time the jurisdiction of the Police of the city of Montreal extended over the City and Island of Montreal.

The expense had been at the rate of £10,046 16s. 9d. currency per annum.

At the same period, the jurisdiction of the Quebec Police comprehended the City of Quebec and the circumjacent Parishes, at the expense of £6,484 3s. 9d. per annum, exclusive of the water police.

The Rural Police had been very extensively introduced into the District of Montreal, and occupied the riverain Parishes on the south shore of the St. Lawrence in the District of Three Rivers. The expense of the Rural Police for the same period had been £24,867 17s. 1d. Cy.

Appendix
(X.)
4th July.

The expense of the Montreal City Police has been reduced to an estimate of £5,247 7s. 6d. Cy., including salary of Police Magistrate.

The expense of the Quebec City Police, including the balance of the expense of the Water Police, over and above the Shipmaster's subscription, and including also the salary of the Police Magistrate, has been reduced to an estimate of £5,448 5s. 3d. Cy.

The Rural Police has been extended to Hull and Grenville on the Ottawa, to Rawdon and L'Assomption, to Berthier and Rivière du Loup, to Deschambault, to Point Levi, Lachine and Sorel, and the Counties of Shefford and Missisquoi. The expense has been reduced to £14,452 10s. Cy., including the salaries of Police and Stipendiary Magistrate.

The reduction effected may be stated as follows:

Total expense of the Police of the Province from 1st July, 1839, to 30th June, 1840.....	£41,398 17 7
Estimate for 1841.....	25,168 2 10
	£16,230 14 9
Saving.....	£16,230 14 9

The estimate, however, for 1841, includes a charge for the clothing of 1842, amounting to the sum of £1,339 15s. which being deducted from the present estimate, reduces the expense of 1841 to £23,828 7s. 10d. being in reality a reduction upon the Police Expenditure of last year of £17,570 9s. 9d. Cy.

The following appropriations will be required to meet the charges of the Police for the ensuing year:

A sum of £5,000 Cy. to enable His Excellency the Governor General to advance so much to support the Police of the City of Montreal, subject to the repayment of the said sum of £5,000 Cy. by the Corporation of the said city.

A sum of £4,000 Cy. to enable His Excellency the Governor General to advance so much for the support of the Police for the City of Quebec, subject to the repayment of the said sum of £4,000 by the Corporation of the said city.

To defray certain other expenses of the Montreal City Police, the sum of.....	£247 7 6
To defray extra expenses of the Water Police, Quebec.....	1,468 5 3
To defray the expenses of the Rural Police and Police Magistrates....	14,452 10 0
	£16,168 2 9

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. 5.

INSTRUCTIONS to Police Magistrates:—Also General Order to Police:—Also letter to Returning Officer, 18th Feb., 1841.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 18th Feb., 1841.

TO EACH POLICE MAGISTRATE:

SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to transmit to you the following Instruc-

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

tions for the guidance of the Police at the ensuing Elections of Members for the Provincial Parliament of Canada.

His Excellency commands me to prohibit all interference on the part of the Police Magistrates or Police force, direct or indirect, in the forthcoming Elections; and that every precaution shall be employed on your part to remove even the appearance of interference, except in such cases as the law may sanction, and which are hereby provided for.

In the event of any one of your Police Stations proving to be the site of the Poll, you will have the goodness to disperse the Policemen there resident among the surrounding Stations, during the continuance of the Election.

You will cause the accompanying General Order to be read to the men, and you will strictly enjoin every member of the Police force in your section to abstain, with constant care, from affording, by word or act, grounds for irritation or pretence for future misrepresentation.

The Returning Officer of each County to which the Police system has been extended will be apprized, that in the event of any outrage or breach of the peace, such as may absolutely require the intervention and support of the Constabulary, you will be prepared, upon his requisition, to afford him every assistance in your power. It is advisable that you should put yourself in early communication with him, and make the arrangements necessary to meet any such emergency.

No Policeman can be permitted to make his appearance at the Poll, unless such emergency should arise, and such requisition be made.

On receipt of any such requisition, you will, without delay, despatch the disposable force of your section to the assistance of the Returning Officer, under the command of the Chief Constable, or any Constable in whose firmness and discretion you may have confidence.

You will direct the men to execute all legal orders they may receive from the Returning Officer, for the purpose of quelling any tumult, or arresting any offender against the peace, with all determination, but with all possible forbearance and temper.

The men will be provided with no weapons except their constables' staves.

The limited number of the force in your section must, of course, regulate the extent of assistance that can be afforded. If the Police therefore should prove inadequate to maintain the peace, the Returning Officer will resort to such further assistance as the law may place at his disposal.

The Returning Officer may, if he thinks fit, commit offenders upon the spot. It would, however, perhaps be advisable that by mutual agreement, all disturbers of the peace should be transferred to you, to be dealt with according to law, in the exercise of that discretion with which the law invests you.

The disinterested and impartial character of your office will secure to each individual a patient hearing and a just decision, unaffected by the imputation of party bias or temporary irritation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) W. F. COFFIN.

Police General Order, No. —.

In anticipation of the approaching election of Members for the Provincial Parliament of Canada, the Commissioner takes this opportunity of expressly prohibiting all interference on the part of any member of the Police force, directly or indirectly, in such elections, except in the lawful discharge of his duty as Constable, and under the immediate direction of a Magistrate.

Any member of the Police Force possessing the right to vote at any such election will, before exercising such right, relinquish the situation he may hold in the Police Force.

Any member of the Police Force, who may in any way contravene the General Order, will be immediately dismissed.

(Signed,) W. F. COFFIN.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
February 20th, 1841.

RETURNING OFFICER :

SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint the Returning Officers of Counties to which the Police Establishment has been extended, that during the continuance of the elections, the Police Force will act under their directions for the maintenance of the public peace. In your capacity of Returning Officer for the County of ———, I have the honor to convey this information to you.

It is not intended, except in cases of necessity, of which you will be the most competent judge, that the Police should appear at the Poll. The Police Magistrate of the section in which the County of ——— is situated, has been directed to put himself in communication with you and to make such arrangements with you, as will enable him to afford the most speedy assistance in case of emergency.

Should you unfortunately require the assistance of the Police, you will have the goodness to address a written requisition to him to that effect whenever the occasion arises, &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) W. F. COFFIN.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

MONTREAL,

Sunday, 5th February, 1843.

SIR,—Yesterday, about half past four P. M., we were informed that a serious riot had taken place at Lachine, and that the Magistrates contemplated calling on the military authorities for assistance.

Although by a recent Act of the Legislature the Sheriff is specially deprived of all authority as a magistrate, and is therefore comparatively powerless on occasions of this nature, we thought it probable, that the office we hold might be respected by persons accustomed to its authority in the Old Country; and in the hope that the appearance of the Sheriff might have a good moral effect upon the misguided rioters, Mr. Coffin immediately rode out to Lachine.

On his way out, he encountered along the road, several small bodies of men, ten or twelve at a time, some of whom had arms in their hands, perhaps

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

altogether eight or ten fowling pieces. To Mr. Coffin's enquiries, they answered that the mob had dispersed. They appeared to be retiring towards Montreal quietly.

Mr. Coffin reached Lachine at a quarter after six P. M., and found the village perfectly tranquil, no signs of riot or rioters, and with the exception of here and there a few straggling Irish canal labourers, scarcely any movement whatever.

Mr. Coffin then visited most of the taverns and public houses in Lachine. All were very orderly, some appeared to be scarcely frequented at all; in three or four there were assemblages of Irish labourers, but neither before entering (and he observed closely), nor after he had entered, could he perceive in the inmates any signs of violent conduct or demeanour. He conversed with all these people, who assured him, but without any signs of great apprehension, that a riot had taken place that day but that the rioters had dispersed. That a man had been severely beaten, though none of the speakers had witnessed the fact; and that the riot had taken place at the Toll Gate, (some distance from the village), but how long it had lasted nobody knew; and the numbers engaged were vaguely stated by the several speakers at from 200 to 1700 men. It appeared therefore, that although a riot had taken place, and had created some alarm, its immediate effects had not been very serious.

The parties engaged were two Irish factions, the "Corkonians" and the "Connaughts." There can be no doubt but that the existence of two such parties, unsuppressed by the law, must be prejudicial to the progress of the works on the canal, and alarming to the inhabitants of Lachine; while it is impossible to foresee, how serious, or how fatal the effects may be on a future occasion.

On his return, Mr. Coffin met Messrs. Molson, Holmes, Beaubien, and other Magistrates, and related to them what he had seen, communicating to them at the same time, the name of a person capable of giving them information as to the leaders in these disturbances. Nearer to Montreal, he encountered a detachment of cavalry and infantry proceeding to Lachine. There can be no doubt but that the appearance of these troops will have a good moral effect, but to preserve the peace it will be necessary to keep a portion of them on the spot.

We have felt it to be our duty to report what has occurred, without delay, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,) B. & C.

APPENDIX No. 7.

MONTREAL, 19th April, 1844.

SIR,—Permit me, before terminating my duties of Returning Officer, to express to you my gratitude for the ready, cheerful, and, I must add, energetic and efficient manner in which you assisted me during the polling days, on the 16th and 17th instant, in preserving the peace. The public have, ere this, borne testimony to your efficient services; and though my acknowledgment of them may be a matter of supererogation, I do it with infinitely more pleasure, because I am aware that you acted under peculiarly trying circumstances,

and such as could not but have caused you much uneasiness from the delicate state of health of Mrs. Coffin.

Believe me,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. M. DELISLE,
Returning Officer.

W. F. COFFIN, Esquire,
Joint Sheriff,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 8.

MONTREAL, 26th October, 1844.

SIR,—Allow me very sincerely to thank you for the efficient and prompt assistance rendered me as Returning Officer during the election for the City, which is about to close, as well as to the Constabulary force under your charge.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG,
Returning Officer.

W. F. COFFIN, Esquire,
Sheriff of Montreal.

APPENDIX No. 9.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 20th August, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, reporting for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, certain occurrences which came under your notice the previous night; and I am commanded by His Excellency to convey to you his approval of the vigilance you have shewn in seeing to the protection of the Gaol under your official custody.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

W. F. COFFIN, Esquire,
Joint Sheriff, &c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 4th May, 1850.

SIR,—On the 17th December last past, we had the honor to transmit to Toronto, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following documents:

1st. Reply of Messrs. Boston & Coffin, Sheriff of Montreal, to the charges contained in a certain Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, referred for their reply, and Appendix containing proof and evidence in support of the same.

2ndly. Reply of William Foster Coffin, Esquire, Joint Sheriff of Montreal, to certain charges contained

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

Appendix
(X.)
4th July.

in the above mentioned Report, affecting him personally, and Appendix containing proof in support of the same.

Being documents connected with the defence of the Sheriff of Montreal, and of William F. Coffin, Esquire, one of the Incumbents of the said office of Sheriff, from certain charges preferred against the said office and Officer, and contained in a Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, bearing date the 17th April, 1849.

We are as yet unaware if the documents in question have reached their destination, and ascribing readily the omission to acknowledge the receipt to the pressure of other and more important business, we pray most respectfully to be informed, as in a matter of deep interest to ourselves, whether the said documents have been received or not.

We have, &c.,

BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

Hon. J. LESLIE,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 4th May, 1850.

SIR,—On the 17th day of December, 1849, I had the honor to transmit to Toronto, in the hope that it might be brought under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, my respectful defence against certain charges which, in a Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, of the 17th April, 1849, touching the Revenue of the Office of Sheriff of Montreal, and more especially in the evidence printed in connection with the same, affected me personally in my reputation and character.

I beg to repeat the expression of my thanks, for the opportunity afforded me by Her Majesty's Government in the transmission of the said Report for explanation and reply, of vindicating my honor from charges and from imputations which I have shown, in every case, to have been lightly made, in many cases to have been unwarranted by the evidence, and in still more, to have been utterly devoid of foundation. In the confidence of an innocent and injured man, I affirm my belief, that I have refuted every charge, expressed or implied, affecting my personal conduct and demeanour in office, by evidence which, whether in matter or form, defies cavil. I cannot believe that any just mind, on a careful examination of the accusation and of the defence, can possibly arrive at any other conclusion.

The Government of the country is now in full possession of the case. I am its Officer, and prepared equally to obey its order and abide by its decision. But I invoke that decision. I implore of His Excellency the Governor General to decide whether I have or have not comported myself worthily in the execution of the duties of my Office. I am the servant of His Excellency and of the public. At his hands I claim, and I trust not with an urgency exceeding the occasion, this measure of justice. If I have done wrong, punish me: if I have done right maintain me. Should the decision of the Governor General unhappily be adverse to me, I shall receive it with respect, and bear it without repining.

At the same time, if the confidence I feel in the justice of my cause is not misplaced, I humbly pray of His Excellency to permit me to call to his mind

that I have been stigmatised in a Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, in language the most painful to an honorable man; that I have been branded on the floor of Parliament, and in the face of the country, by B. C. A. Gagy, Esquire, the Honorable Member for Sherbrooke, in language but rarely heard within those walls, or employed in Parliamentary usage.

That this Report has been printed, and although both sparingly and reluctantly distributed, through the kind consideration of the House itself, still that it has been distributed. That the strictures of which I have been the object, have been promulgated to the country through the public prints, and that for the space of one year, within a few days, I have stood in the full glare of the public gaze, the more conspicuous from the eminence of my office, denounced as a malversator and extortioner, as being corrupt, offensive and oppressive; and that every day so passed, while this reproach remains unobliterated, is to me a day of cruel suspense and aggravated wrong.

Wherefore I do again most humbly pray that His Excellency may be pleased to exercise his own judgment in this matter. The case is now fully before His Excellency, and it is for the Government of which His Excellency is the head, to punish or support me. In either case, I do further most respectfully pray that His Excellency may be pleased to order my defence to be laid before Parliament at the approaching Session thereof, in the earnest hope upon my part, that the House of Assembly will in its justice cause the same to be printed, and so give to my defence the same publicity that has been given to my accusation.

In conclusion, I beg leave to observe, that on the last day of last Session of the Legislature, I petitioned the House of Assembly, denying the charges and imputations alleged against me, and praying to be heard at the Bar of the House in my own defence. My petition was received and printed by the Order of the House. The removal of the seat of Government to Toronto precludes me from taking further proceedings except under sanction of the Government. As it is therefore impossible for me to form any conclusive opinion as to the course Her Majesty's Government may adopt upon this my present application, and as time presses, in the event that the Government should not think fit to interfere in the matter, I pray that His Excellency may be pleased to grant me his permission to absent myself from my District, and to repair to Toronto, there to defend my honor and my reputation in such manner as I best may.

I have, &c.,

W. F. COFFIN,
Joint Sheriff, District of Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 10th May, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 4th inst., I have the honor to state that the omission to acknowledge the receipt of the documents referred to therein was owing to their transmission having been made in compliance with the expressed desire of the Governor General.

In such cases it is not usual to acknowledge the receipt of communications, as the parties may take the silence of the Government, after a certain time, as a tacit acknowledgment of receipt. A different

Appendix
(X.)
4th July.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

practice would uselessly swell the correspondence of this department.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Boston & Coffin,
Sheriff,
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 18th May, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your reply to the charges made against you in a Report, dated 17th April, 1849, of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to whom were referred the Returns to Addresses to the Governor General of the 23rd January preceding, relative to the Income and Office of the Sheriff of Montreal, I have it in command from His Excellency to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copy of an Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council upon the same, which has received his Excellency's approval.

I am at the same time to enjoin upon you the necessity of using every effort not to afford any fair pretext to parties to complain of your want of regularity and punctuality in attending at your Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Boston & Coffin,
Sheriff,
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal.

Appendix
(X.)

4th July.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 13th May, 1850. Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

The Committee of Council have had under their consideration, on Your Excellency's reference, the reply of the Sheriff of Montreal to the charges made against him in a Report (dated 17th April, 1849,) of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly to whom were referred the Returns to Addresses to Your Excellency of the 23rd January preceding, relative to the Income and Office of the Sheriff of Montreal.

This reply of the Joint Sheriff is submitted to Your Excellency's consideration (as is therein stated) both in refutation and in explanation of the charges contained in the above mentioned Report, whether as affecting those officers conjointly in the discharge of the duties of the office of Sheriff, or either of them individually, in the discharge of the same; and the statements contained in their reply are accompanied and supported by such evidence in rebuttal, as each particular charge, imputation, or incident might in their opinion require.

The Committee would observe that several points in the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly bear merely upon questions of law, into which the Committee of Council do not consider themselves, under the circumstances, called upon to enter; the parties concerned, if feeling themselves aggrieved, having their resource in the Courts of Law.

As to other points, involving charges of dereliction of duty, against the two Sheriffs jointly, or against Mr. Coffin individually, the Committee are of opinion, upon full consideration of the charges, and of the statements in confutation of them, together with the evidence adduced in their vindication, that those officers have satisfactorily met the charges preferred against them in the Report above referred to, and that no censure can attach to their conduct in respect to any of the matters of complaint alleged against them.

Certified,

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
Secretary,
E. C. C.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

FRONT STREET.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 27th June, 1850 ; and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all Correspondence which may have taken place between the Government and the Honourable Louis Joseph Papineau, on the subject of a certain Sum of Money which was entrusted to the latter, when at Paris, to procure Copies of Historical Documents for the Quebec Literary Society.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 4th July, 1850.

No. 1.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 14th July, 1848.

SIR,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to inquire of you what historical documents you have been able to procure copies of in Paris, for the sum of £200, which were remitted to you at the request of the Honourable D. B. Papineau, in the course of the year 1845.

I have further to inquire, whether you would have any objection to these manuscripts being deposited in the Library of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, according to the wish expressed by the President of the Society, in a letter recently addressed by him to me on this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.The Hon. L. J. PAPINEAU,
M. P. P.,
Montreal.

No. 2.

[Translation.]

PETITE NATION,
27th July, 1848.

SIR,

I write this day to my son, L. J. Amedée Papineau, to forward you, in order that they may be disposed of in such a manner as His Excellency may deem most expedient, the historical manuscripts which I got copied in Paris in the year 1845. In case of their being called for, I left them with my son, on my leaving town to spend the summer in the country. My numerous occupations, arising out of the buildings and clearings that I have undertaken, and some unavoidable journeys, have retarded my answer for some days ; I trust that you will excuse this delay.

I had left France, and was travelling in Italy, when I there received a letter from the Honourable D. B. Papineau, informing me that £200 had been voted by the Legislative Assembly, to procure copies of Manuscripts relative to the history of the epoch of the first settlements in Canada. I regretted that this notice had only reached me at a period when, having decided upon returning to Canada, I was making a hasty visit to several parts of Europe, without the intention of returning to France. I saw that I could not get the work done in a manner so extensive, so useful to my country, and honourable to myself as I could have desired, and as I might have had it done during my residence in the French Capital. I did not wish, however, entirely to lose the favourable opportunity of procuring new information respecting the history of the first years of the Colony. I altered and shortened my plans of travel, and returned to spend a month in Paris.

From the characteristic liberality by which the French government is so honourably distinguished, I had before that period obtained, as soon as I had asked for it, free access to the Offices of the Department of the Marine, in which there was an immense collection of official and other correspondence between the Colonies and the Mother Country ; and I had made ample extracts therefrom for my own use.

Among the different *employés* who were working under Mr. Daresjac, then the learned and obliging Chief Custodian of those Archives, I applied to one of them, Mr. Marguerie, as being one who could have the work required, performed in the most judicious and correct manner.

He had just been appointed to classify and arrange, in chronological order, a great part of the ancient Archives which had not been already classified, or which had been disarranged in removing them from Versailles to Paris, and which formed an immense mass of unbound books and loose sheets. He had been successively employed by His Excellency General Cass, then Ambassador from the United States of America ; by Mr. Broadhead, for the State of New York ; and by the agents who had caused researches to be made in this precious deposit, for the States of Massachusetts and Louisiana ; he had made researches for himself, with the view of publishing biographical details concerning LaSalle and his discovery of the Mississippi.

I stated to him that I had only returned to Paris for as short a space of time as would be compatible with the intention of getting made and bringing with me, for the Legislative Assembly of Canada, copies of manuscripts relative to the history of this Colony under the French Government. I requested him to get copied as soon as

Appendix
(Y.)

4th July.

possible, and following the text, and correctly, such of the manuscripts in the Archives as he would know to be the most interesting, and not to have been already copied for General Cass, or for the various agents of the different American States.

He did this with a great deal of diligence, sagacity, and correctness. Considering the short time employed, no one could have done it better. To obtain this result, it required as free an access to the Archives as he and I had, added to the knowledge we possessed respecting the copies which had been recently made. As far as the small space at his disposal for this work permitted, he employed copyists whom he superintended and directed assiduously, being responsible to the departments for their conduct; and we ourselves examined them with the originals. If it should be thought proper at any time again to take up and continue that work, I would recommend Mr. Marguerie to the most favourable consideration of the Government, as being in every respect one of the best qualified persons to perform it well.

I have only disbursed £50 for the manuscripts I hand over to you. If the Government should think fit to ask for the balance, I shall pay it on demand. I believe, however, that the Government is in my debt to a greater amount than this balance.

I asked of the Legislature, through the Governor, two years ago, for what was due to me as arrears of salary as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada; the Executive, with fairness and liberality, informed me that my demand should be brought and supported before the Legislative Assembly, who, with equal justice and liberality unanimously voted me the sum of £4,500 which I have received.

In the course of conversation, I had mentioned to some of the members of the Government that warrants to that amount had been signed in 1837 by Lord Gosford, then Governor in Chief, for arrears due on the first of October; that he had given me notice thereof on several occasions, and more especially less than a fortnight before I thought it right—to leave the country; but that I would not receive them, persisting as I then did, in the hope that the Legislative Council would be persuaded to vote the money bills without amending or throwing them out.

It is doubtless in consequence of this conversation that the Executive only asked for me what was due to me according to the warrant signed by Lord Gosford. To meet the amount which, according to the votes of the Assembly, I was entitled to, would have required a larger sum; and I beg of you to submit to His Excellency's favourable consideration, that I apply for the same.

What is the exact amount due to me? Have the unfortunate events of 1837 rendered it a matter of some difficulty to determine that amount? I have not the official documents of the period with me, and only write what follows from memory:—In the last session of the Parliament of Lower Canada the supplies were voted for six months; and I think that if the Parliament lasted six months after this vote, I ought to receive the salary of Speaker for that portion of this period which may not have been covered by what I have received. If the Parliament had been regularly dissolved before the end of this period, the proportion accruing between the 1st of October, 1837, and the day of its dissolution would then be due to me.

The Government will decide as it may think proper, whether the vote of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada is not sufficient in itself to have created a debt which the Executive is at any time authorized to discharge, or whether from the circumstances of the present Executive being only that of the United Province of Canada, they will ask for a vote of the Legislative Assembly to pay me what is due to me after deducting the sum in my hands.

You are pleased to ask me whether I should have any objection to the manuscript remitted by me being confided

to the Quebec Literary and Historical Society? None whatever. These manuscripts belong to the Province, and the Government will decide as it thinks proper upon the place in which they shall be deposited. The Society in question is worthy of all praise for the zeal it has displayed in collecting and publishing interesting information respecting the history of the country; and we are already assured from the spirit by which it has up to this moment been animated in this respect, that it will at all times facilitate public access to the deposits confided to it. I, nevertheless, humbly suggest, without in any way insisting upon it, that perhaps the public Archives in the office of the Secretary of the Province or the Library of the Legislative Assembly, are important establishments which might be properly enriched by the deposit of these manuscripts.

At the first favourable opportunity I hope the Government will be disposed to take up and continue the useful collection of Royal Edicts and Ordinances, &c., (two volumes of which were published at the instance of the House of Assembly, one in 1803 and the other in 1806), by causing to be printed in succession the vast number of documents relative to the laws and the administration of justice, deposited in the Provincial Archives, and which have not yet been made public.

At the same time historical and other manuscripts, as well as extracts of portions of books which have become extremely rare, and which show the difficulties of colonization, the merit of our ancestors who surmounted them, the sequel and progress of the discoveries and settlements in Canada, should also be published. The historical documents for which we are indebted to the Quebec Literary and Historical Society and other Associations, cannot have the same desirable results as analogous publications made by public authority, and a greater number of copies would be printed and distributed to Universities, Seminaries, Colleges and other Educational Institutions and *Fabriques*; this would assure the preservation of these volumes for the instruction of all for a long period to come. Do not these considerations point to the Provincial Archives as the principal deposit for public documents, provided easy access be afforded to them?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed.) L. J. PAPINEAU.

The Honourable
R. B. SULLIVAN,
Provincial Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 25th August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency in Council has taken into consideration the claim for arrears of salary as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, contained in your letter of the 27th July last.

In the Session of the Legislature of Canada in 1846, the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution declaring that there was due to you, for arrears of salary in your said quality, a sum of £4,500, which sum was in consequence granted to you.

So far as His Excellency is informed upon the subject, the sum so granted exceeded in fact that voted by the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada; but His Excellency is not disposed to look upon the amount voted, as

Appendix
(Y.)

4th July.

Appendix

(Y.)

4th July.

excessive, neither does he think himself at liberty to reconsider the vote of the Assembly with a view to add anything thereto: It was an amicable arrangement on the part of the Government and the Parliament.

You found no fault with the sum fixed by the Resolution, and this sum seems to have been considered as being all that was due to you. No error of calculation has been alleged by you, nor have you assigned any reason why more was not granted. That vote must then be considered as the deliberate decision of the Parliament, which it would not be expedient to submit to any revision or intervention.

From these considerations, you will perceive that the deduction proposed by you in your letter, cannot take place, and that the balance of £150, remaining in your hands out of the sum transmitted to you in Paris, to be employed in procuring copies of historical documents, ought to be paid over to the Public Treasury.

His Excellency commands me to take this opportunity of requesting you to accept the thanks of this Government for your assiduity in collecting documents of great public interest, a service gratuitously performed by you, and which could not have been rendered without prolonging your stay in Paris, and the facility of access which you had obtained to the public Archives there.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

The Honorable
L. J. PAPINEAU,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

Appendix

(Y.)

4th July.

RETURN

31st July.

TO TWO ADDRESSES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated respectively the 19th and 24th July, 1850, to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL; for Copies of all Correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of this Province and the Honorable L. J. Papineau, on the subject of any claim made by the latter;—Also, a Copy of the Minute in Council, respecting his Salary as late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada; of the last Warrant issued in his favour for his said Salary, anterior to the Union of the Provinces, and of any Receipt given by him subsequently to the vote of the House in his favour for the sum of £4,500;—And for Copies of all Correspondence between the Honorable D. B. Papineau and Christopher Dunkin, Esquire, and the Honorable L. J. Papineau, on the subject of his Salary as Speaker of the late House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and other matters relative thereto.

31st July.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

[Translation.]

MONTREAL, 5th February, 1846.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Could you oblige me by furnishing me with the following documents for the information of the Honourable Louis Joseph Papineau, late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada:—1st. Copy of the Memorial presented by me to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the ———, praying for the issuing of a Warrant for the payment of the arrears of the salary of the said L. J. Papineau, together with Mr. Attorney General's opinion on the said Memorial.

2ndly—A copy of the Order in Council respecting both these documents.

3rdly—Copy of part of a Despatch from Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Charles Metcalfe, in which he authorizes His Excellency to recommend the matter to the attention of the Provincial Parliament, in case of the said Louis Joseph Papineau, having a legal right to the payment of the said arrears,

should petition the Legislature for the same, which Despatch His Excellency handed me for perusal at the time.

I have the honor to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,

D. B. PAPINEAU.

To the Honourable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

The papers referred to in the above letter are not of record in this office.

(Signed,) L. D. COTTON,
Chief Clerk.

Governor's Secretary's Office,
16th March, 1846.

Appendix
(Y.)

31st July.

Nor were they ever recorded in the Provincial Secretary's Office.

Secretary's Office, 29th July, 1850.

[Translation.]

MONTREAL, 4th March, 1846.

SIR,

I beg you will be good enough to submit to the early and favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, my rightful claim for the payment of the arrears of salary due me as late Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Your sense of justice, and perfect knowledge of the facts, relieve me from the necessity of entering into any explanation as to the nature and amount of my claim, founded on public documents. I therefore trust that at the earliest suitable opportunity, you will place His Excellency in possession of the necessary information, and the circumstances which compel me respectfully to solicit his intervention and warrant on the Receiver General, or such other proceeding, as in his wisdom and benevolence he may think proper, to adopt to enable me to receive an amount which I believe to be legitimately due to me by Her Majesty's Government.

I am respectfully,
Sir, Your most obedient and
Humble Servant,

(Signed,) L. J. PAPINEAU.

The Honourable DOMINICK DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated March 17, 1846, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 18th.

"On the application of the Honourable Louis Joseph Papineau, for the payment of arrears of salary due to him as late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada:—

The Committee recommends that the claim of Mr. Papineau be submitted to the Legislative Assembly by Message from Your Excellency."

Certified.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Clerk, Ex. Council.

To the Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 21st March, 1846.

SIR,

The Administrator of the Government having had under consideration in Council your letter of the 4th instant, relative to your claim to certain arrears of salary as late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, I have the honour, by command of His Excellency, to inform you in reply that he will be prepared to submit the

subject by Message, for the consideration of the Legislature during its present Session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Hon. L. J. PAPINEAU,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

MONTREAL, 13th June, 1846.

SIR,

The Legislature having granted an appropriation in my favour for the payment of arrears of Salary due me as late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and His Excellency the Governor in Chief having been pleased to give the Royal Assent to the Bill of both Houses containing that appropriation, I beg you will be good enough, at the earliest period that may be consistent with the convenience of His Excellency and the public service, to obtain the necessary directions to enable me to receive the amount granted.

I am under the necessity of making this application thus early owing to the state of health of certain members of my family, which compels me to remove for the summer to a distant part of the country, as soon as I shall have terminated this affair.

I remain, with perfect consideration,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) L. J. PAPINEAU.

The Honourable
DOMINICK DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 13th June, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you in reply to your letter of this day's date, that the issue of a Warrant for the sum of £4,500 currency, has been directed in your favour, on account of the arrears of your Salary as late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

I beg to add, that this Warrant will no doubt be ready for your acquittance in the course of Monday next, upon application at the Executive Council Office.

I have, &c.,

D. DALY,
Secretary.

Hon. LOUIS J. PAPINEAU,
&c. &c. &c.,
St. Denis Street.

Appendix
(Y.)

31st July.

Appendix
(Y.)

31st July.

MONTREAL, 22nd August, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reference to the draft of a letter from the Secretary's Office to the Hon. L. J. Papineau, of the 13th June, 1846, and on the face of which I observe several alterations in my hand-writing of the original as drawn by Mr. Jarmy, I beg to state that the alterations in question were all made, I am entirely satisfied, with the mere object of amending the style of the letter.

The substitution of the words "on account of" for "in satisfaction of" which is one of these alterations, must in particular have been made with this view. I do not remember to have ever heard that there was any question of a further claim by Mr. Papineau, and had the change been made, to meet the contingency of such a claim, I am sure I could not have forgotten the fact. Indeed, in that case, it must have been matter of previous communication between the Secretary and myself, and so must have been impressed on my memory, and this it most certainly was not.

I remain,
My dear sir,
Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.

Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 420.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Toronto, 23rd July, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of 22nd inst., in your hand this morning.

In reply, I have the honour herewith to transmit a certified copy of the last Warrant from the Honourable L. J. Papineau, for his salary as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, being D. 1504, for £4,500 currency, and paid him 16th June, 1846, as per Receipt on said Warrant.

No copy of the last previous Warrant in favour of Mr. Papineau, as Speaker, can be procured either in this Office or that of the Honourable the Inspector General.

The following Extract is found in the Warrant Book of the Inspector General of the late Province of Lower Canada, which is all the information that can be obtained:—

No.	Date.	Name.	Service.
3043	10th Oct., 1832.	L. J. Papineau.	Being his six months' salary as Speaker of the House of Assembly, from 1st April to 30th Sept., 1832, £450 Os. Od. sterling.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(For the Receiver General.)

C. E. ANDERSON,
C. C.

Honourable JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy of Warrant.)

By His Excellency Lieutenant General the Right Honourable CHARLES MURRAY, Earl CATHCART, of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K. C. B., Governor General of British North America, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

To the Honourable WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., Receiver General of the Province of Canada:

D. No. 1504.—You are hereby directed and required, out of such money as are in or shall come to your hands for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, to pay or cause to be paid unto L. J. Papineau, or to his assigns, the sum of Four thousand five hundred pounds, currency, (£4,500 Os. Od. cy.,) being the amount granted him at the recent Session of the Legislature for arrears of salary due him as late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

Entered.

(Signed) JOS. CARY.

A true copy.

(Signed) E. PARENT.

And for your so doing, this, with the acquittance of the said L. J. Papineau, or his assigns, shall be to you a sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

By Command.

(Signed) CATHCART.

(Signed) E. PARENT.

Montreal, this 16th day of June, 1846.

Received, this 16th day of June, 1846, from the Receiver General, the above mentioned sum, for which I have given duplicate receipts.

(Signed) L. J. PAPINEAU.

Certified to be a true copy,

E. P. TACHE,
R. G.

23rd July, 1850.

Appendix
(Y.)

31st July.

Appendix

(Z.)

5th July.

Appendix

(Z.)

5th July.

R U L E S

OF THE

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL,

UPPER CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits, to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, a Body of Rules, framed by the Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal, under the authority given by the Statute 12 Victoria, cap. 63, sec. 41.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 5th July, 1850.

3RD JULY—14TH VICTORIA.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to make further provision for the administration of Justice by the establishment of an additional superior Court of Common Law, and also, a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes," it was enacted that a Court of Judicature should be established in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, to be styled "The Court of Error and Appeal," and to be composed of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Chancery; and that it should be lawful for the said Judges of the Court of Appeal, at any time within two years, to make all such general rules and orders as to them might seem expedient, for the purpose of adapting the said Court of Appeal to the circumstances of this Province, as well in regard to the Writs of Error or other process by which Appeals should be commenced, and the form and mode of suing out such process, as in respect of the practice and proceedings of the said Court; and also, to regulate the allowance and amount of costs, and from time to time to make other rules and orders, amending, altering, or rescinding the same: Provided always, that no such rules or orders should have the effect of altering the principles or rules of decision of the said Court or any of them, or of abridging or affecting the right of any party to such remedy as, before the passing of that Act, might have been obtained in the Court of Appeal thereby abolished; but might, in all respects, extend the manner of obtaining such remedy, by regulating the practice of the said Court in whatever way might to them seem expedient for better attaining the ends of justice; and that all such rules, orders, or regulations, should be laid before

both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, if then in Session, immediately upon the making of the same; or if the Parliament should not be then in Session, then within five days after the meeting thereof; and that no such rule, order, or regulation should have effect until six weeks after the same should have been so laid before both Houses of the Legislature; and that any such order so made, should, from and after such time aforesaid, be binding and obligatory on the said Court and all other Courts in the said Province of Upper Canada, to which the same should be made expressly to extend.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED—

That the first process in appeal from Judgments of the Courts of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas shall be by a Writ of Appeal, which may be in the following form:—

UPPER CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, &c., &c., &c.

[L.S.]

To the Honourable
Chief Justice of the Court of

GREETING :

WHEREAS, in the record and proceedings, and also in the giving of judgment in a certain suit in our Court of our Bench for Upper Canada, (or in the Court of Common Pleas), between A.B. and C.D., in a plea of trespass on the case (or as the case may be), as it is said manifest error hath intervened, as by the said (appellant) we are informed.

Appendix (Z.)

5th July.

We therefore—being willing that the error, if any there be, should, according to the laws of Upper Canada, be duly corrected—do command you that without delay you send, under the seal of the said Court, the record and proceedings aforesaid, with all things concerning the same, to our Court of Error and Appeal; that the said Court of Error and Appeal, the record and proceedings aforesaid being seen and examined, may further cause to be done thereupon what of right, and according to the laws aforesaid, ought to be done.

Witness, the Honorable Chief Justice, &c.

II. That such writ may issue in all cases, where by law an appeal lies to this Court, from the judgment of either of the Courts of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, upon security being perfected as required by the statute in that behalf, and upon a certificate thereof signed by the Chief Clerk of the Court appealed from, together with a *præcipe* for such writ being filed with the Clerk of this Court; such writ to be issued under the seal of this Court and signed by the Clerk thereof, and to be tested in the name of the Chief Justice, or senior Judge thereof, for the time being, on the day of the same issuing, and to be made returnable on the fifteenth day after the day on which the same shall issue.

III. That, unless otherwise specially ordered, such security shall be personal and by bond; and may be in the form prescribed in rule number V., and shall be filed in the principal office of the Court appealed from.

IV. That the security for costs, required by the Statute 12 Vic., c. 63, sec. 40, shall be given by bond to the respondent or respondents in the sum of one hundred pounds, being the sum named in the statute; which bond shall be executed by the appellant or appellants, or one of them, and by two sufficient sureties (or if the appellant or appellants be absent from or do not reside in Upper Canada, then by three sufficient sureties) and the condition thereof shall be to the effect that the appellant or appellants shall and will effectually prosecute his or their appeal, and pay such costs and damages as shall be awarded in case the judgment appealed from shall be affirmed or in part affirmed.

The bond and condition may be in the form given by rule No. V.

V. That the bond for securing costs shall be in the following form:—

Know all men by these presents, that we, A.B., of C.D., of and E.F., of are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound, unto G.H., of in the penal sum of lawful money of Canada, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators respectively, firmly and by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals, respectively, the day of in the year of our Lord

Whereas, the (appellant) alleges and complains that in the giving of judgment in a certain suit in Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench (or the Court of Common Pleas, as the case may be) in Upper Canada, between (the Respondent) and (the Appellant) in a plea of manifest error

Appendix (Z.)

5th July.

hath intervened, wherefore the said (appellant) desires to appeal from the said judgment to the Court of Error and Appeal.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said (appellant) do, and shall effectually prosecute such appeal, and pay such costs and damages as shall be awarded in case the judgment aforesaid to be appealed from shall be affirmed or in part affirmed, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force.

VI. That when the judgment to be appealed from directs the payment of money, and the appellant desires to stay the execution thereof, then the bond or security aforesaid shall be in double the amount of such judgment, unless the same shall be in debt on bond for a penal sum, or upon a warrant of Attorney, *cognovet actionem* or otherwise, exceeding in amount the sum really due, in which case the bond shall be in double the true or real debt, and costs only, and the amount so recovered, and of such true and real debt and costs shall be stated in the condition or recital to the condition of the bond or security, immediately after the statement of the nature of the action, and the condition shall be to the effect that the said (appellant) shall effectually prosecute such appeal, and if the said judgment, so to be appealed from, or any part thereof shall be affirmed, shall pay the amount directed to be paid by the said judgment, or the part of such amount as to which the said judgment shall be affirmed (if it be affirmed only in part), and all damages which shall be awarded against the said appellant in the said appeal: Provided always, that in cases where the security to be given shall be in a sum above five hundred pounds it shall be, in the discretion of the Court, appealed from, or of a Judge thereof in vacation, to allow security to be given by a larger number of obligors, apportioning the amount among them as shall appear reasonable.

VII. That when the judgment appealed from shall be in an action of Ejectment, the security required by the last preceding rule shall be taken in double the yearly value of the property in question; and in cases where the matter in question shall relate to the taking of any annual or other rent, customary or other duty or fee, or any other such like demand of a general and public nature affecting future rights, the amount in which security shall be taken in addition to the security required for costs, shall be fixed by order of a Judge of the Court appealed from.

VIII. That the security required by the two last preceding rules shall be given by bond, and the recitals and condition in such bond shall be such as shall conform to the provisions of the said two rules, with such further or other conditions in cases where the judgment is not for the payment of a sum of money only, as the Judge approving such security may think fit to order.

IX. That the parties to such bonds as sureties shall, by affidavit, respectively make oath that they are resident householders or freeholders in Upper Canada, and severally worth the sum mentioned in such bond, over and above what will pay and satisfy all their debts; which affidavit may be in the following form:—

In the (style of Court.)

A.B., Plaintiff } E.F., of and C.D., Defendant. } G.H., of severally make oath and say; and first, this deponent

Appendix
(Z.)

5th July.

E.F., for himself saith, that he is a resident inhabitant of Upper Canada, and is a householder in (or a freeholder in) and that he is worth the sum of (the sum in which he stands bound by the penalty) over and above what will pay all his debts. And this deponent G.H., for himself saith, that he is a resident inhabitant of Upper Canada, and is a householder in (or freeholder in) and that he is worth the sum of (as the case may be) over and above what will pay all his debts.

(Signed,) E.F.
G.H.

Sworn by the above named deponents, E.F. and G.H., at in the County of the day of 18 before me.

X.Y.,
A Commissioner, &c.

X. That fourteen days notice shall be given of the time and place at which application will be made to the Court, from whose judgment it is intended to appeal, or to a Judge thereof in vacation, for the allowance of such security; which notice shall contain the names and additions of the obligors.

XI. That the allowance of such security may be opposed by affidavit, but that in the absence of any such opposition, the affidavit above-mentioned shall be sufficient, in the discretion of the Judge, to warrant the allowance thereof.

XII. That if allowed, the officer of the Court shall endorse on such bond the word "allowed," prefixing the date and signing his name thereto; upon which such security shall be deemed perfected.

XIII. That cases coming within the 12 Vic. c. 63, sec 40, numbers two and four, shall be disposed of by special order as the occasion may require; except that the security thereunder shall be personal and by bond as aforesaid.

XIV. It is ordered, That if in any case judgment shall be hereafter given in either of the said Courts, upon a question of law not appearing upon the record, but which judgment would be subject to be received in error if the question thereby determined were presented to the Court on a special verdict, or by bill of exceptions, or demurrer to evidence, then in every such case the judgment so given may be appealed from, notwithstanding the question shall not appear upon the record.

Provided, 1st. That before the expiration of three calendar months from the day on which the decision shall be pronounced, the party intending to appeal shall, by his Attorney, file in the office of the Clerk of the Court in which the cause shall be or shall have been depending, and shall serve upon the opposite party, his attorney or agent, a notice to the following effect:—The plaintiff (or defendant, as the case may be) intends to appeal from the judgment of the Court upon the rule nisi for non-suit or for new trial, (or as the case may be).

2ndly. That execution shall not be stayed unless security be given as in other cases of appeal.

3rdly. That in case of any appeal under this rule, the party appealing shall prepare a

written statement of the case, and of the question determined, and of the judgment or decision thereon, from which he appeals; which, being signed by both parties, or their respective attorney or attorneys, and approved of by one of the Judges of the Court appealed from, shall be transmitted with the transcript of the record certified by the Clerk.

4thly. That in case the parties or their attorneys shall not agree in such statement, then the appellant may, on summons to the opposite party, apply to a Judge of the Court appealed from to approve of the statement to be submitted to him, which Judge, on hearing the other party, or in case of his non-attendance, on hearing the appellant, may approve or modify the statement as to him shall appear proper.

5thly. That the Court of Appeal may, in its discretion, remit such statement to be amended as may appear necessary for more correctly exhibiting the point or points which have been determined in the Court below.

6thly. That when the Court of Appeal shall have determined the matters brought before them under this rule, they shall certify their decision thereon, and send the same to the Court below, with such order as to entering judgment for either party, or otherwise, as the case shall appear to them to require.

XV. That the writ of appeal from either of the said Common Law Courts, upon being presented to the chief Clerk of the Court appealed from, shall, by endorsement thereon, be allowed by him, if the appellant has given the requisite security; such allowance to be as follows:—

Allowed, the day of 185
Signature of the Clerk.

And that when allowed, the said Clerk, on payment of the legal fees, shall proceed to comply with the order of the writ; and the Chief Justice, or some other Judge of the Court appealed from, shall endorse a return thereon, as follows:—

By virtue of the within writ, the record and proceedings therein mentioned are sent under the seal of the Court of as within it is commanded, such record and proceedings being contained in the transcript thereof hereto annexed, and signed by (officer's name) Clerk of the said Court.

Signed, Chief Justice or Judge.

XVI. That the Clerk of the Court shall, in order to such return, cause a fair and full transcript of the judgment appealed from, certified under the seal of the Court and signed by him, to be affixed to the writ of appeal: which transcript so certified and transmitted, with such further certificate as may be required in cases under the XIV rule, shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with the writ.

XVII. That if any writ of appeal be not duly returned, a rule to return the same may be obtained at any time, as of course, on filing a motion-paper therefor, with an affidavit of the allowance of the writ and the delivery thereof to the chief Clerk of the Court appealed from, at least fourteen days previous to such application, and of its non-return.

XVIII. That if not returned within four days after service of such rule on the Chief Justice or some

Appendix
(Z.)

5th July.

Appendix

(Z.)

5th July.

other Judge, and on the chief Clerk of the Court appealed from, special application for further proceedings must be made to the Court of Error and Appeal, upon a special affidavit of the circumstances.

XIX. That further time to return such writ may be had on application to the said Court of Error and Appeal or to any Judge thereof.

XX. No rule to allege diminution, nor rule to assign causes of appeal, nor *scire facias quare executionem non*, shall be necessary in order to compel an assignment of errors.

XXI. No rule to certify or transcribe the record shall be necessary; and if the appellant does not, in eight days after the filing of the return of the writ of appeal, file and serve a copy of his grounds of appeal, the respondent may, by notice in writing, demand the same; and if the grounds of appeal are not filed within eight days after service thereof on the appellant, his attorney or agent, the appeal, on proof thereof by affidavit, shall be dismissed with costs.

XXII. That within eight days after the grounds of appeal shall be filed and served, the respondent shall file and serve his answer or joinder thereto; which, unless it shall be necessary to plead specially, shall be the common plea or joinder of "*in nullo est erratum*;" or if he neglect so to do, the appellant may, in writing, demand the same; and, unless the respondent file his answer or joinder in appeal within eight days after service of such demand, the respondent, his attorney, or agent, shall be precluded from filing the same without the leave of the Court, or a Judge thereof first had and obtained, upon a rule *nisi* or summons; and the Court will proceed, *ex parte*, to hear the cause on the part of the appellant, and to give judgment therein without the intervention of the respondent.

Provided always, that either party, respectively, may obtain further time to file the grounds of appeal or the answer or joinder thereto, by the order of the Court or of any judge thereof, upon the return of a rule *nisi* or summons to be issued and served in that behalf.

Provided also, that if the respondent does not intend to resist the appeal, he may give notice thereof to the appellant; and on proof of such notice, judgment of reversal shall be given for the appellant as of course.

Provided also, that in case the grounds of appeal are not filed and served eight days next before the first day of July in any year, then the respondent shall be allowed as many days after the twenty-first day of August next following, as will be sufficient to complete such number of eight days within which to file his answer or joinder thereto.

XXIII. That when the grounds of appeal and answer thereto are filed, the cause shall, on application of either party, be set down for argument by the Clerk of this Court for a day to be fixed; of which notice shall be duly given to the opposite party, his attorney, or agent, at least four days before the day appointed for the hearing of such appeal.

XXIV. Four clear days before the day appointed for argument, the appellant shall deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Error and Appeal, for the use of the

Judges thereof, two copies of the Judgment of the Court below, and of the reasons of appeal, and of the pleadings or answers thereto; and in default thereof the appeal may be dismissed with costs.

XXV. That the result of the appeal in this Court shall be certified to the Court appealed from by the Clerk, under the seal of this Court, which certificate shall briefly state that the judgment has been affirmed, reversed, or modified, (as the case may be) with or without costs, and when with costs to be paid by either party, adding the amount thereof, when the same shall have been taxed, as taxed: and that upon such certificate being filed in the Court below, any entry thereof may be suggested on the roll, and further proceedings in that Court be had, according to the course and practice of such Court; and in case of any new question arising, according to the course and practice of the Court of Queen's Bench in England.

Provided, that the respondent, if the successful party, may proceed upon the judgment by execution, and upon the bond or security required to be given under the Statute and the foregoing rule in that behalf; or he may adopt either course separately without prejudice to his other remedy by waiver, delay, or otherwise.

XXVI. That all writs and all rules and orders of this Court, in cases appealed, shall be tested or bear date the day of their issuing, and be signed by the Clerk of the said Court.

XXVII. That no writ of appeal shall be a *superseas* of execution until service of the notice of the allowance thereof containing a statement of some particular ground of appeal intended to be argued.

Provided, that if the error stated in such notice shall appear to be frivolous, the Court, or a Judge, upon summons and proof of the service thereof by affidavit, may order execution to issue.

XXVIII. That in appeals from the Court of Chancery, all securities under the fortieth section of the said Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the twelfth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-three, shall be in the form of a bond; which together with the affidavit of justification shall be filed with the Registrar of the said Court, and notice thereof served on the respondent, his solicitor, or agent, and the same shall stand allowed, unless the respondent shall, within fourteen days after service of such notice, move the said Court to disallow the same. A special application shall be necessary to stay proceedings under any of the exceptions in the said section of the said Act.

XXIX. That the petition of appeal shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order. The petition of appeal shall be filed with the Clerk of this Court, and a copy thereof, together with a notice of the hearing of the appeal, shall be served on the respondent, his solicitor, or agent, at least two months before the time named in such notice for the hearing of the appeal: such petition shall not be answered, but at the time named in such notice the parties must attend to argue the appeal, and upon the filing of the petition and service of a copy thereof and of such notice, the appeal shall stand in the same plight as if the petition had been answered, and such time appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof.

Appendix

(Z.)

5th July.

Appendix
(Z.)

5th July.

The Schedule to the foregoing Order:—

In the Court of Error and Appeal;

Between Appellant, and
Respondent.

To the Honourable the Judges of the said Court:

The humble petition of the said (Appellant)

SHEWETH:

That (a Decree—or an Order) was lately and on pronounced by Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, in a certain cause depending in the said Court, wherein your petitioner was and the above-named was which said (Decree—Order) has since been duly entered and enrolled.

That your petitioner feels himself aggrieved by the said (Decree—Order) and he hereby appeals therefrom, and humbly prays that the same may be reversed or varied, or that your Lordships will make such other Order or Decree in the premises as to your Lordships shall seem meet.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

(Certificate of Counsel.)

XXX. That the printed cases shall be and are hereby abolished; but copies of the pleadings and evidence shall be printed as is at present done in the appendix to the case to which the reasons of appeal and for supporting the decree or order shall be appended; and the same rules shall apply to such printed copies and reasons as now apply to such printed cases, and the same shall, for all purposes, be considered the printed cases of the appellant and respondent, respectively: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the parties from joining in printing such copies, as they now do in printing the appendix, if they shall be so disposed; such printed cases must be deposited with the Clerk of the Court for the use of the Judges, at least four days before the hearing of the appeal.

XXXI. That when it shall be intended to appeal to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, the securities required by the Statute 12 Vic., cap. 63, sec. 46, shall be personal, and by bond to the respondent or respondents; such bond to be executed by the appellant or appellants or one of them, and two sufficient sureties, (or if the appellant or appellants be absent from, or do not reside in Upper Canada, then by three sufficient sureties,) in the penal sum of Five hundred pounds, in cases coming within the first part of the said sec. 46, the condition of which bond shall be to the effect that the appellant (or appellants) shall and will effectually prosecute his (or their) appeal, and pay such costs and damages as shall be awarded, in case the judgment (or decree) appealed from shall be affirmed or in part affirmed. And that execution shall not be stayed in the original cause until security shall further be given by bond, in conformity to the 6th, 7th and 8th rules, when from the nature of the case such further security shall be requisite; and in cases from Chancery, application to the Court of Appeal to stay proceedings shall be by motion on notice, which motion, if granted, shall be upon such terms as to security under the statute or otherwise, as the circumstances and nature of the case require.

XXXII. That the bond or security referred to in the last rule, shall be in the following form:—

Know all men by these presents, that we, A.B., of C.D., of E.F., of are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto G.H., of in the penal sum of of lawful money of Canada, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, respectively, firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals, respectively, the day of in the year of our Lord

Whereas (the appellant) alleges and complains that in the giving of judgment in a certain suit in Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, between (the respondent) and (the appellant) manifest error hath intervened; therefore the said (appellant) desires to appeal from the said judgment to Her Majesty in Her Majesty's Privy Council. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said (appellant) do and shall effectually prosecute such appeal, and pay such costs and damages as shall be awarded, in case the judgment aforesaid to be appealed from shall be affirmed, or in part affirmed, then this obligation shall be void otherwise shall remain in full force.

XXXIII. That in every case of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, the obligors, parties to any bond as sureties, shall justify their sufficiency by affidavit in the manner, and to the same effect, as is required by rule number IX of this Court.

XXXIV. In cases appealed from either of the Courts of Common Law or from the Court of Chancery, the same fees and allowances shall be taxed in appeal by the Clerk of the Court of Error and Appeal for Attornies and Solicitors, or any Officer of the said Court as are allowed for similar services in the Court from which the appeal shall have been brought; and that Counsel's fees shall be taxed in the discretion of the Clerk; provided that no fee to Counsel exceeding £10 shall be taxed without an order of the Judge who presided on the argument, or in his absence, of the next senior Judge.

XXXV. That the regular and appointed days or times of sitting of this Court shall be the second Thursday after the several terms of Hilary, Easter, and Michaelmas, as appointed by the Statute 12 Vic., cap. 63, sec. 13, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: Provided, however, that the said Court may adjourn from time to time, and meet at such other periods as shall be appointed, for the hearing and disposing of any business brought before it.

J. B. ROBINSON, C.J.B.R.

Wm. HUME BLAKE, C.

J. W. MACAULAY, C.J.C.P.

A. McLEAN, J.C.P.

ROBERT S. JAMESON, V.C.

W. H. DRAPER.

R. B. SULLIVAN, J.

J. C. P. ESTEN, V.C.

ROBERT E. BURNS, J.

Appendix
(Z.)

5th July.