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J O U R N A L S

OF THE

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

**VOL. VII.**

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JOURNALS  
OF THE  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF CANADA.



HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES BRUCE, EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,  
GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
&c. &c. &c.

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BEING THE FIRST SESSION  
OF THE  
**THIRD PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT,**  
1848.

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**VOL. VII.**

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MONTREAL:  
PRINTED BY JOHN C. BECKET, 211½, SAINT PAUL STREET.

# JOURNALS

OF THE

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.



PROVINCE  
OF }  
Canada. } *ELGIN and KINCARDINE.*

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

To Our beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of *Canada*, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of *Montreal*, on the sixth day of September instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—

GREETING :

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the twenty-eighth day of July last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the sixth day of September instant, at which time, in Our City of *Montreal*, you were held and constrained to appear: Now know ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining

you and each of you, that on Saturday, the sixteenth day of October now next ensuing, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our City of *Montreal*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary.—Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin *James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.*, Governor General of *British North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At our Government House, in Our City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, this first day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

FELIX FORTIER,

C. C. C.

Proclamation  
of 1st Sept.,  
continuing  
Parliament to  
16th October,  
1847.

Province



PROVINCE  
OF } ELGIN and KINCARDINE.  
Canada. }

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Ireland, Q U E E N, Defender of the  
Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To Our beloved and faithful the Legislative  
Councillors of the Province of *Canada*, and  
the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses elected  
to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our  
said Province, summoned and called to a meet-  
ing of the Provincial Parliament of Our said  
Province, at Our City of *Montreal*, on the  
sixteenth day of October instant, to have been  
commenced and held, and to every of you—

GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the first day of September  
last past, We thought fit to prorogue  
Our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth  
day of October instant, at which time, in Our  
City of *Montreal*, you were held and con-  
strained to appear: Now know ye, that for  
divers causes and considerations, and taking  
into consideration the ease and convenience of  
Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by  
and with the advice of Our Executive Council,  
to relieve you and each of you, of your attend-  
ance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking,  
and by these presents enjoining you and each  
of you, that on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day  
of November now next ensuing, you meet Us,  
in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our City of  
*Montreal*, there to take into consideration the  
state and welfare of Our said Province of *Ca-  
nada*, and therein to do as may seem neces-  
sary.—Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused  
these Our Letters to be made Pat-  
ent, and the Great Seal of Our  
said Province of *Canada* to be  
hereunto affixed: Witness, Our  
right trusty and right well be-  
loved Cousin *James Earl of Elgin  
and Kincardine, K.T.*, Governor  
General of *British North America*,  
and Captain General and Govern-  
or in Chief in and over Our

Provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia,  
New Brunswick*, and the Island  
of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Ad-  
miral of the same, &c. &c. &c.  
At Our Government House, in  
Our City of *Montreal*, in Our said  
Province, this eighth day of Octo-  
ber, in the year of Our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and forty-  
seven, and in the eleventh year of  
Our Reign.

By Command,

FELIX FORTIER,  
C. C. C.



PROVINCE  
OF } ELGIN and KINCARDINE.  
Canada. }

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Ireland, Q U E E N, Defender of the  
Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come,  
or whom the same may concern—

GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Parlia-  
ment of Our Province of *Canada*,  
holden at the City of *Montreal*, in Our said  
Province, on the twentieth day of March,  
one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and  
prorogued on the ninth day of June then  
next ensuing, in the ninth year of Our Reign,  
a certain Bill, intituled, "An Act for granting  
" a Civil List to Her Majesty," was passed by  
the Legislative Council and Assembly, and  
was, at the prorogation of the said Session,  
on the ninth day of June aforesaid, presented  
to Our Governor General of Our said Pro-  
vince, for Our Assent thereto, who, in pursu-  
ance of the authority vested in him by a cer-  
tain Act of the Parliament of the United  
Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, passed  
in the Session held in the third and fourth  
years of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act to  
" re-unite the Provinces of *Upper and Lower  
Canada*,

Proclamation  
of 8th Oct.,  
continuing  
Parliament to  
25th Novem-  
ber, 1847.

Proclamation  
of 14th Oct.,  
1847, promul-  
gating the  
Royal Assent  
to Civil List  
Bill.

“Canada, and for the Government of Canada,” and, according to his discretion, then and there declared that he Reserved the aforesaid Bill for the signification of Our pleasure thereon: Now know ye, that the aforesaid Bill, intituled, “An Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty,” having been laid before Us in Council, on the tenth day of August now last past, We have been pleased to Assent to the same; and We do, by these presents, and according to the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, passed in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, Assent to the said Bill; of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, *James*, Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*, K. T., Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
D. DALY,  
Secretary.



PROVINCE }  
OF } ELGIN and KINCARDINE.  
Canada. }

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Q U E E N, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.*

To Our beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of *Canada*, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of *Montreal*, on the twenty-fifth day of November instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the eighth day of October now last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fifth day of November instant, at which time, in Our City of *Montreal*, you were held and constrained to appear: Now know ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the fourth day of the month of January next, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our City of *Montreal*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

Proclamation of the 17th Nov., 1847, continuing Parliament to 4th January, 1848.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, *James*, Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*, K. T., Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, this seventeenth day of November,

November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

FELIX FORTIER,  
C. C. C.



PROVINCE }  
OF } ELGIN and KINCARDINE.  
Canada. }

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

To Our beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of Our Province of *Canada*, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, called and chosen to Our present Parliament of Our said Province, and to all Our loving subjects, to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—

GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council of Our Province of *Canada*, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, which stands prorogued to the fourth day of January now next ensuing: Now know ye, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Legislative Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said fourth day of January now next ensuing.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, *James Earl of Elgin and*

*Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of *British North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, at Our City of *Montreal*, this sixth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

FELIX FORTIER,  
C. C. C.



PROVINCE }  
OF } ELGIN and KINCARDINE.  
Canada. }

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

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Province of *Canada*, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament: We do make known Our Royal will and pleasure to call a Provincial Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Executive Council, We have this day given orders for issuing Our Writs in due form for calling a Provincial Parliament in Our said Province, which Writs are to bear date on the sixth day of December instant, and to be returnable on the twenty-fourth day of January next.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent,

Proclamation of 6th Dec., 1847, for Dissolving the Parliament.

Proclamation of the 6th Dec., 1847, for the issuing of Writs for the calling of a new Parliament.

Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, *James*, Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, at Our City of *Montreal*, this sixth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
 FELIX FORTIER,  
 C. C. C.



PROVINCE }  
 OF } *ELGIN and KINCARDINE.*  
 Canada. }

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

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

**K**NOW YE that We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Province of *Canada*, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of Our said Province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly, in and for Our said Province, to meet at Our City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of January next, then and there to have confe-

rence and treaty with the great men and Legislative Council of Our said Province.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, *James*, Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, at Our City of *Montreal*, this sixth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
 FELIX FORTIER,  
 C. C. C.



PROVINCE }  
 OF } *ELGIN and KINCARDINE.*  
 Canada. }

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

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—

GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS, at a Session of the Parliament of Our Province of *Canada*, holden at the City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, on the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and prorogued on

Proclamation of the 27th November, 1847, promulgating the Royal Assent to

Proclamation of the 6th Dec. 1847, for summoning Parliament on 24th January, 1848.

Tenure Com-  
mutation Bill,  
and

Aliens Relief  
Bill.

on the twenty-eighth day of July then next ensuing, in the tenth and eleventh years of Our Reign, a certain Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of tenure of Lands *en roture* in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense incidental to such commutations," and also, a certain other Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the time for taking the oath and making the declaration of persons naturalized in this Province," were passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, and were, at the prorogation of the said Session, on the twenty-eighth day of July aforesaid, presented to Our Governor General of Our said Province, for Our Assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, passed in the Session held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of *Upper and Lower Canada*, and for the Government of *Canada*," and, according to his discretion, then and there declared that he Reserved the aforesaid Bills for the signification of Our pleasure thereon: Now know ye, that the aforesaid Bills, respectively, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of tenure of Lands *en roture* in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations," and "An Act to extend the time for taking the oath and making the declaration required of persons naturalized in this Province," having been laid before Us in Council, on the thirtieth day of October now last past, We have been pleased to Assent to each and every of the same; and We do, by these presents, and according to the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, passed in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, Assent to each and every of the aforesaid Bills respectively; of all which Our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto

affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, *James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At *Montreal*, in Our said Province, the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By command,  
D. DALY,  
Secretary.



PROVINCE }  
OF } *ELGIN and KINCARDINE.*  
*Canada.* }

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

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Parliament of Our Province of *Canada*, holden at the City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, on the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and prorogued on the twenty-eighth day of July, then next ensuing, in the tenth and eleventh years of Our Reign, a certain Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the *Quebec Bank*, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank," and, also a certain other Bill, intituled, "An Act to

Proclamation of the 7th January, 1848, promulgating the Royal Assent to

Quebec Bank Bill.

to

Montreal Bank Bill.

City Bank Bill, and

Quebec District Bank Bill.

“to enable the Bank of *Montreal*, to increase “their Capital Stock,” and also, a certain other Bill, intituled, “An Act to enable the “City Bank to increase its Capital Stock,” and also, a certain other Bill, intituled, “An “Act to incorporate the District Bank of “*Quebec*,” were passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, and were, at the prorogation of the said Session, on the twenty-eighth day of July aforesaid, presented to Our Governor General of Our said Province, for Our Assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, passed in the Session held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, intituled, “An Act to re-unite the Provinces of *Upper and Lower Canada*, and for “the Government of *Canada*,” and, according to his discretion, then and there declared that he Reserved the aforesaid Bills for the signification of Our pleasure thereon: Now know ye, that the aforesaid Bills, respectively, intituled, “An Act to increase the Capital Stock “of the *Quebec Bank*, and to amend in part “the Act to extend the Charter of the said “Bank;” “An Act to enable the Bank of “*Montreal* to increase their Capital Stock;” “An Act to enable the City Bank to increase “its Capital Stock;” and “An Act to incorporate the District Bank of *Quebec*,” having been laid before Us in Council, on the twenty-second day of November now last past, We have been pleased to Assent to each and every of the same; and we do by these presents, and according to the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, passed in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, Assent to each and every of the said Bills respectively; of all which Our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, *James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of *British North America*, and Cap-

tain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, this seventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
D. DALY,  
Secretary.



PROVINCE }  
OF } ELGIN and KINCARDINE.  
Canada. }

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

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—

GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Parliament of Our Province of *Canada*, holden at the City of *Montreal*, in our said Province, on the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and prorogued on the ninth day of June, then next ensuing, in the ninth year of Our Reign, a certain Bill, intituled, “An Act to incorporate *La Banque des Marchands*,” was passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, and was at the prorogation of the said Session, on the ninth day of June aforesaid, presented to Our Governor General of Our said Province, for Our Assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, passed in the Session,

Proclamation of 7th Jan., 1848, promulgating the Royal Assent to *La Banque des Marchands* Bill.

session,

sion held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the "Provinces of *Upper and Lower Canada*, and "for the Government of *Canada*," and according to his discretion, then and there declared, that he Reserved the aforesaid Bill for the signification of Our pleasure thereon: Now know ye, that the aforesaid Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *La Banque des Marchands*," having been laid before Us, in Council, on the twenty-second day of November now last past, We have been pleased to Assent to the same; and We do by these presents, and according to the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, passed in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, Assent to the said Bill; of all which Our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, *James*, Earl of *Elgin and Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At *Montreal*, in Our said Province, the seventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

D. DALY,

Secretary.



PROVINCE }  
OF } *ELGIN and KINCARDINE.*  
Canada. }

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

To Our beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of *Canada*, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of *Montreal*, on the twenty-fourth day of the present month of January, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—

GREETING:

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, for divers urgent and arduous affairs, Us, the state and defence of Our said Province concerning, We did summon and command you, on the day and at the place aforesaid to be present, to treat, consent and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincial Parliament should then and there be proposed and deliberated upon: Now know ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that, on Saturday the fourth day of the month of March now next, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our City of *Montreal*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

Proclamation of the 21st Jan., for proroguing the Parliament to 4th March, 1848.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin *James*, Earl of *Elgin and Kincardine*,

*cardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

FELIX FORTIER,

C. C. C.



PROVINCE }  
 OF } *ELGIN and KINCARDINE.*  
 Canada. }

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

To Our beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of *Canada*, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, in Our City of *Montreal*, on the fourth day of March now next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—

GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the meeting of Our Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to the fourth day of March now next, at which time, at Our City of *Montreal*, you were held and

Proclamation of 31st Jan., summoning Parliament to meet on 25th February,

constrained to appear: And whereas We have judged it advisable and most consistent with the general convenience and the public welfare to change the said time of meeting to an earlier period: We do therefore will and command you, and by these presents firmly enjoin you, and each of you, that on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet Us in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our City of *Montreal*, for the despatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary: And herein fail not.

1848, for the despatch of business.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin *James*, Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Montreal*, in Our said Province, this thirty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

FELIX FORTIER,

C. C. C.



PROVINCE  
OF  
Canada. } *ELGIN and KINCARDINE.*

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

To all to whom these presents shall come,  
or whom the same may concern—

GREETING :

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation  
of 17th March,  
1848, assent-  
ing to the Cus-  
toms Duties  
Bill.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the Par-  
liament of the United Kingdom of  
*Great Britain and Ireland*, passed in the Ses-  
sion held in the ninth and tenth years of Our  
Reign, numbered among the public general  
Acts of the said Session as chapter ninety-four,  
and intituled, "An Act to enable the Legisla-  
tures of certain British possessions to reduce  
"or repeal certain duties of Customs," it is  
provided, That whenever the Legislature, or  
other Legislative Authority of any of the  
British Possessions in America, or the Mauri-  
tius, make or pass any Act or Ordinance,  
Acts or Ordinances, reducing or repealing all  
or any of the duties of Customs imposed by  
the Act of the said Parliament passed in the  
Session held in the eighth and ninth years of  
Our Reign, numbered among the public gen-  
eral Acts of the said last mentioned Session  
as chapter ninety-three, and intituled, "An  
"Act to regulate the Trade of the British  
"Possessions abroad," upon certain Articles  
imported into such Provinces, and that if We,  
by and with the advice of Our Privy Council,  
should Assent to such Act or Ordinance,  
Acts or Ordinances, such duties of Customs  
should, upon the Proclamation of such Assent  
in the Colony, or at any time thereafter  
which may be fixed by such Act or Ordinance,  
be reduced or repealed in such Province, as  
if such reduction or repeal had been effected  
by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, any  
thing in any Act to the contrary notwith-

standing. And Whereas, an Act for the pur-  
poses mentioned in the said first mentioned  
Act of Our Imperial Parliament and for other  
purposes therein mentioned, was passed by  
Our Parliament of *Canada*, in the Session of  
the said last mentioned Parliament, held in  
the tenth and eleventh years of Our Reign,  
numbered among the Acts of the said last  
mentioned Session, as chapter thirty-one, and  
intituled, "An Act for repealing and consoli-  
"dating the present duties of Customs in this  
"Province, and for other purposes therein  
"mentioned," by which said last mentioned  
Act, it is among other things enacted, That  
the said last mentioned Act should come into  
full force and effect upon from and after, and  
not before such day as should be appointed  
for that purpose in any Proclamation to be  
issued by Our Governor in Council, proclaim-  
ing Our Assent to the said last mentioned  
Act, by and with the advice of Our Privy  
Council, and appointing the day upon from  
and after which the said last mentioned Act  
should come into full force and effect, pro-  
vided that such day should not be before the  
fifth day of January, in the year of Our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.  
And whereas We have thought fit, by and with  
the advice of Our Privy Council, to Assent to  
the said Act of Our said Provincial Parliament.  
Now know ye, that, by this Our Royal Pro-  
clamation, issued by Our Governor in Council  
of this Our Province, according to the pro-  
visions of the said Acts, We do hereby  
proclaim and make known such Our Royal  
Assent to the said last mentioned Act; and  
Know ye further, that, under the authority  
of the said Acts, and in pursuance of the  
provisions of the same, We have thought fit  
to appoint, and by this Our Royal Proclama-  
tion issued as aforesaid, We do hereby appoint  
the fifth day of April next, as the day upon  
from and after which the said last mentioned  
Act shall come and be in full force and effect;  
of all which premises Our loving subjects and  
all others whom these presents do or may in  
any wise concern are hereby required to take  
notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused  
these Our Letters to be made  
Patent, and the Great Seal of Our  
said Province of *Canada* to be  
hereunto affixed: Witness, Our  
right trusty and right well be-  
loved

loved Cousin, *James*, Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.

&c. &c. At *Montreal*, in Our said Province, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

R. B. SULLIVAN,

Secretary.

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# JOURNALS

OF THE

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 25th  
February, 1848

FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, in the eleventh year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady, *Victoria*, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, being the first Session of the third Provincial Parliament of *Canada*, as continued by several prorogations to this day.

Members present.

The Members in attendance in the Building prepared for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature in the City of *Montreal*, were—

The Honorable *Peter McGill*, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs

*Sullivan,*  
*Caron,*  
*W. Morris,*  
*Fraser,*  
*Joliette,*  
*Bruneau,*  
*Ferrie,*  
*Knoulton,*  
*McKay,*

The Honorable Messieurs

*Roy,*  
*Moore,*  
*A. Dionne,*  
*J. Dionne,*  
*Massue,*  
*J. Morris,*  
*Pinhey,*  
*Ferrier,*  
*Matheson.*

### PRAYERS.

The House is informed that a Commissioner is attending for the purpose of administering the Oath prescribed by Law :—

Who, being introduced, was *John Fennings Taylor*, the Elder, Esquire.

A Commissioner administers the Oath to same.

Then the following Members of the House took and subscribed the said Oath, viz. :—

The Honorable

*Peter McGill,*  
*Robert B. Sullivan,*  
*René E. Caron,*  
*William Morris,*  
*Alexander Fraser,*  
*Barthelemy Joliette,*  
*François P. Bruneau,*  
*Adam Ferrie,*  
*Paul H. Knoulton,*  
*Thomas McKay,*  
*Gabriel Roy,*  
*Philip H. Moore,*  
*Amable Dionne,*  
*Joseph Dionne,*  
*Louis Massue,*  
*James Morris,*  
*Hamnett Pinhey,*  
*James Ferrier,*  
*Roderick Matheson.*

The Honorable the Speaker acquainted the House that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honorable *Denis Benjamin Viger* was introduced between the Honorable Messieurs *Sullivan* and *A. Dionne*.

The Hon. D. B. Viger introduced as a Member, and

Then the Honorable Mr. *Viger* presented to the Speaker his Writ of Summons, who delivered it to the Clerk, and it was read as follows :—

Presents his Writ of Summons.

Province



The Writ.

PROVINCE  
OF }  
Canada. } *ELGIN and KINCARDINE.*

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

To Our trusty and well beloved *Denis*  
*Benjamin Viger*, Esquire, of the City of  
*Montreal*—

GREETING:—

**K**NOW ye, that, as well for the especial  
trust and confidence We have manifested  
in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your  
advice and assistance in all weighty and  
ardous affairs which may the state and defence  
of Our Province of *Canada*, and the Church  
thereof concern, We have thought fit to sum-  
mon you to the Legislative Council of Our  
said Province, and We do command you the  
said *Denis Benjamin Viger*, that all difficulties  
and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be  
and appear for the purposes aforesaid in the  
Legislative Council of Our said Province,  
at all times, whensoever and wheresoever Our  
Provincial Parliament may be in Our said  
Province convoked and holden: and this you  
are in no wise to omit.

In testimony whereof, We have caused  
these Our Letters to be made Pa-  
tent, and the Great Seal of Our  
said Province of *Canada* to be  
hereunto affixed: Witness, Our  
right trusty and right well belov-  
ed Cousin *James Earl of Elgin*  
and *Kincardine*, Knight of the most  
ancient and most noble Order of  
the Thistle, Governor General of  
*British North America*, and Cap-  
tain General and Governor in  
Chief, in and over Our Provinces  
of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New*  
*Brunswick*, and the Island of  
*Prince Edward*, and Vice Ad-  
miral of the same, &c. &c. &c.  
At our Government House, in  
Our City of *Montreal*, in Our  
said Province of *Canada*, the

seventeenth day of February, and  
in the year of Our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and forty-  
eight, and in the eleventh year of  
Our Reign.

E. &amp; K.

By Command,

FELIX FORTIER,  
C. C. C.

Recorded 19th February, 1848, Lib., A. S.,  
folio, 315.

R. A. TUCKER,  
*Registrar.*

Then the Honorable Mr. *Viger* came to the  
Table and took and subscribed the Oath pre-  
scribed by Law, which was administered by  
*John F. Taylor*, Senior, Esquire, one of the  
Commissioners appointed under the Great  
Seal to administer the Oath to the Members  
of the Legislature, and took his seat accord-  
ingly. Sworn and  
takes his seat.

The House was adjourned during pleasure. Adjournment  
during plea-  
sure.

After some time the House was resumed. House re-  
sumes.

His Excellency the Right Honorable *James*,  
*Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, Knight of the  
most ancient and most noble Order of the  
Thistle, 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, being seated in the Chair on the Throne,  
the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher  
of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know,  
“it is His Excellency’s pleasure they attend  
him immediately in this House”— His Excellen-  
cy comes to  
the House, and  
commands the  
attendance of  
the Assembly.

Who being come, the Speaker of this House  
said, They attend  
him accord-  
ingly,

*Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the*  
*Legislative Assembly,*

His Excellency the Governor General does  
not see fit to declare the causes of his sum-  
moning the present Provincial Parliament  
until a Speaker of the Legislative Assembly  
shall have been chosen according to Law;  
but on Monday next, at the hour of three  
o’clock And are di-  
rected to  
choose a  
Speaker.

o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency will declare the causes of his calling this Parliament.

His Excellency retires and the Assembly withdraw.

Then His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire, and the Legislative Assembly withdrew.

*It was moved,*

Motion for adjourning the House to half-past two o'clock on Monday.

That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Monday next, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon,

Agreed to.

*The same was resolved* in the affirmative, and

Adjournment.

The Speaker declared this House continued until Monday next, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

MONDAY

**Monday, 28th February, 1848.**

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *Peter McGill*, Speaker:

The Honorable Messieurs

The Honorable Messieurs

*Sullivan,*

*Moore,*

*Caron,*

*A. Dionne,*

*W. Morris,*

*J. Dionne,*

*Fraser,*

*Massue,*

*Joliette,*

*J. Morris,*

*Bruneau,*

*Pinhey,*

*Ferrie,*

*Ferrier,*

*Knoulton,*

*Matheson,*

*McKay,*

*Viger.*

*Roy,*

PRAYERS.

The Hon. J. Hamilton takes the Oath prescribed by Law.

The Honorable Mr. *Hamilton* came to the Table, and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by *John F. Taylor*, Senior, Esquire, one of the

Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal to administer the Oath to the Members of the Legislature.

The House was adjourned during pleasure.

Adjourned during pleasure. House resumes.

After some time the House was resumed.

His Excellency the Right Honorable *James*, Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, 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, being seated in the Chair on the Throne, the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know it is His Excellency's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House.

His Excellency comes to the House and commands the attendance of the Assembly.

Who being come,

They attend him accordingly. The Hon. A. N. Morin informs His Excellency that the Assembly have chosen him to be their Speaker.

Mr. *Morin* said,—

May it please Your Excellency,

The Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, though I am very little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If in the performance of those duties I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Assembly whose servant I am; and who, through me, humbly claim, to enable them the better to discharge their duty to Her Majesty and their country, all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of Speech in their debates, access to Your Excellency's person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from Your Excellency the most favourable interpretation.

Then the Speaker of this House said,

The choice of the Assembly confirmed by His Excellency.

Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to declare to you, that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the Assembly to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper, and prudence; he grants, and upon all

all occasions will recognize and allow their constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you, that the Assembly shall have ready access to His Excellency upon all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

His Excellency opens the Session by a gracious Speech to both Houses.

Then His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to open the Session by a gracious Speech to both Houses.

The Speech.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,*

I have called you together at the earliest period after the dissolution of the last Parliament, in order that I may avail myself of your advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the Province.

During the recess I made an extensive tour through the Province; and I have much satisfaction in informing you that I met with the most gratifying indications of general prosperity and contentment in all the Districts which I visited.

With the view of maturing a plan for placing the Post Office in *British North America* on an improved footing, Commissioners from the several Provinces assembled lately at my suggestion in *Montreal*. I trust that it will be in my power, before the close of the Session, to bring under your consideration a measure for effecting this important object.

The information which I have received enables me to state that a good and practicable line of Railway between *Quebec* and *Halifax* has been discovered by the Officers to whom this exploration was confided.

The distress and suffering by which last year's Immigration to the Province was attended, have occasioned me the deepest concern. Her Majesty's Government have bestowed on the subject the most anxious consideration, with a view to the introduction of such provisions into the Imperial Passengers' Act as may afford a security against the recurrence of these disasters. It will be for you to determine whether it may not be advisable to pass some Provincial Enactment which shall have the effect of discouraging the introduction of diseased and helpless persons into the

Province, without, however, checking the tide of healthy Immigration, which so powerfully contributes to its advancement.

The numerous projects for the construction of Railways introduced into the Legislature in each succeeding Session, render it expedient, with a view to uniformity of legislation, and the protection of public and private interests, that an Enactment should be passed embodying the provisions generally applicable to such undertakings. I commend this subject to your consideration.

On these and other important matters, I shall lay before you communications which have been addressed to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The constitution of the University of King's College—a more equitable mode of Assessment in *Western Canada*—and the improvement of the system of Judicature in both sections of the Province—are among the subjects which will probably engage your attention.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,*

I shall direct the Public Accounts, with the Estimates for the present year, to be submitted to you.

I feel confident that you will readily grant the supplies which are necessary for the public service.

*Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,*

You may rely on my disposition to co-operate with you in all measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

*Canada* possesses in singular abundance the elements of prosperity and social happiness—great natural capabilities—an enterprising, intelligent, and rapidly increasing population; institutions fitted to reconcile liberty with order, and the blessing of peace secured to her under Providence by the patriotism of her sons and her connexion with a State which is both just and powerful. The duty of turning these advantages to account, in so far as this object can be properly effected by Legislation, devolves upon Parliament. God grant that we may acquit ourselves of the responsibility with fidelity and success.

Then His Excellency the Governor General was His Excellency retires

and the Assembly withdrawn.

was pleased to retire, and the Legislative Assembly withdrew.

Common School Bill presented, and

The Honorable Mr. *W. Morris* presented a Bill, intituled, "An Act relating to Common Schools within this Province."

Read 1st time (pro forma.)

The said Bill was read the first time.

His Excellency's Speech reported.

The Honorable the Speaker reported His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and

Read, and

The same was read by the Clerk.

Ordered to be considered on Wednesday.

Ordered, that the House do take into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, on Wednesday next.

Same to be printed.

Ordered, that two hundred and fifty copies of the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, be printed in both languages for the use of Members.

Law Clerk's Report on Expiring Laws presented.

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House the report of the Law Clerk on expiring laws.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

A Committee of Privileges appointed.

Ordered, that all the Members present this day be appointed a Committee to consider of the orders and customs of this House, and privileges of Parliament, their honors or any five of them to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Legislative Council Chamber, and every Monday after, and to adjourn as they please.

A Committee on Printing appointed.

Ordered, that the Honorable Messieurs *Joliette, Bruneau, Ferrie, A. Dionne, J. Morris, Ferrier, and Matheson*, be appointed a Committee to superintend the Printing of this House during the present Session.

The Clerk authorized to open an Account with the Post Office.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this House be instructed to open an account with the Post-Master, for the Postage of Letters to and from the Members, and to include the same in his Contingent Account.

A Committee for perfecting the Journals appointed.

Ordered, that the Honorable Messieurs *Fraser, Joliette, Bruneau, Pinhey, and Viger*, be appointed a Committee to peruse and perfect the Journals of this and former Sessions of the Provincial Parliament.

Ordered, that a Committee of seven Members be appointed to examine and report upon the Contingent Accounts of the Legislative Council, for the present Session.

A Committee on the Contingent Accounts appointed.

Ordered, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs *Joliette, Hamilton, Bruneau, Knoulton, A. Dionne, J. Dionne, and J. Morris*, to meet and adjourn as they please.

The Speaker declared this House continued until Wednesday next at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

Adjournment.

Wednesday, 1st March, 1848.

WEDNESDAY.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *Peter McGill*, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs

The Honorable Messieurs

*Sullivan,  
Caron,  
W. Morris,  
Fraser,  
Joliette,  
Hamilton,  
Bruneau,  
Ferrie  
Knoulton,  
McKay,*

*Moore,  
A. Dionne,  
J. Dionne,  
Massue,  
J. Morris,  
Pinhey,  
Ferrier,  
Matheson,  
Viger.*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Messieurs *Taché* and *de Boucherville* came to the Table, and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by *John F. Taylor, Senior*, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal to administer the Oath to the Members of the Legislature.

The Hon. Messrs. Taché & de Boucherville, take the Oath prescribed by Law.

The Honorable Mr. *Fraser* presented a Petition from the Eastern District Council, praying that the provisions of the various School Acts, repealed by the Act 4th and 5th Vict., chap. 18, may be revived, with certain amendments.

Petitions. From the Eastern District Council.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Viger* presented a Petition

From Lachine  
(J. Allard and  
others.)

tition from *Joseph Allard* and others, of *Lachine*, praying to be exempted from payment of Tolls on the Turnpike Road to *Montreal*, or from the duty of keeping up certain fences and ditches.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From the  
Montreal Cor-  
poration.

The Honorable Mr. *Ferrier* presented a Petition from the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, praying that the powers of the Mayor's Court may be extended; and also a Petition from the New City Gas Company of *Montreal*, praying that their Charter may be amended.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From the Male  
Orphan Asy-  
lum of Quebec.

The Honorable Mr. *Massue* presented a Petition from the Ladies' Managers of the Male Orphan Asylum of *Quebec*, praying for pecuniary aid to that Institution; also a Petition from *George Chaperon* of *St. Paul's Bay*, in the County of *Saguenay*, praying to be remunerated for services performed in 1817 and in 1828 towards exploring and establishing a Road from *St. Paul's Bay* to *St. Joachim*; and also a Petition from the Ladies' Managers of the *Quebec* Infant School, praying for pecuniary aid to that Institution.

From G. Cha-  
peron.

From the  
Quebec Infant  
School.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From L'Islet  
& Bellechasse,  
(J. L. Beaubien  
and others.)

The Honorable Mr. *A. Dionne* presented a Petition from the Rev. *J. L. Beaubien* and others, of the Counties of *L'Islet* and *Bellechasse*, praying for a local Court, and a grant for the erection of a Court House and Gaol; also, a Petition from *Joseph Bedard* and others, of the Parish of *Beauport*, near *Quebec*, complaining that the Trustees of the *Quebec* Turnpike Roads obstruct their access to the City of *Quebec* over the ice of the Rivers *St. Lawrence* and *St. Charles*, and praying for redress; also, a Petition from the Rev. *Joseph Maurault*, Missionary, and the Chief and Warriors of the *Abenakis*, Village of *Saint Francis*, on Lake *St. Peter*, praying for aid towards the erection of a new School House; also, a Petition from *Joseph Metsalabolet* and others, of the Indian Village of *Bécancour*, praying for an allowance of £50 to their Missionary out of the Revenues of the Estates of the late order of Jesuits; also, a Petition from *Joseph Watier* and others, of the Parish of *Saint Timothée*, in the County

From Beau-  
port, (J. Be-  
dard & others.)

From the Vil-  
lage of St.  
Francis, (Rev.  
J. Maurault &  
others.)

From Bécancour,  
(J. Metsalabolet  
and others.)

From St. Timothée,  
(J. Watier and  
others.)

of *Beauharnois*, praying to be indemnified for the damage done to their farms by the *Beauharnois* Canal; also, a Petition from the Rev. *J. Bonenfant* and others, of the Parish of *Saint Thomas*, praying for aid towards the establishment of an institution for the education of Girls; and also, a Petition from *Laurant Trambly* and others, Pilots, for and below the City of *Quebec*, praying that certain alterations may be made in the Trinity House Act, and that certain other privileges may be extended to them.

From St. Tho-  
mas, (Rev. J.  
Bonenfant.)

From the Que-  
bec Pilots, (L.  
Trambly and  
others,) and

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of *Toronto*, praying that such representations may be made to the Imperial Government as will induce the adoption of precautions to prevent an ill-regulated and reckless system of Emigration taking place in future from the British Islands.

From the In-  
habitants of  
Toronto, pre-  
sented.

*Ordered*, that the last mentioned Petition be now read.

The same was then read by the Clerk accordingly.

The last Peti-  
tion read.

*Ordered*, that the said Petition do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* presented two Petitions from the *Victoria* District Council, praying that the expenses of the administration of Justice in *Upper Canada* may be defrayed as in *Lower Canada*, out of the general resources of the Province, and praying for a grant of money to improve certain Roads in the said District; and also, a Petition from *Charles Berczy* and others, Inhabitants of *Toronto*, praying to be incorporated under the name and style of the Consumers Gas Company of *Toronto*.

Petitions.  
From the Vic-  
toria District  
Council.  
(2 petitions)

From Toronto  
(C. Berczy &  
others.)

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Taché* presented a Petition from the Rev. *C. Gauvreau* and others, of the Parish of *La Rivière Ouelle*, praying for a grant of money towards the enlargement of the Girl's School, erected in that Parish by the late Right Reverend Bishop *Panet*, in the year 1812.

From Rivière  
Ouelle, (Rev.  
C. Gauvreau  
and others.)

*Ordered*,

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From the  
Johnstown  
District Coun-  
cil, (3 peti-  
tions.)

The Honorable Mr. *J. Morris* presented three Petitions from the *Johnstown District Council*, praying that the Municipal Councils may have authority to impose a Tax for the maintenance of the Poor; also, praying that the Division Court Act may be repealed, and that the Commissioners' Courts may be restored; and also praying that all the charges connected with the administration of Justice in *Upper Canada* may be paid out of the consolidated Revenue Funds of the Province, instead of by local Taxation.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Somers-  
et, Inverness,  
& Arthabaska  
(Rev. J. B.  
Potvin and  
others,) and

The Honorable Mr. *Viger* presented a Petition from the Rev. *J. B. Potvin* and others, of the Townships of *Somerset, Inverness, and Arthabaska*, praying for aid to be expended in opening a Road through the Township of *Neilson*, towards *Quebec*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Old Lo-  
rette, St. Au-  
gustin, &c.,  
(T. Gibb and  
others,) pre-  
sented.

The Honorable Mr. *Joliette* presented a Petition from *Thomas Gibb* and others, of the Parishes of *Old Lorette, St. Augustin, Sainte Catherine, de Fossambault, &c.*, praying that the Turnpike Road from *Quebec* to *Old Lorette* may be continued as far as *St. Augustin*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Libra-  
rian's Report  
presented.

The Honorable Mr. *Bruneau* laid before the House the report of the Librarian on the state of the Library.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*Vide Appendix No. 1.*)

His Excellen-  
cy's Speech  
considered.

The House, according to order, proceeded to the consideration of His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

Which being read by the Clerk,

*It was moved* to resolve,

Motion for an  
Address of  
thanks in an-  
swer thereto.

That an humble Address be presented

to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session, and for calling us together at the earliest period after the dissolution of the last Parliament, in order to receive our advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the Province.

That we are pleased to learn that during the Recess His Excellency made an extensive tour through the Province, and that His Excellency met with the most gratifying indications of general prosperity and contentment in all the Districts which he visited.

That we will give our most attentive consideration to any plan for placing the Post Office in British *North America* on an improved footing, which it may be in His Excellency's power to submit before the close of the Session.

That we are happy to learn from His Excellency, that a good and practicable line of Railway between *Quebec* and *Halifax* has been discovered by the Officers to whom this exploration was confided.

That we participate with His Excellency in the expression of his deep concern occasioned by the distress and suffering with which last year's Immigration to the Province was attended: At the same time, it is satisfactory to know that Her Majesty's Government have bestowed on the subject the most anxious consideration, with a view to the introduction of such provisions into the Imperial Passengers' Act as may afford a security against the recurrence of those disasters; and we will readily concur in any Provincial Enactment which shall have the effect of discouraging the introduction of diseased and helpless persons into the Province, without, however, checking the tide of healthy Immigration, which so powerfully contributes to its advancement.

That we agree with His Excellency, that the numerous projects for the construction of Railways introduced into the Legislature in each succeeding Session render it expedient, with a view to uniformity of Legislation and the protection of public and private interests, that an enactment should be passed embodying the provisions generally applicable to such undertakings.

undertakings, and we will not fail to give the subject our attentive consideration.

That we will thankfully receive any communications on these and other important matters, which have been addressed to His Excellency, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

That we assure His Excellency that, should the Constitution of the University of King's College—a more equitable mode of Assessment in *Western Canada*—and the improvement of the system of Judicature in both sections of the Province—become subjects of Legislative investigation, we will not fail to bestow upon them our most anxious attention.

That we receive with gratitude and confidence His Excellency's assurance that we may rely on his disposition to co-operate with us in all measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

That we cordially concur with His Excellency in opinion, that *Canada* possesses, in singular abundance, the elements of prosperity and social happiness; great natural capabilities; an enterprising, intelligent, and rapidly increasing population; institutions fitted to reconcile liberty with order, and the blessings of peace secured to her under Providence by the patriotism of her Sons, and her connection with a State which is both just and powerful. The duty of turning these advantages to account, in so far as this object can be properly effected by Legislation, we agree with His Excellency, devolves upon Parliament; and we fervently join with His Excellency in the prayer to God, that we may acquit ourselves of the responsibility with fidelity and success.

Each paragraph read, and

Each paragraph of the said Resolution being then again read,

*It was moved to adopt the same;*

Whereupon the question of concurrence was put thereon, and

Adopted unanimously.

*The same was resolved, unanimously in the affirmative.*

*Ordered,* that the Honorable Messieurs *Pinhey, Matheson, and Viger*, be appointed a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, founded on the foregoing Resolution. A Committee appointed to prepare the Address.

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House Returns from the Agricultural Societies of the District of *Prince Edward* for 1846, and for the District of *London* for 1847. Returns from the Prince Edward and London Districts Agricultural Societies presented.

*Ordered,* that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow:—

(*For Returns, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.*)

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House a General Statement of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the District of *Three Rivers*, for the year 1847. A Return of Baptisms, &c., in the District of Three Rivers, presented

*Ordered,* that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter Y.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Knoulton* presented a Petition from *A. Wells*, praying that he may be compensated for his services as a Commissioner for determining the Boundary between the Provinces of *Canada* and *New Brunswick*. A Petition from A. Wells, presented.

*Ordered,* that the same do lie on the Table.

The Speaker declared this House continued Adjournment. until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

Thursday.

THURSDAY.

Thursday, 2d March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *Peter McGill*, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

<i>Sullivan,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>W. Morris,</i>	<i>A. Dionne,</i>
<i>Joliette,</i>	<i>J. Dionne,</i>
<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>
<i>Bruneau,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>
<i>Ferrie,</i>	<i>J. Morris,</i>
<i>Taché,</i>	<i>Pinhey,</i>
<i>Knoulton,</i>	<i>Ferrier,</i>
<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Matheson,</i>
<i>Roy,</i>	<i>Viger.</i>

## PRAYERS.

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House the Annual Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials for the District of *Montreal*, for the year 1847; and also a supplementary Return from the year 1839 to 1846, inclusive.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow:—

(For Returns, vide Sessional Papers, Letter Y.)

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House a Return of Bonds and Securities, filed in the Registrar' Office, between the 4th day of June, 1847, and the 24th day of February, 1848.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter A.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented a Petition from the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum of *Montreal*, praying for pecuniary aid.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Bruneau* presented a Petition from *Etienne Mayrand* and others, of the County of *Saint Maurice*, praying for aid to deepen the mouth of the River *du Loup*, in that County.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* presented a Petition from *Peter Perry* and others, Inhabitants of *Whitby, Pickering*, and the adjacent Townships, praying that the Road lying between the *Rouge Hill* and *Whitby* may be Planked or Macadamized, either at the expense of the Government, or by means of a Joint Stock Company, to be formed for that purpose.

From *Whitby, Pickering, &c.* (P. Perry and others.)

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Hamilton* presented a Petition from *W. S. Kanady*, on behalf of the Inhabitants of the Township of *Bayham*, praying that the said Township may be annexed to the District of *Brock*.

From *Bayham, (W. S. Kanady and others.)*

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *A. Dionne* presented a Petition from *Joseph Bedard* and others, of the Parish of *Old Lorette*, praying that the Trustees of the *Quebec Turnpike Roads* may be authorized to borrow the sum of two thousand pounds to complete the Road from *La Cote de Champigny* to the Bridge commonly known as the *Commissioners Bridge*; and also a Petition from *Antoine Légaré* and others, Members of the Association of Teachers in the District of *Quebec*, praying for aid to enable that Association to purchase a Library.

From *Old Lorette (J. Bedard and others.)*

From *Quebec (A. Légaré and others.)*

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *J. Morris* presented a Petition from *E. Wrong*, Chairman of a Public Meeting in the Township of *Malahide*, praying that a Harbour may be constructed at *Port Burwell*.

From *Malahide (E. Wrong.)*

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Massue* presented a Petition from the *Quebec Library Association*, praying for pecuniary aid.

From the *Quebec Library Association, and*

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Ferrier* presented a Petition from the *St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company*, praying for aid to complete the said undertaking.

From the *St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company, present-*

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

Ordered,

Returns of Baptisms, &c., in the District of *Montreal*, presented.

A Return of Bonds and Securities filed in the Registrar's Office, presented.

Petitions. From the *Quebec Protestant Female Orphan Asylum.*

From *St. Maurice (E. Mayrand and others.)*

The Librarian's Report referred to a Select Committee.

*Ordered*, that the Report of the Librarian on the subject of the Library, be referred to a select Committee of five Members.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs *Caron, Bruneau, Knoulton, J. Morris, and Viger*, to meet and adjourn as they please.

An Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech reported by the Select Committee.

The Honorable Mr. *Viger* from the Select Committee appointed to draft an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, reported an Address prepared by them as follows:—

The Address.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable *James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British *North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of *Canada*, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for Your Excellency's gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session, and for calling us together at the earliest period after the dissolution of the last Parliament, in order to receive our advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the Province.

We are pleased to learn that during the recess Your Excellency made an extensive tour through the Province, and that Your Excellency met with the most gratifying indications of general prosperity and contentment in all the Districts which you visited.

We will give our most attentive consideration to any plan for placing the Post Office in British *North America* on an improved footing, which it may be in Your Excellency's power to submit before the close of the Session.

We are happy to learn from Your Excellency, that a good and practicable line of Railway between *Quebec* and *Halifax* has

been discovered by the Officers to whom this exploration was confided.

We participate with Your Excellency in the expression of your deep concern occasioned by the distress and suffering with which last year's Immigration to the Province was attended: At the same time, it is satisfactory to know that Her Majesty's Government have bestowed on the subject the most anxious consideration, with a view to the introduction of such provisions into the Imperial Passengers' Act as may afford a security against the recurrence of those disasters; and we will readily concur in any Provincial Enactment which shall have the effect of discouraging the introduction of diseased and helpless persons into the Province, without, however, checking the tide of healthy Immigration, which so powerfully contributes to its advancement.

We agree with Your Excellency, that the numerous projects for the construction of Railways introduced into the Legislature in each succeeding Session render it expedient, with a view to uniformity of Legislation and the protection of public and private interests, that an enactment should be passed embodying the provisions generally applicable to such undertakings, and we will not fail to give the subject our attentive consideration.

We will thankfully receive any communications on these and other important matters, which have been addressed to Your Excellency, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We assure Your Excellency that, should the Constitution of the University of King's College—a more equitable mode of Assessment in *Western Canada*—and the improvement of the system of Judicature in both sections of the Province—become subjects of Legislative investigation, we will not fail to bestow upon them our most anxious attention.

We receive with gratitude and confidence Your Excellency's assurance that we may rely on your disposition to co-operate with us in all measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

We cordially concur with Your Excellency in opinion, that *Canada* possesses, in singular abundance, the elements of prosperity and social happiness; great natural capabili-

ties; an enterprising, intelligent, and rapidly increasing population; institutions fitted to reconcile liberty with order, and the blessings of peace secured to her under Providence by the patriotism of her Sons, and her connection with a State which is both just and powerful. The duty of turning these advantages to account, in so far as this object can be properly effected by Legislation, we agree with Your Excellency, devolves upon Parliament; and we fervently join with Your Excellency in the prayer to God, that we may acquit ourselves of the responsibility with fidelity and success.

Which Address, being read by the Clerk, was unanimously agreed to by the House.

Ordered, that the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, that the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by the whole House.

Ordered, that such Members of the Executive Council, who are Members of this House, do wait on His Excellency the Governor General, humbly to know what time His Excellency will be pleased to appoint to be attended with the said Address.

The Honorable Mr. W. Morris reported that he had, according to order, waited on His Excellency the Governor General to know what time His Excellency would be pleased to appoint to be attended with the Address of this House, and that His Excellency had appointed tomorrow at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Government House in this City.

The Honorable Mr. Moore presented to the House a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of small causes in 'Lower Canada.'"

The said Bill was read for the first time.

The Honorable Mr. de Boucherville withdrew.

The House was adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House was resumed.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Attorney

General Badgley and others, with a Bill, intituled "An Act to make better provision with respect to Emigrants, and for defraying the expenses of supporting indigent Emigrants and of forwarding them to their place of destination; and to amend the Act therein mentioned," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, that the Forty-Sixth Rule of this House be dispensed with in so far as the same relates to the said Bill, and that it be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly.

Ordered, that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

It was Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any Amendment.

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House a Return of immoveable property held by the Corporation of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter C.)

It was moved, that when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until tomorrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon,

The same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow at two o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

Emigrants Provision Bill brought up.

Read 1st time.

46th Rule dispensed with.

The Bill read 2nd time.

Read 3d time.

Passed.

And the Assembly acquainted thereof.

A Return from the Baptist Missionary Society, presented.

Motion for adjourning until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

Question put and carried.

The Adjournment.

The same read and adopted.

Ordered to be engrossed, and

Presented by the whole House.

Certain Members of the Executive Council appointed to wait on His Excellency, to know when the same will be received.

Their Report.

Small Causes Bill (L. C.), presented.

Read 1st time.

A Member withdraws.

Adjournment during pleasure.

The House resumes.

FRIDAY.

Friday, 3d March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *Peter McGill*, Speaker:

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

*Sullivan,**Caron,**W. Morris,**Joliette,**Hamilton,**Bruneau,**Ferrie,**Taché,**Roy,**Moore,**A. Dionne,**J. Dionne,**Massue,**De Boucherville,**J. Morris,**Pinhey,**Ferrier,**Matheson.**Viger,*

## PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. *Hamilton* presented a Petition from *John Counter* and others, Inhabitants of *Kingston*, praying to be incorporated as the "City of *Kingston Gas Light Company*."

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The House was adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House was resumed.

The Honorable the Speaker reported, that the House did this day wait on His Excellency the Governor General with their Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, to which His Excellency was pleased to return the following most Gracious Reply.

*Honorable Gentlemen,*

I thank you for your Address, and I trust that our united endeavours may be attended with advantage to the Province.

*Ordered*, that one hundred and fifty copies of the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, together with His Excellency's Reply thereto, be forthwith printed and published in both Languages for the use of Members.

The Honorable Mr. *A. Dionne* presented two Petitions from the Municipality of *Rimouski*, Number one praying for the printing and distribution among the officers of parishes of a sufficient number of copies of the Acts relating to the duties of such Officers, and

praying for the extension and division of the said County for all purposes, particularly those of Registration. Also a Petition from *Pierre de Guise* of the Parish of *St. Thomas*, praying that he may be remunerated for his services as late clerk to the Municipal Council of the district of *St. Thomas*; and also a Petition from the Honorable *A. Dionne* and others of the Parish of *Saint Louis of Kamouraska*, praying for Amendments in the Act which prohibits the killing of Game at certain seasons of the year.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Joliette* presented a Petition from *J. E. Pageot* and others, of the Parish of *Old Lorette*, in the County of *Portneuf*; and, also, a Petition from the Rev. *John O'Grady* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Catherine de Fossambault* in the said County, severally praying for the re-establishment of the Parish Municipalities and for other Amendments in the Municipal Act of last Session.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

*Ordered*, that the Bill, intituled, "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of small causes in *Lower Canada*,'" be read the second time on Monday next, and that in the meantime the same be printed for the use of Members.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* presented a Petition from *Michael Stapleton* and others, Inhabitants of *Cap Blanc*, praying that in determining the respective claims of the Nuns of the Ursuline Convent of *Quebec*, and Mr. *Jean Bte. Laporte* to the Territory of the said *Cap Blanc*, their rights as Tenants may be duly regarded.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the *Montreal and Lachine Rail Road Company*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter B.)

The Honorable Mr. *Joliette* presented a Petition

Petition from *Kingston* (J. Counter and others), presented.

Adjournment during pleasure. The House resumes.

His Excellency's Reply to the Address in answer to the Speech reported.

The Reply.

The Address and Reply ordered to be Printed.

Petitions from the *Rimouski Municipality*, No. 1. (2 Petitions.)

From *Pierre de Guise*, of *St. Thomas*.

From *St. Louis*, of *Kamouraska*, (Hon. *A. Dionne* and others.)

From *Old Lorette*, (*J. E. Pageot* and others,) and From *Ste. Catherine*, (Rev. *J. O'Grady*), presented.

Small Cause Bill (L. C.) ordered to be read a 2nd time on Monday, and

Printed.

A Petition from *Cap Blanc*, (*M. Stapleton* and others,) presented.

A Return from the *Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company*, presented.

Petitions. From the St. Hyacinthe College, and

Petition from the Corporation of the College of *Saint Hyacinthe*, praying for aid.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Bulstrode, (Rev. L. T. Fortier and others,) presented.

The Honorable Mr. *J. Dionne* presented a Petition from the Rev. *L. T. Fortier* and others, of the Eleventh and Twelfth Ranges of the Township of *Bulstrode*, praying for aid for a Road through the said Ranges.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

Adjournment.

The Speaker declared this House continued until Monday next at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

MONDAY.

Monday, 6th March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *Peter McGill*, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs	The Honorable Messieurs
<i>Sullivan,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>
<i>W. Morris,</i>	<i>J. Morris,</i>
<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Pinhey,</i>
<i>Bruneau,</i>	<i>Ferrier,</i>
<i>Ferrie</i>	<i>Matheson,</i>
<i>A. Dionne,</i>	<i>Viger.</i>
<i>Massue,</i>	

PRAYERS.

Petitions. From the Montreal Board of Trade (2 Petitions), presented.

The Honorable the Speaker presented two Petitions from the *Montreal* Board of Trade, praying for the passing of an Act to regulate the packing of Butter, and also praying that the Bankruptcy Act and the Law regulating the inspection of Flour may be continued with certain Amendments.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

A Return from the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, presented

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the *British America* Fire and Life Assurance Company to the 28th February, 1848, inclusive.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter T.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the *Terrebonne* County Agricultural Society.

A Return from the Terrebonne Agricultural Society, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the *Champlain* and *St. Lawrence* Rail-road Company.

A Return from the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter D.)

The Honorable Mr. *Ferrier* presented a Petition from the *Montreal* and *Lachine* Rail-road Company, praying for the Amendment of their Charter,

Petitions. From the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Massue* presented a Petition from the Rev. *James Nelligan* and others, Roman Catholic Priests inhabiting the County of *Megantic*, praying that the Roads of the said County may be opened and improved.

From Megantic (Rev. J. Nelligan and others) presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table,

The Honorable Mr. *Massue* presented to the House a Return from the Commissioners for the relief of Indigent Invalids, and Foundlings, in the District of *Quebec*.

A Return of Indigent Invalids & Foundlings in the District of Quebec, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Return, Vide Sessional Papers, Letter J.)

The Order of the Day being read for a second reading of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada,'" it was

The Order for reading Small Causes Bill the 2d time discharged till to-morrow.

Ordered, that the same be discharged, and that the said Bill be read the second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Massue* presented a Petition from a *A. Gaudry* and others, Proprietors and Masters of Vessels belonging to the

Petitions. From the Ports of Quebec and Montreal (A. Gaudry and others), and

the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, praying that the Act 4th and 5th Vict., Chap., 15, regulating the duties to be imposed on Ships at the various Ports of the Province, may be amended.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From the Clarenceville Academy, presented.

The Honorable Mr. *Bruneau* presented a Petition from the Rev. *M. Townsend* and others, Directors of the *Clarenceville Academy*, in the County of *Rouville*, praying that increased pecuniary assistance may be extended to that Institution.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

Adjournment.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

be incorporated as the *Quebec Gas Company*; also a Petition from *Jean Langevin*, of *Montreal*, praying for an Act to provide for the payment of the Debts of the late District Councils in *Lower Canada*; and also a Petition from *François Normand* and others, of *Three Rivers*, praying to be remunerated for extra work and materials supplied by them as Contractors for the *St. Maurice*, *St. Anne*, and *Batiscan* Bridges.

From J. Langevin of Montreal.

From Three Rivers (F. Normand and others.)

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Hamilton* presented two Petitions from the Western District Council, praying for the Amendment of the School Act, and also praying for the passing of an Act to remove certain doubts as to the power of the Sheriffs to sell Lands in arrear for Taxes.

From the Western District Council.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Ferrie* presented seven Petitions from the *Simcoe District Council*, praying that a Road may be constructed from the Town of *Barrie* to the Village of *Orillia*, also praying that the power of Assessing the various Districts of the Province may be entrusted to the District Councils; also, praying that the Mail Road from *Barrie* to *Pentanguishine* may be graded at the public expense, with a view to its being planked by means of a Joint Stock Company, to be established for that purpose; also, praying that the Municipal Councils may have authority to determine contested Elections, and that the Municipal Act may be otherwise amended; also, praying that a different mode of Assessment may be adopted from that which is now in use; also, praying that the expenses for the administration of Justice in *Upper Canada* may, as in *Lower Canada*, be defrayed out of the general Revenues of the Province; and also, praying that a larger sum than that which is now authorized by Law may be granted for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the erection of a Registry Office and Fire-proof Vaults for each District of the Province.

From the Simcoe District Council, (7 Petitions.)

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Pinhey* presented a Petition from *Henry Hudson* and others, Inhabitants of the Township of *Bristol*, and also a Petition from *Frederick S. Neve* and others, Inhabitants of the Township of *Clarendon*.

From Bristol (H. Hudson & others).

From Clarendon (F. S. Neve & others.)

**Tuesday 7th March, 1848.**

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *Peter McGill*, Speaker:

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sullivan,</i>  | <i>Moore,</i>           |
| <i>Caron,</i>     | <i>A. Dionne,</i>       |
| <i>W. Morris,</i> | <i>Massue,</i>          |
| <i>Hamilton,</i>  | <i>De Boucherville,</i> |
| <i>Bruneau,</i>   | <i>J. Morris,</i>       |
| <i>Ferrie,</i>    | <i>Pinhey,</i>          |
| <i>Taché,</i>     | <i>Ferrier,</i>         |
| <i>Knoulton,</i>  | <i>Matheson,</i>        |
| <i>Roy,</i>       | <i>Viger.</i>           |

PRAYERS.

Petitions. From A. Dough and others.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* presented a Petition from *Alexander Dough* and others, Inhabitants of *Canada West*, praying that the Bill incorporating the *Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company* may be revived.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Quebec (Hon. W. Walker and others.)

The Honorable Mr. *Caron* presented a Petition from the Honorable *William Walker* and others, Inhabitants of *Quebec*, praying to

endon, severally praying that the Common School Act may be amended.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Taché presented a Petition from Alexis Rivard, and Joseph Garon, of the County of Rimouski, praying to be remunerated for their services as Warden and Clerk of the late District Council of Rimouski; and also a Petition from the Rev. Thomas Destroismasons and others, of the said County of Rimouski, praying that the Land of the Crown, in rear of the Seigniories in that County, may be granted to Settlers.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Viger presented two Petitions from the Right Rev. the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, praying, for the establishment of an Asylum for Foundlings; also praying for aid towards continuing an Asylum in Montreal, for the Orphan Children of Emigrants, and also to be reimbursed his expenses in furnishing the consolations of Religion to sick Emigrants; and also a Petition from Josephite Malo, and other Ladies of Montreal, praying to be incorporated by the name of the "Sisters of Mercy," for the management of the Lying-in Hospital of St. Pelagie of Montreal.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Massue presented a Petition from the Rev. Messire Ducharme, Founder and Superior of the College of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, praying for a grant of money in aid of the completion and extension of the said College; and also, a Petition from the Rev. M. Chauvin and others, of the County of Saguenay, praying for a grant of money for Roads and a Bridge in the said County.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr Knoulton presented a Petition from the President, Vice President, and Board of Directors of the Shefford Academy praying for pecuniary aid; also, a Petition from John Bostwick and others of the District of St. Francis, praying that Jurors may be remunerated for their services: also a Petition from A. W. Kendrick and other Inhabitants of the Township of Compton, praying for pecuniary aid towards

the endowment of an Academy in the said Township, and also a Petition from D. Thomas and others, Inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke, praying that the Arthabaska Road, may be continued from its present termination to Craig's Road at or near the Village of Richmond.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Knoulton presented to the House, a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Ordinance and Act therein mentioned, and to facilitate the Registration of certain Deeds or Instruments in writing relating to Real Property in Lower Canada."

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, that the said Bill be read the second time on Thursday next, and that in the meantime it be printed in both Languages for the use of Members.

The Honorable Mr. J. Morris presented to the House a Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, and other Mechanical purposes."

The said Bill was read for the first time.

Ordered, that the said Bill be read the second time on Monday next, and that in the meantime it be printed in both Languages for the use of Members.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada,'" was read the second time.

Ordered, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of three Members.

Ordered, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs Caron, Knoulton, and Moore, to meet and adjourn as they please.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

From A. Rivard and J. Garon, of Rimouski.

From Rimouski (Rev. T. Destroismasons & others)

From the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal (2 Petitions.)

From Montreal (J. Malo and others.)

From the College of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.

From Saguenay (Rev. M. Chauvin and others)

From the Shefford Academy.

From St. Francis (J. Bostwick and others.)

From Compton (A. W. Kendrick & others) and

From Sherbrooke (D. Thomas and others), presented.

Registry Act Amendment Bill, presented.

Read 1st time.

Ordered for a 2d reading on Thursday, and To be printed.

Joint Stock Companies' Bill, presented.

Read 1st time.

Ordered for a 2d reading on Monday, and To be printed.

Small Causes Bill read 2d time, and

Referred to a Select Committee.

Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY.

## Wednesday, 8th March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable Peter McGill, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs

Sullivan,  
Caron,  
W. Morris,  
Joliette,  
Hamilton,  
Bruneau,  
Ferrie,  
Taché,  
Knoulton,

The Honorable Messieurs

Moore,  
A. Dionne,  
J. Dionne,  
Massue,  
De Boucherville,  
J. Morris,  
Pinhey,  
Matheson,  
Viger.

## PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan presented a Petition from J. Counter and others, Inhabitants of the City of Kingston, praying to be incorporated as a "Marine Insurance Company."

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Caron presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Corporation of School Commissioners for the City of Quebec, praying for Amendments in the Act of 9th Vic., c. 27.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Pinhey presented a Petition from James Blackburne and others, Inhabitants of the County of Ottawa, praying that the said County may be erected into a separate District, having District Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Massue presented a Petition from the Charitable Association of the Roman Catholic Ladies of Quebec, praying for aid; also, a Petition from Ferdinand Filteau and others, of the Parish of Sainte Geneviève, in the County of Champlain, praying for a grant of money in aid of a Bridge over the River Champlain; also, a Petition from the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church at Quebec, praying for pecuniary aid towards the support of a School in connection with the said Church; and also, a Petition from David Trudel and others, of the Parish of Sainte Geneviève, in the County of Cham-

plain, praying for some Amendments in the Act 9 Vict., Chap., 27, relating to Education in Lower Canada; and also, a Petition from Michel Larivé of the Parish of Sainte Luce, in the County of Rimouski, praying for a grant of Money or Land as a remuneration for his services in opening a Road in the said County.

From M. Larivé of Ste. Luce.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Joliette presented a Petition from L. Z. Nolin and others, of the Parish of L'Assomption in the County of Leinster, praying that no exclusive privilege for a Bridge over the River L'Assomption, may be granted to Mr. A. Larocque.

From L'Assomption (L. Z. Nolin and others.)

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. J. Dionne presented a Petition from Louis Methot and others, of the Parish of Ste. Croix, in the County of Lotbinière, praying for aid to build a Bridge in the Parish of that name.

From Ste. Croix (L. Methot & others).

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Ferrie presented a Petition from the Montreal Telegraph Company, praying for an Amendment of their Charter; also, a Petition from the Hamilton Board of Trade, praying for the repeal of the Usury Laws, or that they may be assimilated to the Laws of Great Britain; and also, a Petition from E. L. Cushing of the City of Montreal praying that an annuity may be granted to her, as the Widow of the late Frederick Cushing who died from fever incurred while in attendance upon the Inmigrants.

From the Montreal Telegraph Company.

From the Hamilton Board of Trade, and

From E. L. Cushing, of Montreal, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. de Boucherville presented to the House a Return from the Agricultural Society No. 2 of the County of Verchères for the year 1847, pursuant to the requirements of the Provincial Statute 8th Vict. c. 53, s. 5.

A Return from the Verchères Agricultural Society, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

The Honorable Mr. Moore presented two Petitions from the Corporation of Bishop's College, Lenoxville, praying that authority may be granted to said College for conferring degrees

Petitions. From Bishop's College, Lenoxville (2 Petitions), and

Petitions. From Kingston (J. Counter & others.)

From Quebec (Roman Catholic School Commissioners.)

From Ottawa (J. Blackburne and others)

From Quebec (the Roman Catholic Ladies' Association.)

Ste. Geneviève (F. Filteau & others.)

From Quebec (St. Andrew's Church Trustees.)

Ste. Geneviève (D. Trudel and others.)

degrees in Divinity and Science, and praying for pecuniary aid in support of the said Institution; and also a Petition from *A. Chapman* and others, Inhabitants of the Seigniory of *Foucault*, praying that their unrequited claims arising from Losses occasioned by the Invasion of this Province by American Bandits may be liquidated.

From the Seigniory of Foucault, (A. Chapman and others, presented.)

*Ordered*, that the last mentioned Petition be now read.

Last Petition read.

The same was then read by the Clerk accordingly.

*Ordered*, that the said Petitions do lie on the Table.

Petition from A. Turcot, of Chateau Richer, presented.

The Honorable Mr. *Caron* presented a Petition from *Adelaide Turcot*, of the Parish of *Chateau Richer*, in the County of *Montmorenci*, praying that an annuity may be granted to her as the Widow of the late *John Clark*, who died from fever incurred while in attendance upon the Immigrants.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

Return from Clinton Agricultural Society, presented.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the *Clinton Agricultural Society* for 1847.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.*)

Report of the Select Committee on Printing, presented.

The Honorable Mr. *J. Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to superintend the Printing for this House during the present Session, presented their Report.

*Ordered*, that it be received, and

Read.

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
Committee Room,  
8th March, 1848.

The Report.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Printing required by

this House for the present Session, have the honor to Report—

That they have examined the work done for this House by Mr. *John Cunningham Becket*, under the contract entered into by him at the last Session, and have every reason to be satisfied therewith.

Your Committee have ascertained from Mr. *Becket* himself, that he is willing to undertake the Daily Printing and the Printing and Binding of the Journals and Appendix, and Binding the Sessional Papers of your Honorable House for the present Session, on the same terms and conditions as those for the last; and as there is a probability of an early termination of this Session, your Committee recommend that his offer should be accepted, and that no advertisement for tenders should be made as in previous Sessions.

And your Committee further recommend that a Bond be forthwith prepared by the Law Officer of this House, to be executed by Mr. *Becket*, with two Sureties approved by your Committee in favor of the Clerk of this House, on the same terms and conditions as the Bond between the same parties at the last Session.

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. MORRIS,  
Chairman.

*Ordered*, that the said Report be adopted. Adopted.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing. Adjournment.

Thursday,

THURSDAY.

Thursday, 9th March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *Peter McGill*, Speaker:

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

*Sullivan,**Roy,**Caron,**Moore,**W. Morris,**A. Dionne,**Joliette,**J. Dionne,**Hamilton,**Massue,**Bruneau,**De Boucherville,**Ferrie,**Pinhey,**Taché,**Matheson.**Knoulton,**Viger,*

## PRAYERS.

Return from the Friends' Seminary in Hallowell, presented.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the "Friends" Seminary in the Township of *Hallowell*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*For Return, vide Appendix, No. 2.*)

A Return from the Prince Edward District Agricultural Society, presented.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House Returns from the *Prince Edward District, Sophiasburg, Athol, and Bathurst District Agricultural Societies*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow:—

(*For Returns, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.*)

Petitions. From the College of Nicolet.

The Honorable Mr. *Caron* presented a Petition from the Corporation of the College of *Nicolet*, praying for pecuniary aid.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Ste. Anne de la Perade (B. Bailey and others.)

The Honorable Mr. *Massue* presented a Petition from *Benjamin Bailey* and others, of the Parish of *Sainte Anne de la Perade* in the County of *Champlain*, praying for Amendments in the Act 9th Vict., Chap., 27.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Quebec (M. A. Plamondon and others.)

The Honorable Mr. *A. Dionne* presented a Petition from *Marc Aurele Plamondon* and others, of *Quebec*, praying for the incorporation of the "*Institut Canadien de Québec*."

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *W. Morris* presented a Petition from *O. J. Kemp* and others, Inhabitants of the Townships of *Sutton, Potton, Dunham, St. Armand, and Stanbridge*, praying that the *North Sutton Road* may be continued and completed under the direction of the Board of Works.

From Sutton, &c. (O. J. Kemp and others), and

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Matheson* presented a Petition from *R. McGill Chambers*, of the Township of *Montague*, praying that the Act settling the disputed boundary between the Townships of *Montague* and *North Elmsley*, may not be disturbed.

From R. McGill Chambers of Montague, presented.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Ordinance and Act therein mentioned, and to facilitate the Registration of certain Deeds or Instruments in writing, relating to Real Property in *Lower Canada*," was read the second time.

Registry Act Amendment Bill read 2d time and

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of three Members.

Referred to a Select Committee.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs *Caron, Knoulton, and Moore*, to meet and adjourn as they please.

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House a Return from the the Agricultural Society No. 1, of the County of *Verchères*.

A Return from the Agricultural Society No. 1, of the County of Verchères, presented.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Bruneau* presented a Petition from *John Clark* and others, residing in the vicinity of *Montreal*, praying that certain proceedings in connexion with the *Montreal Turnpike Road Trusts* may be investigated, and the sufferers thereby indemnified for their losses.

A Petition from Montreal, (J. Clark and others), presented.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

*Ordered*, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause directions to be given

An Address to His Excellency ordered, praying for the distribution to the Members of certain volumes of the Statutes.

given to the proper Officer to furnish each Member of this House with one bound copy of the Acts of each Session of the Provincial Parliament, as soon as possible after the printing thereof is completed, and without waiting until all the copies intended for distribution by the Members of this House can be furnished.

Certain Members appointed to present same.

Ordered, that such Members of the Executive Council, who are Members of this House, do wait on His Excellency the Governor-General with the said Address.

Adjournment.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

FRIDAY.

Friday, 10th March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable Peter McGill, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sullivan,</i>  | <i>Moore,</i>           |
| <i>W. Morris,</i> | <i>A. Dionne,</i>       |
| <i>Joliette,</i>  | <i>J. Dionne,</i>       |
| <i>Hamilton,</i>  | <i>Massue,</i>          |
| <i>Bruneau,</i>   | <i>De Boucherville,</i> |
| <i>Ferrie,</i>    | <i>Pinhey,</i>          |
| <i>Taché,</i>     | <i>Matheson,</i>        |
| <i>Knoulton,</i>  | <i>Viger.</i>           |
| <i>Roy,</i>       |                         |

PRAYERS.

Delivery of the Address to His Excellency of yesterday, reported.

The Honorable Mr. W. Morris reported that he had, according to Order, waited upon His Excellency the Governor-General with the Address of this House of yesterday, and that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same graciously.

Petitions. From the Montreal Board of Trade, and

The Honorable the Speaker presented a Petition from the Montreal Board of Trade, praying that the operations for deepening Lake St. Peter may be resumed: And also a Petition from Hugh C. Baker and others, Members of the Canada Life Assurance Company, praying that the said Company may be incorporated.

From the Canada Life Assurance Company, presented

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House the Accounts of the Quebec Trinity House for the year 1847—

Accounts of the Quebec Trinity House, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow :—

(For Accounts, vide Sessional Papers, Letter G.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the Agricultural Society of the County of Missisquoi for the year 1847.

A Return from the Missisquoi Agricultural Society, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the High School of Montreal for the year ending 31st July, 1847.

A Return from the Montreal High School, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter I.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company to the 30th November 1847.

A Return from the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter K.)

The Honorable Mr. Pinhey presented a Petition from D. F. McLaren and others of Litchfield, praying that a Road may be constructed from the Portage du Fort to the head of the Callumette Rapids, and that the School Act may be amended: and also a Petition from D. C. McLean and others, Inhabitants of Eardly and its vicinity, praying for the improvement of certain Roads in the said Township.

From Litchfield (D. F. McLaren and others.)

From Eardly (D. C. McLean and others.)

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Massue presented a Petition from the President and Members of the Quebec British and Canadian School Society, praying for pecuniary aid.

From the Quebec British and Canadian School Society.

Ordered,

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From R. J. Begley.

The Honorable Mr. Joliette presented a Petition from Robert James Begley, praying that an enquiry may be instituted into certain charges of defalcation alleged against him by the Hon. W. B. Robinson, Chief Commissioner of Public Works: and also, a Petition from P. Cowan and others, Inhabitants of the township of Brome, Dunham, and Farnham, praying that the Market Road from Stanstead to Youle's Bridge in the County of Chambly may be planked in certain places, or otherwise improved.

From Brome (P. Cowan and others.)

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Montreal (F. X. Valade and others.)

The Honorable Mr. A. Dionne presented a Petition from F. X. Valade and others, of Montreal, praying for aid towards procuring a Library for the Association of Teachers in the District of Montreal; also, a Petition from Jean Baptiste Martin, of the Parish of Saint Paschal, in the County of Kamouraska, praying for payment of his claim against the late Municipal Council of Kamouraska; and also, a Petition of Alexis Gagné, of the Parish of Saint Louis, of Kamouraska, praying for payment of his account as Returning Officer at Municipal Elections thereat.

From J. B. Martin of St. Paschal.

From A. Gagné of St. Louis.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Hull, Wakefield and Masham (G. Church and others.)

The Honorable Mr. Pinhey presented a Petition from G. Church and others, Inhabitants of the Townships of Hull, Wakefield, and Masham, praying that an appropriation may be made to improve the Bridges upon the Road between the Gatineau River and the Victoria Farm.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From the Medical Faculty of McGill College

The Honorable Mr. Ferrie presented a Petition from the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College, Montreal, praying for pecuniary aid towards the support of the said Institution; and also, five Petitions from the Wellington District Council, praying that measures may be adopted to prevent the introduction of large masses of pauper and diseased Immigrants; also, praying that authority may be conferred upon the Township Clerks to administer certain Oaths to different Township Officers; also, praying that none of the Townships now forming part of the

From the Wellington District Council, (5 Petitions.)

said District of Wellington may be detached therefrom to constitute the contemplated District of Bruce; also, praying that authority may be conferred upon the District Councils, enabling them to appoint their own Assessors; and praying that the Common School Act may be amended in several particulars.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Pinhey presented a Petition from J. Egan and others, Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, and District of Bathurst, praying that certain Townships now forming part of the said District may be erected into a separate and distinct District, under the name and style of the District of Renfrew.

From Lanark, (J. Egan and others,) and

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. de Boucherville presented a Petition from Jean Baptiste Miville Dechène, of the Parish of Saint Henri, praying to be indemnified for the loss in November, 1816, of a Schooner, Chartered by H. M. Government for the purpose of conveying food to persons in distress at Trois Pistoles and Rimouski.

From J. B. M. Dechène of St. Henri, present. ed.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the fourth Standing Order, the House was called.

Call of the House.

THE HONORABLE MESSIEURS

- Peter McGill,..... Present.
- Robert S. Jameson,..... Absent.
- Peter Boyle de Blaquière,.. Absent.
- Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Present.
- René E. Caron,..... Absent, (but in town.)
- William Morris,..... Present.
- George Pemberton,..... Absent (in England.)
- Alexander Fraser,..... Absent.
- Barthelemy Joliette,..... Present.
- James Crooks,..... Absent.
- Adam Fergusson,..... Absent.
- John Macaulay,..... Absent.
- John Hamilton,..... Present.
- François P. Bruneau,.... Present.
- John McDonald,..... Absent.
- Adam Ferrie,..... Present.
- Jean B. Taché..... Present.
- Paul H. Knoulton,..... Present.
- Thomas McKay,..... Absent.

Members present and absent thereat.

Gabriel

Gabriel Roy,..... Present.  
 Philip H. Moore,..... Present.  
 Amable Dionne,..... Present.  
 Joseph Dionne,..... Present.  
 George J. Goodhue,..... Absent.  
 Leuius P. Sherwood,..... Absent.  
 William Walker,..... Absent.  
 Christopher Widmer,..... Absent.  
 J. Æmilius Irving,..... Absent.  
 Louis Massue,..... Present.  
 P. B. de Boucherville,.... Present.  
 James Morris,..... Absent.  
 James Gordon,..... Absent.  
 Hamnet Pinhey,..... Present.  
 James Ferrier,..... Absent.  
 Roderick Matheson,..... Present.  
 George S. Boulton,..... Absent.  
 Denis B. Viger,..... Present.

subject matter of the said Letter into consideration, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again on Monday next.

*Ordered*, that leave be granted accordingly.

The Honorable Mr. Massue presented a Petition from Romain Dallair and others, of the Townships of Dorset, Sherley, and Lambton, praying for a grant to open a Road through the said Township of Dorset; and also, a Petition from Adrien Blouin and others, of the Townships of Tring, Forsyth, Price, Lambton, and Aylmer, praying for aid towards the continuation and improvement of the Lambton Road.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Speaker declared this House continued until Monday next at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

Decease of the Hon. J. Neilson, reported.

The Honorable the Speaker as Chairman of the Committee of Privileges reported to the House that since the last Session, the Honorable John Neilson one of the Members of this House had departed this life.

A Letter from the Hon. J. McDonald, respecting the proceedings of last Session on the subject of his absence, reported to the House.

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House a certain Letter received from the Honorable John McDonald on the subject of the proceedings had at the last Session of Parliament respecting his absence from his place as a Member of the Legislative Council for two successive Sessions of the Legislature, and

The said Letter being read by the Clerk,

*It was moved*,

Motion for resolving the name into a Committee of Privileges to consider thereof.

That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges for the purpose of taking the subject matter of the said Letter into consideration.

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion,

Agreed to.

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

House in a Committee of Privileges.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and was put into a Committee of Privileges accordingly.

After some time the House was resumed, and

Progress reported, and leave granted to sit again on Monday.

The Honorable the Speaker reported from the said Committee that they had taken the

**Monday, 13th March, 1848.**

MONDAY.

The Members convened were—

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| The Honorable Messieurs | The Honorable Messieurs |
| McGill,                 | Roy,                    |
| Sullivan,               | A. Dionne,              |
| Caron,                  | J. Dionne,              |
| W. Morris,              | Massue,                 |
| Joliette,               | De Boucherville,        |
| Hamilton,               | Pinhey,                 |
| Ferrie,                 | Matheson,               |
| Taché,                  | Viger.                  |
| Knoulton,               |                         |

**PRAYERS.**

The House was informed that a Commission had been issued under the Great Seal, appointing the Honorable René Edouard Caron Speaker of this House.

Whereupon the same was delivered to the Clerk, and read by Him as follows:—



PROVINCE  
OF } ELGIN and KINCARDINE.  
Canada. }

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

The Honorable René Edouard Caron.

GREETING :

The Commis-  
sion. WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the  
Parliament of the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Ireland made and passed in  
the Session held in the third and fourth years of  
Our Reign and intituled: "An Act to re-unite  
"the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada  
"and for the Government of Canada," it is  
amongst other things in effect enacted, that  
the Governor of the Province of Canada shall  
have power and authority from time to time,  
by an Instrument under the Great Seal of  
Our said Province, to appoint one Member of  
the Legislative Council of the said Province  
to be Speaker of the said Legislative Council,  
and to remove him and appoint another in his  
stead, Now know you that We, trusting in  
your approved loyalty, fidelity, and discretion  
have constituted and appointed, and by these  
Presents do constitute and appoint you, the  
said René Edouard Caron to be the Speaker  
of the said Legislative Council, of Our said  
Province, during Our Royal Pleasure and your  
remaining a Member of the said Legislative  
Council, in the place and stead of the Honor-  
able Peter M<sup>c</sup>Gill, resigned, with full power  
and authority to do and perform all such acts  
and things as to the said office it may of right  
and by law appertain to do and perform:  
Wherefore We will and command you, the  
said René Edouard Caron to attend and exe-  
cute the duties of the said office with effect,  
and these Our Royal Letters Patent shall be  
your sufficient Warrant and Discharge in the  
behalf aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused  
these Our Letters to be made  
Patent, and the Great Seal of Our  
said Province to be hereunto  
affixed: Witness, Our right  
trusty and right well beloved

Cousin James, Earl of *Elgin* and  
*Kincardine*, Knight of the most  
ancient and most noble Order of  
the Thistle, Governor-General  
of British *North America*, and  
Captain-General and Governor-in  
Chief in and over our Provinces  
of *Canada*, *Nova-Scotia*, *New-  
Brunswick*, and the Island of  
*Prince Edward*, and Vice-Admiral  
of the same, &c., &c., &c., at  
*Montreal*, this eleventh of March,  
in the year of Our Lord one thou-  
sand eight hundred and forty-eight,  
and in the eleventh year of Our  
Reign

L. H. LAFONTAINE.

Atty. Genl.

By Command,

R. B. SULLIVAN,

Secy.

Recorded in the Registrar's Office of the  
Records at *Montreal* the 13th day of March,  
1848, in the 20th Register of Commissions,  
and Letters Patent, Fol. 14.

R. A. TUCKER,

Registrar.

Then the Honorable the Speaker took the  
Chair at the foot of the Throne, and the Mace  
was appointed to be carried before him.

The Hon. R.  
E. Caron takes  
the Chair at  
the foot of the  
Throne.

The Honorable Mr. *Macaulay* came to the  
Table and took and subscribed the Oath pre-  
scribed by Law, which was administered by  
*John F. Taylor*, Senior, Esquire, one of the  
Commissioners appointed under the Great  
Seal to administer the Oath to the Members  
of the Legislature.

The Hon. J.  
Macaulay  
takes the Oath  
prescribed by  
Law.

The Honorable Mr. *Ferrie* presented two  
Petitions from the *Montreal* Protestant Or-  
phan Asylum, praying for pecuniary aid  
towards the erection of a suitable Building for  
the purposes of their Institution: also,  
praying for pecuniary aid towards the Annual  
support of the same; and also, a Petition from  
the Ladies' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*,  
praying for pecuniary aid.

Petitions.  
From the Mon-  
treal Protes-  
tant Orphan  
Asylum (2 Pe-  
titions,) and

From the Mon-  
treal Ladies'  
Benevolent So-  
ciety, presented

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *A. Dionne* presented  
to

A Return from the Agricultural Society of Bellechasse, presented.

to the House a Return from the Agricultural Society of the County of Bellechasse.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Report, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

The Honorable Mr. J. Dionne presented a Petition from L. Rousseau and others, of the Parishes of St. Jean des Chaillons, St. Pierre les Becquets, and St. Edouard de Gentilly, praying for aid to open a Road from the Grist Mill, in the last named Parish, to the River aux Origneaux, in the Parish of St. Pierre les Becquets, and to build a Bridge over that River; and also, a Petition from L. M. Cressé and others, of the District of Three Rivers, praying for the repeal of the proviso at the end of the 27th section of the 21st chapter of the Statute of last Session, relative to the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Massue presented a Petition from the Rev. E. Dufour and others, of the Townships of Stanfold, Somerset, Blanford, and Arthabaska, praying for aid to open a Road in those Townships, and build a Bridge over the River Bécancour; and also, a Petition from the Rev. P. Huot and others, of the Parish of St. Foye, praying for the Amendment of the Act 10th and 11th Vict., c. 7, relative to the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Joliette presented a Petition from the Rev. A. Lafrançois and others of the Parish of St. Augustin, praying for a grant of money for a Road through that Parish.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House Returns from the Agricultural Societies of the County of Nicolet, and Nos. 1 and 2 of the County of Dorchester.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow :—

(For Returns, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter F.)

The Honorable Mr. Knoulton presented a Petition from G. K. Foster and others, Trustees of the Richmond Academy, in the Township of Shipton, in the County of Sherbrooke, praying for pecuniary aid in behalf of the said Institution; also, a Petition from C. Jackson and others, Trustees of the Charleston Academy, praying for pecuniary aid in behalf of that Institution; also, a Petition from John Moore and others, Inhabitants of the Townships of Eaton, Newport, Clifton, Hereford, Dudswell, and Westbury, praying for a grant of money to construct a Road through the said Townships to the City of Quebec; also, a Petition from Thomas C. Allis and others, Inhabitants of the Township of Shipton and its vicinity; also, a Petition from T. Davis and others, Inhabitants of the Townships of Eaton, Bury, Dudswell, Weedon, and Westbury, respectively praying for a grant to construct a Road from the said Township of Dudswell to the Township of Shipton aforesaid; also, a Petition from George Taylor and others, Inhabitants of the County of Stanstead, praying that an Institution may be endowed by the Government for the Education and support of the Deaf and Dumb; also, a Petition from John W. Baxter and others, Inhabitants of the Township of Stanstead, praying for a grant of money to construct a Road from Stanstead Plain to the Village of Georgeville; also, a Petition from Thomas C. Allis and others, Inhabitants of the Townships of Shipton, Melbourne, Windsor, and Brompton, praying for a grant of money to construct a branch Road from Kingsey to Danville; and also, a Petition from G. K. Foster and others, Inhabitants of certain Townships in the Counties of Drummond and Sherbrooke, praying that the said Townships may be erected into a new County, by the name of the County of Richmond.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. de Boucherville presented a Petition from the Corporation of the College of Chambly, praying for pecuniary aid;

A Return from the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, presented.

Petitions. From the Richmond Academy.

From the Charleston Academy.

From Eaton, &c. (J. Moore and others.)

From Shipton, (T. C. Allis & others.)

From Eaton, &c. (T. Davis and others.)

From Stanstead (G. Taylor and others.)

From Stanstead (J. W. Baxter and others.)

From Shipton, (T. C. Allis & others.)

From Drummond (G. K. Foster and others.)

From Chambly College.

Petitions. From St. Jean des Chaillons (L. Rousseau and others.)

From Three Rivers, (L. M. Cressé and others.)

From Stanfold, &c. (Rev. E. Dufour and others.)

From St. Foye (Rev. P. Huot & others), and

From St. Augustin (Rev. A. Lafrançois and others), presented.

Returns from the Nicolet & Dorchester Agricultural Societies, presented.

From St. Augustin (J. B. Meloche and others.)  
From St. Eustache (Rev. H. Moreau and others), 2 Petitions.  
From St. Benoit (Rev. A. Groux and others.)  
From W. Evans of Montreal, and  
From L'Assomption College, presented

aid; also, a Petition from *Jean Baptiste Meloche* and others, of the Parish of *St. Augustin*; also, two Petitions from the Rev. *H. Moreau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Eustache*; also, a Petition from the Rev. *A. Groux* and others, of the Parish of *St. Benoit*, severally praying to be indemnified for losses sustained by them during the disturbances of 1837-8; also, a Petition from *William Evans* of the Parish of *Montreal*, praying that the Legislature will grant to him some compensation for expenses and losses incurred by him in advocating the cause of Agricultural Improvement in *Lower Canada*; and also, a Petition from the Corporation of the College of *L'Assomption*, praying for pecuniary aid.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

Joint Stock Companies' Bill read 2d time, and

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies, for Manufacturing, Mining, and other Mechanical purposes," was read the second time.

Ordered, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of seven Members.

Referred to a Select Committee.

Ordered, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs *McGill, Sullivan, W. Morris, Joliette, Macaulay, Knoulton*, and *Massue*, to meet and adjourn as they please.

The Letter of the Hon. J. McDonald on the subject of his absence re-committed to the Committee of Privileges of the Whole House.

The House according to Order was adjourned during pleasure, and was again put into a Committee of Privileges for the purpose of taking into further consideration the subject matter of a certain Letter received from the Honorable *John McDonald*, relative to the proceedings had at the last Session of Parliament, respecting his absence from his place as a Member of the Legislative Council for two successive Sessions of the Legislature.

After some time the House was resumed, and

Progress reported and leave granted to sit again on Wednesday.

The Honorable the Speaker reported from the said Committee that they had again taken the subject matter of the said Letter into consideration, had made some further progress therein, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Ordered, that leave be granted accordingly.

Petitions.  
From Rimouski, (M. Cote and others.)

The Honorable Mr. *Taché* presented a Petition from *Magloire Cote* and others, of

the County of *Rimouski*, praying for aid to open a Road from the Parish of *l'Isle Verte*, in that County, to Lake *Temiscouata*.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable the Speaker presented a Petition from *Edouard Normand*, of the Parish of *Cap de la Magdeleine*, praying to be indemnified for damage done to his property by the erection of a Bridge over the River *Saint Maurice*; also, a Petition from *J. Birch* and others, Inhabitants of the City of *Quebec*, praying on behalf of certain Individuals who suffered in their persons and property from the falling of the Government Wall in the year 1841, that they may be compensated for their losses; and also, a Petition from *James Motz*, of the City of *Quebec*, praying that the privileges and benefits accruing to him as the owner of a Toll Bridge over the River *Etchemins*, may be fully secured.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Massue* presented a Petition from *Jean Baptiste Toutant* and others, of the County of *Champlain*, praying for the Amendment of the Act 9 *Vic.*, c. 27, and the repeal of the Act 10 and 11 *Vic.*, c. 7, on the subjects of Education, and the establishment of Municipal Authorities in *Lower Canada*.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *A. Dionne* presented a Petition from *Louis Leclerc* and others, of *Sainte Anne des Monts* and *Cap Chat*, in the County of *Gaspé*, praying to be created a Municipality; and also, a Petition from *Joseph Valée* and others, of the last named places, praying for aid to open a Road from *Matane* to *Cup Chat*, aforesaid.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* presented a Petition from *John Williams*, of the Township of *Thorold*, praying that he may be compensated for the loss of a Lot of Land which was improperly sold under the direction of the Crown Lands Agent of the *Brock* District.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Knoulton* presented a Petition from the Trustees of the *Sherbrooke Academy*, presented

Academy, praying for pecuniary aid in support of the said Institution.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

Adjournment. The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

TUESDAY. **Tuesday, 14th March, 1848.**

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *René E. Caron*, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

<i>W. Morris,</i>	<i>A. Dionne,</i>
<i>Joliette,</i>	<i>J. Dionne,</i>
<i>Macaulay,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>
<i>Ferrie,</i>	<i>Matheson,</i>
<i>Taché,</i>	<i>Viger.</i>

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. *Viger* from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Report of the Librarian, reported a recommendation that the Books enumerated in the annexed list should be procured and placed in the Library with as little delay or expense as possible, and that the Librarian be also authorized to take the necessary steps for procuring continuations of the various Law Reports and Periodicals, with which the Library is already supplied.

The Committee have received a Memorial from the Librarian on the subject of the appointment of a Messenger, who should give his exclusive attention to the Library throughout the year, but they are not prepared to recommend the adoption of this suggestion, in consequence of the salary of the Chief Messenger of the House having been already twice augmented for the express purpose of enabling him to procure assistance in the discharge of his duties, in which that of attending the Library is, as they conceive, included.

*Ordered*, that the said Report be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk. Read.

*Ordered*, that the said Report be taken into consideration on Thursday next. To be considered on Thursday.

The Honorable Mr. *Joliette* presented a Petition from *John McCuaig*, late of the Parish of *St. George*, in the Seigniorship of *New Longueuil*, praying that he may be compensated for wrongs and injuries inflicted upon him by reason of the late Government of *Upper Canada* having granted certain Land occupied by him in the said Seigniorship of *New Longueuil*, to certain parties residing in the Township of *Lancaster*; and also, a Petition from *Charles Emond* and others of *Berthier*, praying for a continuance of the annual grant of money to the *Berthier Academy*. Petitions. From J. McCuaig of St. George, and From Berthier (C. Emond & others), presented.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable the Speaker laid before the House a Return from the *Ottawa District Agricultural Society* for 1847. A Return from the Ottawa District Agricultural Society, presented.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For the Return, vide *Sessional Papers*, Letter H.)

The Honorable Mr. *Macaulay* presented six Petitions from the *Niagara District Council*, praying for the passing of an Act to enable the Inhabitants of the said District, by means of a Convention of Delegates to be chosen for the purpose of selecting a more convenient site for a District Town, than the one which the Town of *Niagara* affords; also, praying that authority may be vested in the Municipal Councils to hold Lands for public Burying Grounds, when required by the Inhabitants, and to enable them to levy a Tax upon rateable property for the purchase and maintenance of the said Grounds; also, praying that the Act 9th *Vict.*, Cap., 2, imposing a duty of two pence a gallon on Spirituous Liquors manufactured in the Province, may be reconsidered; also, praying that the Macadamized Road from *Queenston* to *Grimmsby*, may be carried through the centre of the Village of *Jordan* in the Township of *Louth*; also, praying for the passing of an Act to empower the District Councils to provide for the maintenance and support of insane destitute persons, in their respective Districts; and also, praying that the cut at the mouth of the *Welland River* may be deepened, Petitions. From the Niagara District Council, (6 Petitions.)

Report of the Select Committee on the Library, presented.

deepened, and that an outlet may be constructed from the said *Welland River* to the River *Niagara*

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *A. Dionne* presented a Petition from *Marcel Lymburner* and others of the County of *Champlain*, praying for a grant of money to open a Road from *Saint Stanislas de Batiscan* to the place called *Kapiboucheka*, in that County; also, a Petition from *Marcel Lymburner* and others, of the County of *Batiscan*, praying for the completion of a Road from the banks of the River *Batiscan* to the Town of *Three Rivers*; also, a Petition from *Vincent Dubé* and others of the County of *Kamouraska*, praying for the continuation of the Road from the Parish of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière* to the Township of *Ixworth* in that County; also, a Petition from *J. B. Croteau* and others of the Township of *Halifax*, praying for a grant of money to purchase seed; also, a Petition from *Marcel Lymburner* and others, of the Parish of *St. Stanislas de Batiscan*, praying for Amendments in the Act 9th *Vic. c. 27*, relating to Elementary Education in *Lower Canada*; and also, a Petition from *Louis Deneys* and others, of the County of *Megantic*, praying for a grant of money to repair the *Lambton Road*, and make a Bridge over the River *Chaudière*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Ferrie* presented a Petition from *K. J. Millar* and others, Inhabitants of the Townships of *Durham*, *Kingsey*, *Acton*, and *Roxton*, praying for a grant of money to continue the *Quebec Road* from its terminus at *Kingsey* till it intersects the main Road from *Sherbrooke* to *Montreal*; and also a Petition from the *Simcoe District Council*, praying that the sum granted for the improvement of the Roads within the said District may be expended therein, in conformity with the intentions expressed in the Act 4th and 5th *Vic.*, chap. 28.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

Wednesday, 15th March, 1848. WEDNESDAY.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *René E. Caron*, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

*McGill*,

*A. Dionne*,

*W. Morris*,

*J. Dionne*,

*Joliette*,

*De Boucherville*,

*Maculay*,

*Pinhey*,

*Ferrie*,

*Matheson*,

*Taché*,

*Viger*.

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. *McGill* presented a Petition from the Board of Police of the Town of *St. Catharines*, praying that the said Town may be incorporated; and also, a Petition from the *Montreal General Hospital*, praying for pecuniary aid.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Ferrie* presented four Petitions from the *Gore District Council*, praying that none of the Townships now forming part of the said District may be detached therefrom for the purpose of being formed into a new District; also, praying that authority may be given to the various District Councils to remunerate their respective Wardens for their services; also, praying for the Amendment of the School Act; and also, praying that the respective District Councils may have the appointment of the Collectors and Assessors.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Pinhey* presented a Petition from *L. G. Bigelow* and others, Inhabitants of *Lochaber*, *Templeton*, and *Buckingham*, praying for the construction of a new Road through the said Townships to the *Gatineau*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Joliette* presented a Petition from *Samuel Anderson* and others, Inhabitants of the Township of *Rawdon*, praying that the amount subscribed for Common School purposes may be restored to them, and also a Petition from the Ladies of Charity, being Directresses of the Roman Catholic Orphan

From Champlain (M. Lymburner and others.)

From Batiscan (M. Lymburner and others.)

From Kamouraska (V. Dubé and others.)

From Halifax (J. B. Croteau and others.)

From St. Stanislas (M. Lymburner & others.)

From Megantic (L. Deneys and others.)

From Durham, Kingsey, &c., (K. J. Millar & others), and

From the Simcoe District Council, presented.

Adjournment.

Petitions.

From the St. Catharines Board of Police.

From the Montreal General Hospital.

From the Gore District Council (4 Petitions.)

From Lochaber (L. G. Bigelow and others.)

From Rawdon (S. Anderson and others.)

From the Directresses of the Montreal

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and Orphan Asylum of *Montreal*, praying for a grant of money.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Enniskillen (H. Jones and others), presented. The Honorable Mr. *Matheson* presented a Petition from *H. Jones* and others, Inhabitants of the Townships of *Enniskillen*, *Bosanquet*, and adjoining Townships, praying that the Ten Northern Townships of the Western District may be erected and set apart into a new District.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

A Return from the Montreal Mechanics' Institute, presented. The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the *Montreal Mechanics' Institute* for the year 1847.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For the Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter U.)

Returns from the Megantic and Elizabethtown Agricultural Societies, presented. The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House Returns from the *Megantic* and *Elizabethtown* Agricultural Societies for the year 1847.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow:—

(For the Returns, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

A Return from the Montreal City and District Savings Bank. The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the *Montreal City and District Savings Bank* for the year 1847.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For the Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter T.)

A Petition from Quebec (J. Dean and others), presented. The Honorable the Speaker presented a Petition from *James Dean* and others, Inhabitants of the City of *Quebec*, praying that they may be incorporated for the purpose of transporting goods, merchandize and passengers between *Quebec*, *Lake Champlain* and the *Upper Lakes*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day being read for again putting the House into a Committee of Privileges, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the subject matter of a certain Letter received from the Honorable *John*

*McDonald* relative to the proceedings had at the last Session of Parliament respecting his absence from his place as a Member of the Legislative Council, for two successive Sessions of the Legislature.

certain Letter, received from the Hon. J. McDonald, respecting his absence, and

*Ordered*, that the House be put into a Committee of Privileges on the subject of the said Letter on Friday next.

The same discharged until Friday next.

*Ordered*, that the Honorable Messieurs *Macaulay*, *Taché*, *de Boucherville*, and *Matheson* be added to the Select Committee appointed to examine into, and report upon the Contingent Accounts of this House for the present Session.

4 Members added to the Select Committee on the Contingent Accounts.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

Adjournment.

Thursday, 16th March, 1848.

THURSDAY.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *Réne E. Caron*, Speaker:

The Honorable Messieurs	The Honorable Messieurs
<i>McGill,</i>	<i>A Dionne,</i>
<i>Sullivan,</i>	<i>J. Dionne,</i>
<i>W. Morris,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>
<i>Joliette,</i>	<i>Pinhey,</i>
<i>Macaulay,</i>	<i>Matheson,</i>
<i>Ferrie,</i>	<i>Viger,</i>
<i>Taché,</i>	

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* acquainted the House that he had a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, under his Sign Manual which His Excellency had commanded him to deliver to the House.

Message from His Excellency, transmitting Copies of Despatches.

And the same was then read as follows:

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Honorable the Legislative Council, Copies of the several Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, enumerated in the annexed Schedule.

Government

Government House,  
Montreal, 15th March, 1848.

SCHEDULE of Despatches accompanying the  
Governor General's Message to the Legislative  
Council of 15th March.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
	1847.	
On the Navigation Laws.	110 31st July,	Respecting the Navigation Laws.
On the Reserved Civil List Bill of 1846.	114 14th Aug.,	States in reply to the Joint Address that the Reserved Civil List Bill will receive the Royal Assent.
On the Naturalization of Aliens.	Circular. 25th Sept.,	Respecting an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament for the Naturalization of Aliens.
	124 25th Sept.,	On the subject of the above.
On the Halifax and Quebec Railroad Survey.	133 23d Oct.,	Respecting the Survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.
Respecting the Railway Bills of last Session.	136 18th Nov.,	Respecting the Railway Bills of last Session.

(For the Despatches, vide Appendix, No. 3.)

Petitions.  
From the University Lying-in Hospital.

The Honorable Mr. McGill presented a Petition from the University Lying-in-Hospital praying for pecuniary aid.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From the Hon. B. Joliette.

The Honorable Mr. Joliette presented a Petition from himself, praying for the continuance of the Annual grant of £100 to the College founded by him in the Village of *Industrie*, and known as "*Joliette College*."

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From the Montreal County Municipal Council.

The Honorable Mr. J. Dionne presented a Petition from the Municipal Council of the County of *Montreal*, praying for the repeal of the Act of last Session relating to Municipalities in *Lower Canada*.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Kingston (J. Hopkins & others), and

The Honorable Mr. Macaulay presented a Petition from *John Hopkins* and others, School-teachers of the City of *Kingston*, praying that certain arrears of salary due to them may be paid.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Ferric presented a Petition from the *Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery*, praying for pecuniary aid; and also, a Petition from the *Montreal Lying-in-Hospital*, praying for pecuniary aid.

From the Montreal School of Medicine, and  
From the Montreal Lying-in Hospital, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, presented to the House a Schedule of the Government Debentures Redeemed and Outstanding, made up to the 4th March 1848 inclusive.

A Schedule of Government Debentures, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For the Schedule, vide Sessional Papers, Letter M.)

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, presented to the House certain papers on the subject of the distribution of Muskets, for the use of the Militia in the County of *York*.

A Message from His Excellency on the subject of the distribution of certain Muskets for the use of the Militia in the County of York, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow:—

(For the Papers, vide Appendix No. 4.)

The Honorable the Speaker, presented a Petition from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Montreal*, praying that measures may be taken to reimburse the travelling expenses of the Clergymen of the Church of England, who have attended the sick Immigrants at *Point St. Charles*, from the month of June last, up to the present day.

A Petition from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The House according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the subject of the Librarian's Report, and

The Librarian's Report considered by the House.

The said Report was then again read by the Clerk.

Read, and

Ordered, that the said Report be adopted.

The same adopted.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan reported, that in answer to the Address of this House of Thursday last, on the subject of furnishing the Members with the Printed Statutes, His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would have

The Answer to the Address to His Excellency on the subject of furnishing certain bound copies of the Statutes to the Members, reported.

have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House in respect thereof.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan presented a Petition from the Newcastle District Council, praying for the Amendment of the Common School Act; and also a Petition from Rebecca Sylvester, formerly Teacher of the Upper Canada Central School at Toronto, praying for a pension.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

**Friday, 17th March, 1848.**

The Members convened were—

The Honorable René E. Caron, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs	The Honorable Messieurs
Mc Gill,	Roy,
Sullivan,	A. Dionne,
W. Morris,	J. Dionne,
Joliette,	De Boucherville,
Macaulay,	Pinhey,
Bruneau,	Ferrier,
Ferrie.	Matheson,
Taché,	Viger.

**PRAYERS.**

The Honorable Mr. Matheson presented a Petition from James Atchison and others, Inhabitants of Smith's Falls, in the Township of North Elmsley, praying that no Act may be passed to disturb a certain Act which defines the true line between Lot number thirty in the fourth Concession and the Village of Smith's Falls.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. de Boucherville presented a Petition from Louis Legendre and others, of the Parish of Lotbinière, praying for the completion of the Bridge over the River Duchêne.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the Agricultural Society of the County of Berthier, in the District of Montreal.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For the Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented a Petition from Simon Bedard and others, of Quebec, praying that the Debentures issued to the Sufferers by the great fires in that City, may be purchased by the Government.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Viger presented a Petition from P. Paterson and others, Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, praying that the Capital Stock of the Toronto Dry Dock Company may be increased.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. W. Morris presented a Petition from the Rev. William Bell and others, Inhabitants of the District of Bathurst, praying that measures may be adopted for the suppression of Intemperance in this Province.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Badgley and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to the time from which the provisions of the Act regulating the Summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada were intended to have force and effect," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read the first time. Read 1st time

Ordered, that the said Bill be read the second time on Monday next. 2d Reading on Monday.

The House according to Order was adjourned during pleasure, and was again put into a Committee of Privileges for the purpose of taking into further consideration the subject matter of a certain Letter received from the Honorable John McDonald, relative to the proceedings had at the last Session of Parliament respecting his absence from his place as a Member of the Legislative Council for two successive Sessions of the Legislature.

After some time the House was resumed, and the Honorable the Speaker reported from the said Committee, that they had gone through the subject matter of the said Letter; and had directed him to Report certain Resolutions, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, that the said Report be now received, and

The said Resolutions were then read by the Clerk as follow:—

Resolved,

A Petition from the Newcastle District Council, presented.

Adjournment.

FRIDAY.

From Quebec (S. Bedard and others)

From Toronto (P. Paterson and others) and

From the Bathurst District (Rev. W. Bell and others) presented.

Jurors' Summoning Bill (L.C.) brought up.

Petitions From Smith's Falls (J. Atchison and others) and

From Lotbinière (L. Legendre and others) presented.

A Return from the Agricultural Society of Berthier, presented.

The Letter of the Hon. J. McDonald respecting his absence, committed to a Committee of Privileges of the whole House.

Certain Resolutions reported.

Read.

The Resolutions.

*Resolved*, that by the Letter of the Honorable *John McDonald*, dated 21st February last, as well as by the Journals of this House, that the said Honorable *John McDonald*, for two successive Sessions of the Legislature of this Province, has failed to give his attendance in this House, and that permission for such absence has not been obtained by the said *John McDonald* from Her Majesty or the Governor of this Province and signified to this House, whereby the seat of the said *John McDonald* has become vacant.

*Resolved*, therefore, that in pursuance of the 8th section of the Imperial Act, entitled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, and for the Government of *Canada*," this House doth now declare, determine, and adjudge, that the seat of the said Honorable *John McDonald* in this Council is vacated.

*Resolved*, that the foregoing Resolutions with the anterior proceedings of the House and Mr. *McDonald's* letter, be communicated to His Excellency the Governor General for His Excellency's information.

Motion to Adopt the 1st Resolution.

The first Resolution being read the second time,

*It was moved* to adopt the same.

Objected to.

Which, being objected to,

Same put and

The question of concurrence was put thereon, and

Carried.

*The same was Resolved* in the affirmative.

Motion to Adopt the 2nd Resolution.

The second Resolution being read the second time,

*It was moved* to adopt the same.

Objected to.

Which, being objected to,

Same put and

The question of concurrence was put thereon, and

Carried.

*The same was Resolved* in the affirmative.

Motion to Adopt the 3rd Resolution.

The third Resolution being read the second time,

*It was moved* to adopt the same.

Objected to.

Which, being objected to,

Same put and

The question of concurrence was put thereon, and

Carried.

*The same was Resolved* in the affirmative.

Protest of the Hon. D. B. Viger thereon.

**DISSENTIENT :**

*1st, Because*, in his answer to the letter written according to the order of this House

by its Clerk, Mr. *McDonald* alleges a fact, which did not depend upon his will, as the cause of his absence during one of the two Sessions of the Council in which he failed to take his seat, Sickness, which is always considered a legitimate excuse in similar circumstances.

*2d, Because*, did doubt exist as to the nature or the truth of the facts stated by Mr. *McDonald* as the cause of his absence, it was necessary, in the first place, to enter upon an investigation relative to these same facts, to enable the House to judge whether they constituted sufficient ground for his excuse.

*3rd, Because*, if this House could not see either in the terms or the tenor of Mr. *McDonald's* letter, lawful grounds for his excuse, this House owed it to itself as well as Mr. *McDonald*, to declare the reasons which induced this House to deprive him of his seat, by declaring it vacant.

D. B. VIGER.

The Honorable Mr. *de Boucherville* presented a Petition from *J. B. Vachon* and others, Inhabitants of the District of *Quebec*, praying for the Amendment of the Law regulating the Culling and Measurement of Timber, &c. Petitions. From Quebec, (J. B. Vachon and others.)

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Macaulay* presented a Petition from the Corporation of the City of *Kingston*, praying for the Amendment of their Act of Incorporation. From the Kingston Corporation, and

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Joliette* presented a Petition from the Literary and Historical Society of *Quebec*, praying for pecuniary aid. From the Quebec Literary & Historical Society, presented

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Joliette* presented to the House Returns from the Agricultural Societies of the Counties of *Chambly* and *Rouville* for the year 1847. Returns from the Rouville & Chambly Agricultural Societies, presented.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow :—

(*For the Returns, Vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.*)

The Speaker declared this House continued until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing. Adjournment.

MONDAY.

Monday, 20th March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable René E. Caron, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

<i>McGill,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Sullivan,</i>	<i>A. Dionne,</i>
<i>W. Morris,</i>	<i>de Boucherville,</i>
<i>Joliette,</i>	<i>Pinhey,</i>
<i>Macaulay,</i>	<i>Matheson,</i>
<i>Ferrie,</i>	<i>Viger.</i>

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, presented to the House a Statement of the Accounts and Affairs of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1847.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow :—

(For the Accounts, vide Sessional Papers, Letter S.)

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, presented to the House an Estimate of certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada for the year 1848, for which Supply is required; also, a Statement of the Inspector-General, accompanying the same; and also, a Statement of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada for the year 1847.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow :—

(For the Estimate and Statements, vide Sessional Papers, Letter R.)

The Honorable Mr. A. Dionne presented a Petition from William Black and others, Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Roch, in the City of Quebec, praying for the adoption of such measures as will enable them to obtain their proportion of the £100,000 appropriated for the benefit of the Sufferers by the late Quebec Fires.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Ferrie presented a Pe-

tion from Albert Furniss, representing the City of Toronto Gas Light and Water Company, praying to be heard by Counsel against the Bill to incorporate the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto. From A. Furniss, presented

Ordered, that the last mentioned Petition be now read.

The same was then read by the Clerk accordingly. The last Petition read.

Ordered, that the said Petition do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan presented a Petition from the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto, praying for pecuniary aid; also, a Petition from Hannah Thompson, of the town of Perth, praying for the redress of certain alleged grievances, arising out of the sale of certain Lands on Cockburn Island; also, a Petition from James O'Loane and others, Inhabitants of the Town of Ancaster, praying that they may not be subjected to the payment of Tolls upon eight miles of Road between the sixth Concession of Glanford, to the terminus of the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road; also, a Petition from Daniel L. Gilkison and others, Inhabitants of the Town of Brantford, praying to be incorporated for the purpose of making a Plank Road from Brantford to Paris; also six Petitions from the Niagara District Council, praying that the reconstruction of a Monument to the memory of the late lamented Major General Sir Isaac Brock may be at once commenced, and that a more preferable monumental design may be determined upon than that of an Obelisk; also, praying that certain Landholders of the Township of Rainham may be indemnified for the loss of their Lands in consequence of their being diminished in extent by reason of defining the line between that Township and the Indian Lands, which now form the Township of Cayuga; also, praying that the said Township of Cayuga may be divided into two Townships; also, praying that measures may be adopted to determine where the Registrar for the County of Haldimand shall erect the Building for his Office and Vaults; also, praying for the passing of an Act to confirm certain impressions which have existed as to the Lands which are by Law comprised within several Townships of the said District; also, praying for the passing of an Act to regulate the duties of Land Surveyors; also, a Petition

A Statement of the Penitentiary Accounts, presented.

An Estimate for which Supply is required, and a Statement of the Inspector-General accompanying the same; together with a Statement of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, presented.

Petitions. From Quebec (W. Black and others), and

From the Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

From H. Thompson, of Perth.

From Ancaster (J. O'Loane and others.)

From Brantford (D. L. Gilkison and others.)

From the Niagara District Council, 6 Petitions.)

From the Niagara District (J. Jarron and others).

tion from *John Jarron* and others, Inhabitants of the *Niagara* District, praying for the passing of an Act to compel the District Councils to build and repair all Bridges upon the leading Roads within their Municipalities, by Monies supplied from the General Funds of the District; also, Petitions from *John F. Cooper* and others, and from *Jacob Horner* and others, Inhabitants of the Townships of *Walpole* and *Rainham*, severally praying for the improvement of the Road from *Dunnville* to *Port Dover*; and also, a Petition from *Alexander Macdonald Lockhart* and others, Inhabitants of the Township of *Sherbrooke Forest*, praying that the same may not be annexed to the Township of *Moulton*.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Walpole and Rainham (J. F. Cooper and others), (J. Horner and others), and

From Sherbrooke Forest (A. M. Lockhart & others), presented.

Returns from the Gananoque and Simcoe Agricultural Societies, presented.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House Returns from the *Gananoque*, and *Simcoe* District Agricultural Societies for the year 1847.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow:—

(For the Returns, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H)

Returns from the Quebec Savings' Bank, and from the

Commercial Bank, presented.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the *Quebec Savings' Bank* made up to the 4th March, 1848; and also a Return from the *Commercial Bank* of the *Midland* District, made up to the same period.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow:—

(For the Returns, vide Sessional Papers, Letter T.)

Kingston Gas Light Bill, Brought up.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable Mr. *MacDonald* (of *Kingston*), and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *City of Kingston Gas Light Company*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bill was read the first time.

46th Rule dispensed with for the remainder of the Session.

Ordered, that the forty-sixth rule of this House be dispensed with for the remainder of the present Session.

Hon. Mr. de Boucherville's Protest thereon.

DISSENTIENT:

PIERRE BOUCHERVILLE.

Ordered, that the last mentioned Bill be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly. The Bill read 2nd time, and

Ordered, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of two Members. Referred to a Select Committee.

Ordered, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs *Macaulay* and *Ferrie* to meet and adjourn as they please.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable *John H. Cameron* and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto Athenæum*." to which they desire the concurrence of this House. Toronto Athenæum Bill, brought up.

The said Bill was read the first time. Read 1st time

Ordered, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly. Read 2d time.

Ordered, that the said Bill be read the third time tomorrow. 3d reading to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. *Wilson* and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to authorise the Rector and Church Wardens of *St. Paul's* Church, *London*, to sell a part of the Glebe, "on certain conditions," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. St. Paul's Church Glebe Bill, brought up.

The said Bill was read the first time. Read 1st time.

Ordered, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly. Read 2d time, and

Ordered, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of two Members. Referred to a Select Committee.

Ordered, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs *Macaulay*, and *Matheson*, to meet and adjourn as they please.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. *Lemieux* and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to render executory certain Judgments rendered by the late Courts of *King's Bench*, for *Lower Canada*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. King's Bench Judgments Bill (L. C.) brought up.

The

Read 1st time. The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

Read 2d time, and The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of two Members.

Referred to a Select Committee. *Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Mr. Joliette, to meet and adjourn as they please.

Institut Canadien Bill, brought up. A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Chauveau and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate "the Institut Canadien de Quebec," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time. The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

Read 2d time. The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly.

3d reading to-morrow. *Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time tomorrow.

Canada Life Assurance Bill brought up. A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable Sir Allan MacNab and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Life Assurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time. The said Bill was read the first time.

2d reading to-morrow. *Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time tomorrow.

Seamens' Shipping Bill brought up. A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Badgley and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Shipping of Seamen, and to fund the fees payable under the Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time. The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

Read 2d time. The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time tomorrow. 3d reading to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Holmes and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to continue and amend the Act for the inspection of Flour and Meal, and to provide for the inspection of Oatmeal," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. ur & Meal Inspection Bill brought up.

The said Bill was read the first time. Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly. Read 2d time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time tomorrow. 3d reading to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Wetenhall and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Town of Dundas," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. Dundas incorporation Bill brought up.

The said Bill was read the first time. Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly. Read 2d time, and

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of two Members.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs Macaulay and Pinhey, to meet and adjourn as they please. Referred to a Select Committee.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Wilson and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Western Telegraph Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. Western Telegraph Bill brought up.

The said Bill was read the first time. Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly. Read 2d time and

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of three Members.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honorable Referred to a Select Committee.

able Messieurs *Macaulay, Ferrie, and Mathe-*  
*son*, to meet and adjourn as they please.

London Manu-  
facturing Com-  
pany's Bill  
brought up.

A Message was brought from the Legisla-  
tive Assembly by Mr. *Wilson* and others, with  
a Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the  
"London Manufacturing Company," to which  
they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second  
time presently.

Read 2d time,  
and

The said Bill was then read the second time  
accordingly.

Referred to the  
Select Com-  
mittee on Joint  
Stock Com-  
panies Bill.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to  
the same Select Committee, to whom the Bill  
intituled, "An Act for the formation of In-  
"corporated Joint Stock Companies, for  
Manufacturing, Mining, and other Mechanical  
purposes," has been referred.

Butter Inspec-  
tion Bill  
brought up.

A Message was brought from the Legisla-  
tive Assembly by Mr. *Holmes* and others, with  
a Bill intituled, "An Act to provide for the  
"Inspection of Butter in *Quebec* and *Mon-*  
*tréal*," to which they desire the concurrence  
of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the  
second time presently.

Read 2d time,  
and

The said Bill was then read the second time  
accordingly.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a  
Select Committee of two Members.

Referred to a  
Select Com-  
mittee.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honor-  
able Messieurs *McGill* and *A. Dionne*, to meet  
and adjourn as they please.

River Moira  
Mill Dam  
Aprons Bill  
brought up.

A Message was brought from the Legisla-  
tive Assembly, by Mr. *Flint* and others, with  
a Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal the  
"Act therein mentioned, and to make better  
"provision for the construction of Aprons to  
"Dams upon the River *Moira*," to which  
they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the  
second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second Read 2d time,  
and  
time accordingly.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a  
Select Committee of two Members.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honor- Referred to a  
Select Com-  
mittee.  
able Messieurs *Macaulay* and *Pinhey*, to meet  
and adjourn as they please.

A Message was brought from the Legisla- Toronto Con-  
sumers' Gas  
Company's  
Bill brought up  
tive Assembly by Mr. *Morrison* and others,  
with a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate  
"the Consumers Gas Company of *Toronto*,"  
to which they desire the concurrence of this  
House.

The said Bill was read the first time. Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the  
second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second Read 2d time,  
and  
time accordingly.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a  
Select Committee of three Members.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honor- Referred to a  
Select Com-  
mittee.  
able Messieurs *McGill, Sullivan, and Ferrie*,  
to meet and adjourn as they please.

The Honorable Mr. *Joliette* presented a A Petition  
from the Ri-  
chelieu Muni-  
cipal Council,  
presented.  
Petition from the Municipal Council of the  
County of *Richelieu*, praying that the place of  
meeting may be changed from *St. Denis* to  
*St. Ours*.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill, Jurors Bill (L.  
C.) read 2d  
time.  
intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to  
"the time from which the provisions of the  
"Act regulating the summoning of Jurors in  
"Lower Canada were intended to have force  
"and effect," was read the second time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third 3d reading to-  
morrow.  
time tomorrow.

The Honorable Mr. *W. Morris* presented a Petitions.  
From the To-  
ronto Board of  
Trade, and  
Petition from the *Toronto* Board of Trade,  
praying that Agricultural Produce, including  
Wheat and Flour, may be exempted from  
Duty when imported into this Province, and  
that measures may be adopted to induce the  
Government of the *United States* to extend  
equal privileges to the products of *Canada*  
when exported to the said *United States*; and  
also,

From the Trustees of the Dunham High School, presented.

also, a Petition from the Trustees of the *Dunham High School*, praying for pecuniary aid in behalf of the said Institution.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

Adjournment.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

TUESDAY.

**Tuesday, 21st March, 1848.**

The Members convened were—

The Honorable *René E. Caron*, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Mc Gill,</i>   | <i>Roy,</i>             |
| <i>Sullivan,</i>  | <i>A. Dionne,</i>       |
| <i>W. Morris,</i> | <i>De Boucherville,</i> |
| <i>Joliette,</i>  | <i>Pinhey,</i>          |
| <i>Macaulay,</i>  | <i>Matheson,</i>        |
| <i>Bruneau,</i>   | <i>Viger.</i>           |
| <i>Ferrie.</i>    |                         |

**PRAYERS.**

Petitions.  
From Terrebonne and the Lake of Two Mountains (Rev. H. Moreau & others).

The Honorable Mr. *Bruneau* presented a Petition from the Rev. *H. Moreau* and others, of the Counties of *Terrebonne* and the *Lake of Two Mountains*, praying that the Road from *Lachapelle's* Bridge across the *Isle Jesus* may be improved and made a Turnpiked Road.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From Welland (S. Chapman and others).

The Honorable Mr. *Matheson* presented a Petition from *Simcoe Chapman* and others, Inhabitants of the County of *Welland*, praying that a Cut may be made to connect the *Welland* River with the River *Niagara*; and also, a Petition from the Rector and Church-Wardens of *St. Paul's* Church, *London*, praying that authority may be given to them to dispose of a portion of a Lot of Land belonging to the said Church, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the liquidation of the Debt of the Church, and also to enable them to carry out certain other objects in connection therewith.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

From London (the Rector of St. Paul's Church and others.)

The Honorable Mr. *Pinhey* presented a Petition from *Thomas Ring* and others, Inhabitants of the Township of *Nepean*, in the *Dalhousie* District, praying that certain Surveys from time to time made in the said Township may not be disturbed.

From Nepean (T. Ring and others)

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *A. Dionne* presented a Petition from *Joseph Pouliot* and others, Pilots for and below the Harbour of *Quebec*, praying for changes in the regulations affecting such Pilots, and an increase of their allowances while in charge of Vessels detained in Quarantine at *Grosse Isle*; and also, a Petition from the Rev. *L. G. Malo* and others, of the County of *Rimouski*, praying for aid to complete a Road from the River *Trois Pistoles* to Lake *Temiscouata*, and also for the erection of a Wharf at the mouth of the said River.

From and below Quebec, (J. Pouliot and others)

From Rimouski (Rev. L. G. Malo & others) and

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Bruneau* presented a Petition from *Francis Duclos*, Sen., and others, Inhabitants of the City and District of *Montreal*, praying that Government aid may be afforded to complete the *St. Lawrence* and *Atlantic* Railroad.

From Montreal (F. Duclos Sen., and others) presented.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable the Speaker, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill, intituled, "An Act to render executory certain Judgments rendered by the late Courts of King's Bench for *Lower Canada*," reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to Report the same to the House without any amendment.

Report of the Select Committee on King's Bench Judgments Bill, (L.C.) presented.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly.

The Bill read 3d time.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

Passed, and

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any amendment

The Assembly acquainted thereof.

The

Report of the Select Committee on Butter Inspection Bill, presented

The Honorable Mr. *McGill*, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Butter in *Quebec* and *Montreal*," reported from the said Committee, that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to Report the same to the House without any amendment.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

The Bill read 3d time.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

Passed, and

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

The Assembly acquainted thereof.

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed these Bills without any amendment.

The Petition from A. Furniss referred to the Select Committee on Toronto Consumers' Gas Company's Bill.

*Ordered*, that the Petition of *Albert Furniss* representing the City of *Toronto* Gas-Light and Water Company, praying to be heard by Counsel against the Bill to incorporate the Consumers' Gas Company of *Toronto* be referred to the Select Committee to whom that Bill has been referred.

Report of the Select Committee on Dundas Incorporation Bill, presented.

The Honorable Mr. *Pinhey*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill, intituled, "An Act to Amend the Act to incorporate the Town of *Dundas*," reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to Report the same to the House without any amendment.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The Bill read 3d time.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

Passed, and

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

The Assembly acquainted thereof.

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative

Council have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. *Matheson*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorise the Rector and Church Wardens of *St. Paul's* Church, *London*, to sell a part of the Glebe on certain conditions," reported from the said Committee, that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to Report the same to the House without any amendment.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was resolved*, in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. *Macaulay*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the City of *Kingston* Gas Light Company," reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and, had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was resolved* in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. *Macaulay*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled, "An Act to repeal the Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision

Report of the Select Committee on St. Paul's Church Glebe Bill, presented.

The Bill read 3d time.

Passed, and

The Assembly acquainted thereof.

Report of the Select Committee on Kingston Gas Light Bill, presented.

The Bill read 3d time.

Passed, and

The Assembly acquainted thereof.

Report of the Select Committee on River Moira Mill Dam Aprons Bill, presented.

sion for the construction of Aprons to Dams upon the River Moira," reported from the said Committee, that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The Bill read 3d time.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

Passed, and

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

The Assembly acquainted thereof.

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any Amendment.

Report of the Select Committee on Toronto Consumers' Gas Company's Bill, and on the Petition from A. Furniss, presented

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the "Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto," and also the petition of *Albert Furniss*, president of the City of Toronto Gas Light and Water Company, reported that they find that the said Petitioner alleges that the said Bill, should it become law, would not only violate the Act of Incorporation of the City of Toronto Gas Light and Water Company, but would grant powers and privileges that far exceed those of the said Company; and the Petitioner therefore prays your Honorable House not to concur in the said Bill, and to hear Counsel at the Bar of your Honorable House, respecting the rights and privileges of the City of Toronto Gas Light and Water Company.

The Committee have examined the Act of Incorporation of the last above mentioned Company, and find that it contains in the thirteenth section a provision that nothing therein contained shall extend to prevent any person or persons, body politic or corporate, from constructing any works for the supply of Gas or Water to his or their own premises, or to prevent the Legislature of this Province at any time hereafter, from altering, modifying or repealing the powers, privileges or authorities thereinbefore granted to the said Corporation.

The Committee therefore see no reason to question the propriety or power of the Legis-

lature to pass any Act which would be of public benefit to the City of Toronto, by reason of any privileges granted to the Gas Light and Water Company, and looking on the Bill before them as calculated to be beneficial, they respectfully recommend the said Bill for the concurrence of your Honorable House, without hearing Counsel at the Bar, as prayed on behalf of the said Gas Light and Water Company.

*Ordered*, that the said Report be adopted. Same adopted.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly. The Bill read 3d time.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative. Passed, and

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any amendment. The Assembly acquainted thereof.

The Honorable Mr. *Matheson* presented a Petition from the Honorable Malcolm Cameron and others, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Company to construct a line of Telegraph from *Hamilton* to the South end of *Lake Huron*. A Petition from the Hon. M. Cameron and others, presented.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Matheson* from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the "Western Telegraph Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment. Report of the Select Committee on Western Telegraph Bill, presented.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly. The Bill read 3d time.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative. Passed, and

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and The Assembly acquainted thereof.

and

and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Montreal  
Incorporation  
Bill, brought up

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly, by Mr. *Holmes* and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Incorporation of the City of *Montreal*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time. The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

Read 2d time,  
and

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of three Members.

Referred to a  
Select Com-  
mittee.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs *McGill*, *W. Morris*, and *Ferrie*, to meet and adjourn as they please.

Acts continu-  
ation Bill,  
brought up.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly, by Mr. *Holmes* and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time. The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

Read 2d time. The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly.

3d reading to-  
morrow. *Ordered*, that the said Bill be read the third time tomorrow.

Jurors Bill (L.  
C.) read 3d  
time, and

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled, "An Act to remove doubts, as to the time from which the provisions of the Act regulating the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada were intended to have force and effect," was read the third time.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

Passed, *It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

Institut Cana-  
dien Bill,  
read 3d time,  
and  
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Institut Canadian de Québec," was read the third time.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative. Passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and to fund the fees payable under the said Act," was read the third time.

Seamens'  
Shipping Bill  
read 3d time,  
and

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative. Passed,

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled, "An Act to continue and amend the Act for the Inspection of Flour and Meal, and to provide for the Inspection of Oatmeal," was read the third time.

Flour & Meal  
Inspection Bill  
read 3d time,  
and

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative. Passed,

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Athæneum," was read the third time.

Toronto  
Athæneum  
Bill, read 3d  
time,

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative. Passed, and

*Ordered*, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed these Bills without any amendment.

The Assembly  
acquainted  
thereof.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Life Assurance Company," was read the second time.

Canada Life  
Assurance  
Bill, read 2d  
time, and

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of three Members.

*Ordered*, that the Committee be the Honorable Messieurs *Mucanlay*, *Pinhey*, and *Viger*, to meet and adjourn as they please.

Referred to a  
Select Com-  
mittee.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* presented a Petition from *John Burwell*, of *Port Burwell*, praying that the Harbour of *Port Burwell* may be completed without delay.

From J. Bur-  
well, of Port  
Burwell.

*Ordered*, that the same do lie on the Table.  
The

From the Haldimand Agricultural Society, and

From the Great Western Railroad Company, presented.

A Return of Baptisms, &c., in the District of Quebec, presented.

Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan presented a Petition from the Agricultural Society of the County of Haldimand, praying that the said County may be regarded as an Agricultural District, in so far as respects the amount of the grant which it annually receives from the Legislature; and also, a Petition from the Great Western Railroad Company, praying that an Amendment may be made to their Act of Incorporation; and also, that Legislative aid may be afforded to complete the undertaking.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the District of Quebec during the year 1847.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For the Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter Y.)

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing.

Wednesday, 22d March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable René E. Caron, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs

The Honorable Messieurs

- McGill,
- Sullivan,
- W. Morris,
- Joliette,
- Macaulay,
- Bruneau,

- Ferrie,
- Roy,
- A. Dionne,
- Pinhey,
- Matheson,
- Viger.

PRAYERS.

A Return from the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, and

The Honorable Mr. W. Morris presented to the House a Return from the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada for the year 1847.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For the Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

The Honorable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the Agricultural Society of the County of Drummond for the year 1847.

A Return from the Agricultural Society of Drummond, presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(For the Return, vide Sessional Papers, Letter H.)

The Honorable Mr. Bruneau presented a Petition from J. Bell Forsyth and others, Merchants of Quebec, praying that the Bankruptcy Laws may for the present be continued.

Petitions. From Quebec (J. Bell Forsyth & others)

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Pinhey presented a Petition from the Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Plank Road Company, praying for the Amendment of their Act of Incorporation.

From the Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Plank Road Company, and

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan presented a Petition from John Jarron and another, of Dunnville, praying that an Act may be passed to Charter a Company to construct a Railway between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers.

From Dunnville (J. Jarron and another) presented.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. McGill, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Incorporation of the City of Montreal," reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an Amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Report of the Select Committee on Montreal Incorporation Bill, presented

Ordered, that the Report be now received, and

The said Amendment was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

An Amendment proposed by them read 1st time.

Press 3, line 4,—After the word "pleaded," insert "Clause A."

The Amendment.

CLAUSE A.

"And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue in force for two years, and from thence until the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Provincial

"Provincial Parliament,  
"and no longer."

Read 2d time  
and

The said Amendment being read the second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon,

Adopted.

*It was agreed to by the House.*

*Ordered,* that the said Amendment be engrossed, and the said Bill (as amended) read the third time presently.

The Bill (as  
amended)  
Read 3d time.

The said Bill (as amended) was then read the third time accordingly.

The question was put, whether this Bill (as amended) shall pass?

Passed, and

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

Sent to the  
Assembly for  
concurrence.

*Ordered,* that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Acts continu-  
ation Bill  
Read 3d time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes," was read the third time.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

Passed, and

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

The Assembly  
acquainted  
thereof.

*Ordered,* that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any amendment

Adjournment  
during plea-  
sure.

The House was adjourned during pleasure.

The House re-  
sumes.

After some time the House was resumed.

Supply Bill  
brought up.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. *Drummond* and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act to grant a certain sum of money to Her Majesty, for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bill was read the first time.

*Ordered,* that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly. Read 2d time.

*Ordered,* that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly. Read 3d time,  
and

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

Passed.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. *Drummond* and others, with a Bill intituled, "An Act for raising, on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a sum of money required for the Public Service," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. Vote of Credit  
Bill, brought up

The said Bill was read the first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered,* that the said Bill be read the second time presently.

The said Bill was then read the second time accordingly. Read 2d time.

*Ordered,* that the said Bill be read the third time presently.

The said Bill was then read the third time accordingly. Read 3d time.

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass?

*It was Resolved* in the affirmative.

Passed, and

*Ordered,* that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed these Bills without any amendment. The Assembly  
acquainted  
thereof.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* acquainted the House that he had a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, under His Sign Manual, which His Excellency had commanded him to deliver to this House, and the same was then read by the Clerk as follows:— A Message  
from His  
Excellency,  
with copies of  
despatches on  
Emigration,  
presented.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits for the information

information of the Honorable the Legislative Council the accompanying copies of Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, relative to the Emigration of last year.

Government House,  
Montreal, 21st March, 1848.

*SCHEDULE of Despatches accompanying Message of 21st March, 1848.*

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
	1847.	
142	1st Dec.	In reply to Addresses on the subject of the Emigration of 1847, with a Report from the Emigration Commissioners.
	11th "	Respecting Surgeons for Emigrant Ships.
147	20th "	With copies of letters from the Irish Agents relative to the Emigrants from the Estates of Lord Palmerston and others.
149	27th "	With letter from Dr. Collins.
	1848.	
165	2d Feb.	With report from Emigration Commissioners on the case of the Emigrant Ship <i>Virginus</i> .
172	22d "	With copy of a further letter relative to the Emigrants, from Lord Palmerston's Irish Estates.

(For the Despatches, vide Appendix No. 5.)

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, presented to the House the Assessment Returns of Upper Canada, for the year 1847.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow :—

(For the Returns, vide Sessional Papers, Letter V.)

The Honorable Mr. Macaulay, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies, for Manufacturing, Mining, and other Mechanical purposes," reported that the Committee are of opinion that the said Bill contains some very valuable provisions, and is,

on the whole, calculated to afford most desirable facilities for the display of enterprize and the exertion of industry, in developing the resources of this Province, and promoting the material interests of its Inhabitants; but they are not prepared to recommend its adoption during the present Session, inasmuch as it seems to them to be one of those measures upon which time should be allowed for very mature deliberation before they are finally sanctioned by either branch of the Legislature.

There are several questions to which the Committee have directed their attention, and would invite that of the House with reference to this Bill, viz: Whether or not its provisions might be beneficially extended to Forwarding and other Inland Navigation Companies: Whether it is advisable to contemplate and provide for the formation of Corporations composed of so few as three persons, being the smallest number to which corporate powers can legally be given, and yet by no means too many to enjoy all the benefits and advantages resulting from ordinary partnerships; and whether it would not be prudent to require that Trustees of Corporations, formed under the provisions of the Bill, should be possessed of a stated number of Shares in the Stock of such Corporations respectively.

These questions, however, will remain for future consideration, and the Committee having concluded to recommend, for the reasons already stated, that this Bill be no further proceeded with during the present Session, abstain from expressing any opinion upon either of them.

Ordered, that the said Report be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk. Read, and

Ordered, that the said Report be adopted. Adopted.

The Honorable Mr. Macaulay, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate the London Manufacturing Company," reported a recommendation that the Bill be no further proceeded with in consequence of no Petition for its adoption having been presented to this House, as required by its fifty-seventh Standing Order.

And even if this objection were to be overcome

The Schedule accompanying the Message.

The Assessment Returns of Upper Canada, presented.

Report of the Select Committee on Joint Stock Companies' Bill, presented

Report of the Select Committee on London Manufacturing Company's Bill, presented

come by dispensing in this case with the observance of the rule in question; the Committee are of opinion that the near approach of the termination of the Session would preclude the possibility of a due attention being given to the details of this Bill.

*Ordered*, that the said Report be received, and

Read, and The same was then read by the Clerk.

Adopted. *Ordered*, that the said Report be adopted.

Report of the Select Committee on Canada Life Assurance Bill presented.

The Honorable Mr. *Pinhey*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Canada Life Assurance Company*," reported that the Committee are of opinion that the near approach of the end of the Session renders it quite impossible that a due degree of attention could be given to the details of this Bill.

*Ordered*, that the said Report be received.

Read, and The same was then read by the Clerk.

Adopted. *Ordered*, that the said Report be adopted.

Report of the Select Committee on the Contingent Accounts, presented.

The Honorable Mr. *Bruneau*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Contingent Accounts of this House, reported, that in pursuance of the suggestion contained in the Report of a similar Committee during the last Session, made on the twentieth, and adopted by this House on the twenty-first day of July last, the Committee called upon the Clerk of the House to account for the balance of £989 11s 6d, left in his hands at the date of the last audit of his accounts (in June 1846;) as well as for the sums of £3,300 and £3,000, which he has since received in virtue of the Addresses voted by this House on the 8th June 1846 and 22d July 1847, respectively, making together a sum of . . . . . £7,289 11 6

Which has been satisfactorily accounted for by that Officer to the Committee as follows, viz:—

Amount paid as per Statement marked E, supported by Vouchers numbered from 1 to 156 inclusive . . . £3,621 8 6½

Carried forward, £3,621 8 6½ £7,289 11 6

Brought forward, £3,621 8 6½ £7,289 11 6

Amount paid as per Statement marked F, supported by Vouchers numbered from 1 to 115 inclusive . . . 2,346 15 3

Amount paid as per Statement marked G, supported by Vouchers numbered from 1 to 33 inclusive . 1,110 3 7½  
 7,078 7 5

Leaving a balance of . . £211 4 1

The Committee has been furnished by the Clerk of the House with an estimate of the probable expenses of the remainder of this Session, and of the ensuing Recess, over and above the small balance remaining in the hands of that Officer, as appears by the foregoing statement; and the Committee accordingly recommend that application be made in the proper quarter for the sum of three thousand pounds, for these purposes.

The Committee have received a Memorial from *Mr. John George Couillard*, stating that he has been employed during three Sessions as one of the Junior Clerks in the Department of the Clerk of the House, at the rate of fifteen shillings per diem, and praying to be permanently employed as such at an annual Salary.

The prayer of this Memorial cannot in the opinion of the Committee be properly acceded to at present, the public service not requiring the employment of any more Writing Clerks by this House permanently; but the Committee recommend that *Mr. Couillard's* claim to be preferred for such employment, be reserved for future favorable consideration.

In connection with this subject, the Committee recommend that the remuneration paid to Writing Clerks employed by the day in the service of this House, be limited in future to ten shillings *per diem*; but that this reduction should not affect *Mr. Couillard* with respect to his services during the present Session, inasmuch as it has been shown to the Committee that he came from a great distance to attend

attend to the service of this House with a reasonable expectation of being employed and paid as usual.

The Committee have also received a Petition from *Antoine Lachance*, one of the Messengers of the House, praying that he may be employed by the year instead of by the Session, and at a Salary of £65, to be paid quarterly; but the Committee see no reason to make any recommendation of the kind to your Honorable House.

The Committee having been informed by the Honorable Mr. *McGill* that he did, while Speaker of this House, appoint one *Samuel Skinner* as a supernumerary Messenger in addition to the four Messengers now permanently employed by the House; the Committee recommend that his wages be £45 per Session, and that the Clerk of the House be authorized to pay him accordingly.

Mr. *Olivier Vallerand*, the Sergeant at Arms, having renewed his application for reimbursement of his expenses in removing with his family from *Quebec* to *Kingston* in 1843, and having fairly represented the impossibility of complying with the requirements of the Report adopted by this House on the 21st July, 1847, to the effect that his claim should only be taken into consideration on his producing suitable vouchers; the Committee are of opinion that it is advisable to waive that condition, and entertain the claim to the extent of £22 10s, which they recommend that the Clerk of the House should be authorized to pay to that Officer accordingly.

Communication having been taken by the Committee of a letter from Mr. *John F. Taylor*, Senior, the Assistant Clerk of the House, to the Chairman of the Committee, requesting payment of a sum of £33 8s 4d as the alleged balance of his expenses in removing from *Toronto* to *Montreal*, the Committee feel it to be their duty to state that, inasmuch as the sum of fifty pounds was granted to Mr. *Taylor* on the 5th of June, 1846, in full of those expenses, no further application on the subject should, in their opinion, be entertained.

The attention of the Committee has been drawn by the Clerk of the House to the subject of that portion of the archives of the House which remains deposited in the Vaults under the Building at *Quebec*, in which the sittings

of the late Legislative Council of *Lower Canada* were held.

Mr. *DeLéry* has stated to the Committee that these archives are in great danger of being injured and in time destroyed by damp, owing to the faulty construction and decayed state of the floor of the Vault in which they are kept, and has submitted an estimate of the probable expense of laying a new floor and otherwise repairing the Vault, so as to secure the valuable Records deposited in it from injury by damp.

In accordance with this estimate, the Committee recommend that Mr. *DeLéry* be authorized to expend in such repairs a sum not exceeding thirty-five pounds currency.

*Ordered*, that the said Report be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk. Read.

*Ordered*, that the said Report be taken into consideration by the House presently.

The said Report being again read, and consideration thereof had, it was The Report Considered, and

*Ordered*, that the said Report be adopted. Adopted.

*Ordered*, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to issue His Warrant in favour of *Charles de Léry*, Esquire, as Clerk of this House, for the sum of three thousand pounds currency, to enable him to defray the present demands against the Legislative Council, and to meet its current expenditure during the Recess, for which he will afterwards account.

*Ordered*, that such Members of the Executive Council, who are Members of this House, do wait on His Excellency the Governor General with the said Address. Certain Members appointed to present the same.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by Mr. *Holmes* and others, to return the Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Incorporation of the City of *Montreal*," and to acquaint this House that the Legislative Assembly hath agreed to the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the said Bill without any amendment. Amendment to Montreal Incorporation Bill, agreed to by the Assembly.

The Speaker declared this House continued until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the House so decreeing. Adjournment.

Thursday,

THURSDAY.

Thursday, 23d March, 1848.

The Members convened were—

The Honorable René E. Caron, Speaker :

The Honorable Messieurs      The Honorable Messieurs

<i>McGill,</i>	<i>Ferrie,</i>
<i>Sullivan,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>W. Morris,</i>	<i>Ferrier,</i>
<i>Joliette,</i>	<i>Viger.</i>
<i>Macaulay,</i>	

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* acquainted the House that he had a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, under His Sign Manual, which His Excellency had commanded him to deliver to this House, and

The same was read as follows :—

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General informs the Legislative Council that he has granted permission to the Honorable *P. B. de Blaquière* to be absent from his place in the House during the present Session.

Government House,  
Montreal, 23d March, 1848.

The Honorable Mr. *Sullivan* reported that he had, according to Order, waited on His Excellency the Governor General with the Address of this House of yesterday, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that he would comply with the request of this House.

The Honorable Mr. *W. Morris* presented to the House a Return from the *Montreal* County Agricultural Society for the year 1847.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(For the Return, vide Sessional Papers,  
Letter H.)

The House was adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House was resumed.

His Excellency the Right Honorable *James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, Governor General of *British North America*, being seated

in the chair on the Throne, the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know "it is His Excellency's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House."

Who, being come with their Speaker, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the titles of the Bills to be passed severally as follow :—

"An Act to make better provision with respect to Emigrants, and for defraying the expenses of supporting indigent Emigrants, and of forwarding them to their place of destination, and to amend the Act therein mentioned."

"An Act to remove doubts as to the time from which the provisions of the Act regulating the Summoning of Jurors in *Lower Canada* were intended to have force and effect."

"An Act to incorporate 'The City of Kingston Gas Light Company.'"

"An Act to incorporate 'The Toronto Athenæum.'"

"An Act to authorize the Rector and Church Wardens of *St. Paul's Church, London*, to sell a part of the Glebe, on certain conditions."

"An Act to render executory certain Judgments rendered by the late Courts of King's Bench for *Lower Canada*."

"An Act to incorporate 'The Institut Canadien de Québec.'"

"An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Shipping of Seamen, and to fund the fees payable under the said Act."

"An Act to continue and amend the Act for the Inspection of Flour and Meal, and to provide for the Inspection of Oatmeal."

"An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Town of *Dundas*."

"An Act to incorporate 'The Western Telegraph Company.'"

"An Act to provide for the Inspection of Butter in *Quebec* and *Montreal*."

"An Act to repeal the Act therein mentioned, River Moirs, Mill Dam Aprons Bill."

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General.

Granting leave of absence during the present Session to the Honorable P. B. de Blaquière

His Excellency's answer to the Address for £3000 towards defraying the Contingent expenses of the House.

A Return from the County of Montreal Agricultural Society, presented.

His Excellency comes to the House and

commands the attendance of the Assembly.

They attend him accordingly.

Emigrants' Regulation Bill.

Jurors' Bill (L. C.)

Kingston Gas Light Bill.

Toronto Athenæum Bill.

St. Paul's Church Glebe Bill.

King's Bench Judgments Bill (L. C.)

Institut Canadien Bill.

Seamens' Shipping Bill.

Flour & Meal Inspection Bill.

Dundas Incorporation Bill.

Western Telegraph Bill.

Butter Inspection Bill.

River Moirs, Mill Dam Aprons Bill.

"tioned, and to make better provision for the  
"construction of Aprons to Dams upon the  
"River *Moir*."

Toronto Consumers' Gas Company's Bill.

"An Act to incorporate 'The Consumers' Gas Company of *Toronto*."

Montreal Incorporation Bill.

"An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Incorporation of the City of *Montreal*."

Acts continuation Bill, and

"An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned and for other purposes."

Vote of Credit Bill.

"An Act for raising, on the credit of the consolidated Revenue Fund, a sum of money required for the public service."

To these Bills the Royal Assent was severally pronounced by the Clerk of this House in the words following:

Assented to in Her Majesty's name.

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General doth Assent to this Bill."

Then the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

Address of the Speaker of the Assembly on presenting the Supply Bill, and

We, Her Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects the Commons of *Canada*, having taken into our serious consideration the Message of Your Excellency on the subject of the monies required for the public service, have voted a Supply to the amount estimated on the part of Your Excellency, although we have not had time to examine fully the financial state of the Province, and to inquire into the details to which the Estimates refer, and having thus evinced our desire to enable Her Majesty to meet the wants of the present year, we fully rely that the grant of Her Majesty's faithful Commons, the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, will be applied with due regard to economy and the public resources.

The Speaker then delivered a certain money Bill to the Clerk of this House, who brought it to the Table, when the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the title of the same to be passed as follows:

"An Act to grant a certain sum to Her Majesty for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty eight."

To this Bill, the Clerk of this House, by His Excellency's command, did thereupon say:

"In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and Assents to this Bill."

The same Assented to in Her Majesty's name.

Then His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to deliver the following Speech.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.*

His Excellency's speech at the prorogation.

I have reason to believe that I shall best consult the public interest and your convenience by bringing the present Session to a close, with a view to the resumption of our joint labors at an early period.

In pursuance of my declared intentions, I have taken measures for the formation of a new Administration, and I am enabled to apprise you that the arrangements necessary for that purpose are completed.

I trust that the measures which have been adopted by the Provincial and Imperial Parliaments for preventing the recurrence of the calamities by which last year's Immigration to the Province was attended, may effect the objects they are designed to accomplish.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.*

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies which are requisite for the public service.

*Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.*

Your attention will necessarily be directed after the recess to various measures for developing the resources of the Province and promoting the social well-being of its inhabitants.

It is my sincere desire to co-operate with you for the attainment of these important objects, and to abet, by all means in my power, your endeavours to establish and to increase the happiness and contentment of Her Majesty's subjects in *Canada*.

The Speaker of this House then said:

"*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.*"

Parliament prorogued to the 2nd May, 1848.

"It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the second day of May next, to be here held, and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday the second day of May next."



**APPENDIX**

TO THE

**SEVENTH VOLUME**

OF THE

**JOURNALS**

OF THE

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

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**SESSION 1848.**

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# APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX, No. 1.

(*Vide Journal, page 23.*)

Library, Legislative Council,  
28th February, 1848.

*To the Honorable the Legislative Council  
of Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

Your Librarian, in availing himself of the privilege of laying before your Honorable House his annual account of the state of the Library, has to report but a very small increase to the number of its volumes since last year, when there were upon its shelves seven thousand one hundred volumes; which, with thirty volumes purchased during last Session by order of the Library Committee, and one hundred and eighty-nine since received, of which one hundred and three are Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, and the remainder continuations of Magazines, Reviews, and Law Reports, make seven thousand three hundred and nineteen volumes now in possession of your Honorable House.

Your Librarian has further the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Public Gene-

ral Statutes of the 10th and 11th *Victoria*, with the 77th volume of the Journals of the House of Lords, and volumes 100 and 101 of the Journals of the House of Commons, from the Colonial Secretary, through the Civil Secretary.

Your Librarian begs leave most respectfully to suggest, that the Honorable Council might be saved the annual expense, about £45, of purchasing the Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, if an Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen, in the same manner as your Honorable House adopted with regard to the Statutes and Journals of the Imperial Parliament, the prayer of which was complied with.

All which is, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. AGAR ADAMSON,  
Librarian.

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 APPENDIX, No. 2.
 

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(Vide Journal, page 34.)

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To the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

A Return from  
the Friends'  
Seminary in  
the Township  
of Hallowell.

The following is the Amount of Property holden by the Trustees of Friends' Seminary, in the Township of Hallowell, District of Prince Edward, by virtue of the Act of Incorporation:—

Land and Buildings, valued at . . . . .	£1,250 0 0
Live Stock, . . . . .	78 15 0
Hay and Grain, . . . . .	65 0 0
Farming Utensils, . . . . .	24 5 0
Provision on hand, . . . . .	39 15 6
Books and Stationery, . . . . .	11 10 7
Household Furniture, &c., . . . . .	126 19 6
Total, . . . . .	£1,596 5 7
To this add the Debts due to the School, . . . . .	224 9 5
And it gives an amount of . . . . .	£1,820 15 0
From this deduct the Debts due by the School, . . . . .	350 17 8
Total amount of School Property, . . . . .	£1,469 17 4

The Institution is managed by a Superintendent, employed by the Trustees, and the Produce of the Farm is applied to the support of the family. No other Income or Revenue arises from said Property.

Signed, on behalf of the Trustees, by

THOMAS WARING.

## A P P E N D I X, N o. 3.

(Vide Journal, page 44.)

## SCHEDULE of Despatches accompanying the Governor General's Message to the Legislative Council of the 15th March.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
	1847.	
110	31st July,	Respecting the Navigation Laws.
114	14th August,	States in reply to the Joint Address that the Reserved Civil List Bill will receive the Royal Assent.
Circular.	25th Sept.	Respecting an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament for the Naturalization of Aliens.
124	25th Sept.	On the Subject of the above.
133	23d October,	Respecting the Survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.
136	18th Novem.	Respecting the Railway Bills of last Session.

(Copy.)

No. 110.

Downing Street,  
31st July, 1847.

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 16, of the 24th of March, transmitting, for my consideration, the copy of a Memorial presented to you by the *Montreal* Board of Trade, in which the Memorialists invite Your Lordship's attention not only to several measures relating to the Fiscal and Commercial regulations of Canada, which it is the peculiar province of the Canadian Legislature to deal with, but also to the advantages which, as the Memorialists contend, would result from a modification of the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom, and from the removal of the restrictions at present ap-

plicable to the Navigation of the *St. Lawrence* by foreign vessels.

The topics which the *Montreal* Board of Trade have urged upon your notice, in such forcible and appropriate terms, are entitled to, and will receive, the most attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government. But we are not enabled at present to enter into any discussion respecting the effect of the Navigation Laws upon the Trade of *Canada*, as we have not yet had an opportunity of reading and considering the evidence which was taken by the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed during the late Session, to enquire into the expediency of modifying those laws. In the meantime, I have caused this Memorial to be laid before the Committee, in order that in considering the important subject referred to them, they may be aware of the views entertained by the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

With regard to that part of the Memorial which

Despatches.

Respecting the  
Navigation  
Laws.

Respecting the  
Navigation  
Laws.

which relates especially to the Navigation of the *Saint Lawrence* by foreign vessels, I have to state that although this question is also connected with the general laws of navigation, it may perhaps be possible to deal with it separately, and to comply, wholly or partially, with the application of the memorialists, even though it should be decided to leave the rest of the Navigation Laws untouched.

The very fact, however, of this being a peculiarly Canadian question, and, as such, admitting of a separate solution, renders it more than commonly important that the sense of the Canadian Legislature and of the inhabitants of the Province should be clearly ascertained before any attempt is made to effect a settlement of it; and, however great may be the consideration justly due to the Body from which this Memorial proceeds, Her Majesty's Government would not feel justified in coming to any final decision upon a question so materially affecting, not only the foreign relations, and the Commerce of the Empire at large, but also the special fiscal interests of *Canada*, without a formal expression, on the part of the Provincial Legislature, of its approbation and concurrence. An opportunity of ascertaining the views of that Body will probably be afforded by the recent communication which I have made to Your Lordship, respecting the proposal to allow vessels of the *United States* to pass through part of the inland waters of *Canada*, in voyages from *Fort Covington* to *Lake Champlain*. Should it appear, from the discussion that may arise on this proposition, that the Provincial Legislature is decidedly in favour of opening the Navigation of the *Saint Lawrence* to foreign vessels, this subject shall receive the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government, in order that such measures may be adopted as may appear to be best calculated to promote the common interest of this Country and of *Canada*, in providing that any changes which it may be expedient to effect in the regulations under which the commercial intercourse between the *United States* and the British dominions is now carried on, may be settled upon the principle of giving equal advantages to both parties.

If, however, any change of this kind should ultimately be considered expedient, I need hardly point out to Your Lordship that it will be of the greatest importance to avoid giving a right to any but British subjects to navigate

the *Saint Lawrence*; if citizens of the *United States* should be permitted to do so, the permission must be granted upon the clearest understanding that it may at any time be withdrawn at the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government.

Perhaps it will be expedient further to limit the duration of any such indulgence to a period of five or ten years, unless expressly renewed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

No. 114.

*Downing Street*,  
14th August, 1847.

Acquainting  
the House, in  
reply to the  
Joint Address,  
that the Civil  
List Bill of  
1846 will re-  
ceive the  
Royal Assent.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No 70, of the 13th July, transmitting a Joint Address to the Queen, from the Legislative Council and Assembly of *Canada*, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to Assent to a Bill passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act for granting a Civil List "to Her Majesty."

Having laid this Address before the Queen, I have received Her Majesty's commands to instruct Your Lordship, to acquaint the respective Houses of the Legislature of *Canada*, that the Imperial Parliament having, by an Act passed in the late Session, empowered Her Majesty, with the advice of her Council, to assent to the Bill referred to in their Address, measures will be taken, at next Council, for specially confirming the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Respecting an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament for the Naturalization of Aliens.

(Copy.)

Circular.

*Downing Street,*  
25th September, 1847.

MY LORD,

In the last Session of Parliament, an Act was passed "for the Naturalization of Aliens," 10th and 11th *Vic.*, chap. 83; I herewith enclose a copy of it.

The Preamble of that Act explains briefly the circumstances in which it originated. In almost all of the British Colonies, laws had, of late years, been enacted, the object of which was to impart the privileges of natural-born British Subjects to Aliens inhabiting the Colonies in which those enactments were made. On referring those Acts to the successive Law Officers of the Crown, it appeared from their answers to such references, to be a matter of great doubt whether they were valid and effectual for their purpose, and whether the Queen could properly be advised to confirm them; the principal ground of this doubt, was the existence in the British Statute Book, of various general Acts, respecting the Naturalization of Aliens, some of which Acts of Parliament, and especially the Statute 7 and 8 *Vic.*, chap. 66, were supposed by Her Majesty's legal advisers to extend to, and to be in force throughout the British Colonies. But the Colonial Acts in question being found to be in several respects at variance with, and repugnant to, those Acts of Parliament, it was inferred that such Colonial Enactments were null and void, either in whole or in part.

To obviate a conclusion replete with so much inconvenience, and recommended by no assignable advantage, Her Majesty's Government recommended to Parliament, in their last Session, the passing of the Act which I now enclose.

The result of that Act is, first, to give validity to all Colonial Naturalization Acts formerly passed, and to declare that they shall be taken to have been valid from the time of their Enactment. Secondly, the Act then proceeds to provide that all Naturalization Acts, which shall hereafter be passed by any Colonial Legislature, shall, within the limits of the Colony, have the force of Law, any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

ing. But, thirdly, both the retrospective and the prospective operation of the 10th and 11th *Vic.*, chap. 83, is confined to Colonial Acts, which authorise the enjoyment of the privileges of Naturalization, within the limits of the Colony within which such Acts shall have been, or shall be made. It also declares, fourthly, that all such Naturalization Laws shall be subject to the rules which regulate the enactment and disallowance of Colonial Laws on any other subject; and, finally, it declares that the 7th and 8th *Vic.*, chap. 66, does not extend to the British Colonies.

The result of these Enactments will be to remove all doubts which have hitherto prevented the confirmation of various Naturalization Acts of the different British Colonies, and to ascertain the competency of the Colonial Legislatures, to confer on Aliens the privileges of Natural-born British Subjects, if the exercise of those privileges be limited to the particular Colony in which the enactment may be made.

It may obviate a possible misconception, to add, that, inasmuch as that part of the Navigation Act which confines to British Subjects the ownership of British registered shipping is not repealed, but continues in full force, the disability of an Alien naturalized under a Colonial Act to own such shipping is not removed by the accompanying Statute, 10 and 11 *Vic.*, chap. 83. It would indeed be at variance with the terms of that Act, to claim such a privilege in pursuance of it, inasmuch as the privileges which it authorises the Colonial Legislatures to confer, are expressly restricted to the limits of the Colony within which they may so be conferred.

I propose, in a series of separate Despatches, to advert to, and dispose of the particular questions of this kind, which have hitherto been pending; those separate Despatches being of course addressed to the Governors of those Colonies only in which any such questions have arisen.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of *Elgin and Kincardine,*  
&c., &c., &c.

Copy.

Respecting an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament for the Naturalization of Aliens.

Respecting an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament for the Naturalization of Aliens.

(Copy.)  
No. 124.

*Downing Street,*  
25th September, 1847.

MY LORD,

Referring to my accompanying Despatch on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, I have to observe, that under the circumstances there mentioned, it is now competent to the Legislature of *Canada* to remove, if such should be their pleasure, the difficulties to which the various Despatches of the years 1845 and 1846 refer, with the exception only that it is not competent to the Canadian Legislature to impart to any Alien the right to become an owner or part owner in any Registered British Ship.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) GREY.

Governor,  
The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin*,  
&c., &c., &c.

Respecting the Survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

(Copy.)  
No. 133.

*Downing Street,*  
23rd October, 1847.

MY LORD,

A favorable Report having reached Her Majesty's Government as to the practicability of constructing one good line of Railway between *Halifax* and *Quebec*, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the proper time has arrived for recalling the attention of the Legislature of *Canada* to the Resolution passed by the House of Assembly, on the 2nd June 1846, pledging the House to defray its fair proportion of the expense of the preliminary survey for the projected Railway.

Instructions have been given to Major *Robinson*, to transmit to your Lordship, and to the Lieutenant Governors of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, precise statements of the amount of expenditure incurred on this ser-

vice for each Province, and on receiving the account for *Canada*, Your Lordship will communicate it to the House of Assembly, and recommend that provision be made for repaying to the British Treasury the amount advanced for the Exploration in question, either to the late Captain *Pipon* or to Major *Robinson*, up to the date mentioned in the statement which will be submitted to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)  
No. 136.

*Downing Street,*  
18th November, 1847.

MY LORD,

I have had under my consideration seven Acts passed by the Legislature of *Canada*, during their last Session, and reserved by Your Lordship for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Numbers and Titles of these Bills are :

No. 441. An Act to Incorporate the *Woodstock* and *Lake Erie* Railway and Harbour Company.

No. 442. An Act to incorporate the *Bytown* and *Britannia* Railway Company.

No. 443. An Act to incorporate the *Carillon* and *Grenville* Railway Company.

No. 444. An Act to Incorporate the *Lake St. Louis* and Province Line Railway Company.

No. 445. An Act to Incorporate the *Montreal* and Province Line Junction Railway Company.

No. 446. An Act to incorporate the *Canada*, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* Railway Company; and,

No.

Respecting the Survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

Respecting the various Railway Bills which were reserved during the last Session.

No. 447. An Act to Incorporate the *Toronto and Goderich* Railway Company.

I have deemed it advisable to consult the Commissioners of Railways in this Country upon the provisions contained in these Bills, and I transmit for Your Lordship's information the accompanying copy of their Report. The objections which they have pointed out appear to me so important as to induce me to postpone advising Her Majesty to confirm these Enactments until I shall be in possession of the conclusion to which a full consideration of this Report may lead yourself and Your Council.

With this view, therefore, Your Lordship will submit the Commissioners' Report to Your Council, and inform me whether in their and your judgment, the permanent interests of the Canadian Public require that these Bills should at once, and without further amendments, receive Her Majesty's sanction.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

GREY

The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS,  
*Whitehall*, 6th November, 1847.

SIR,

I have been directed by the Commissioners of Railways to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th September, in which you transmitted for the consideration of the Commissioners, transcripts of the following seven Acts, authorizing the construction of different Railways in *Canada*, which have recently been passed by the Legislature of that Province:—

No. 441. An Act to Incorporate the *Woodstock and Lake Erie* Railway and Harbour Company.

No. 442. An Act to Incorporate the *Bytown and Britannia* Railway Company.

No. 443. An Act to Incorporate the *Carillon and Grenville* Railway Company.

No. 444. An Act to Incorporate the *Lake St. Louis and Province Line* Railway Company.

No. 445. An Act to Incorporate the *Montreal and Province Line Junction* Railway Company.

No. 446. An Act to Incorporate the *Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia* Railway Company; and

No. 447. An Act to Incorporate the *Toronto and Goderich* Railway Company.

I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that the Commissioners, agreeably to the request of Earl *Grey*, have taken these Acts into consideration, and have made the following observations upon them, which apply for the most part, to all or more than one of the Acts, and have therefore been arranged in a collected form with reference to the subjects adverted to, rather than as remarks upon each Act separately. The provisions of these Acts that appear to be most worthy of observation, on account both of their novelty and importance, are those by which a right is reserved to the Government, of purchasing the Railway at a future time. In some other Colonial Railway Acts which have engaged the attention of the Commissioners, the option of purchase by the Government is given only upon the event of the Company's profits exceeding a certain specified rate per cent. on the amount of their capital, and is thus made dependent upon a condition which, from its liability to be evaded by the financial operations of the Company, may prevent, or indefinitely defer, any practical assertion of the right.

But in the greater number of the present Acts, (Nos, 442, 443, 444, 445, and 447,) the Government is enabled to purchase the Railway at any time, either before or after its completion, on giving three months' notice of their intention to do so, and repaying to the Company the amount of their expenditure, with interest up to the time of opening the Railway. As one of the principal advantages to be derived from these provisions appears to consist in the power they confer upon the Government of acquiring upon an emergency the exclusive possession of the means of communication, it is important for the attainment of this object that the exercise of the right of purchase should not be clogged with conditions of doubtful effect, or such as may occasion difficulty in the adjustment of the terms. On this account it appears desirable that the rate of interest to be paid by the Government on the outlay, should, as in the Acts Nos. 446 and

Respecting the various Railway Bills which were reserved during the last Session.

Respecting the various Railway Bills which were reserved during the last Session.

Respecting the various Railway Bills which were reserved during the last Session.

and 447, be fixed by the provisions of the Act, and not, as in the Acts Nos. 442, 443, and 445, be left as a matter for future arrangement. For the same reason also, the condition inserted in the Act No. 445, that the Government, in addition to the *re-imbursement* of the paid up Capital shall repay to the Company "any sums *bonâ fide* furnished or advanced by the Shareholders towards the completing and improving the Railway," appears to introduce into the terms of the purchase, much that is very vague and open to dispute. In the Act 446, likewise, the form of the clause adopted in the other Acts is altered in a manner that seems likely to give rise to considerable uncertainty with respect to the conditions of the purchase. The price to be paid by the Government is, by the terms of this Act to be determined, not simply by the amount of Capital paid up, but according to its *value* at the time; but no mode is pointed out in which the value is to be ascertained.

The Commissioners observe that in the same Act, No. 446, there occurs a modification of the provisions for purchase, of which the explanation is not apparent, but is perhaps to be found in certain circumstances peculiar to the particular scheme, and which, considered without reference to any circumstances of that kind, is inconsistent with that which is presumed to be one of the principal objects of these provisions. In this Act, the power of purchase is not to be exercised till *after twenty-one years* from the completion of the Railway, and after *three years'* notice of the intention to purchase. It is observable, however, that this departure from the form followed in the other Acts is not noticed in the abstract of these Acts transmitted by the Provincial Law Officers.

The Commissioners are unwilling to pass wholly without remark the omission in the Act No. 441, of any reservation of a power to purchase to the Government; since, however, the provisions of this Act are peculiar, not only in this, but also in several other respects, the particular omission in question may probably be attributable to some cause arising out of the nature of the undertaking itself. One of these peculiarities, however, that can hardly be accounted for in that manner, is the clause contained in this Act prohibiting travelling on the Railroad on Sundays.

It appears to the Commissioners that such

a prohibition is objectionable in principle, and that perfect liberty in this respect should at all events be permitted, if the Legislature should not think fit to require such accommodation to be given to the Public. It may also be remarked in this place that the clause inserted in all the other Acts providing that the guage shall be fixed by the Governor of the Province is wanting in this Act, and also in Act No. 445; nor is the guage of the Railway defined by the Act itself.

In the Acts No. 444 and 445, is contained a provision that when the annual dividend of the Company shall exceed a certain rate per cent., one-half of the surplus shall be paid to the Government as a tax. It appears to the Commissioners that the condition requiring that the divisible profits shall exceed a certain rate, renders this provision liable to the same doubts as to its practical utility that they have already had occasion to state with reference to the powers of revision and purchase sometimes introduced into Colonial Railway Acts, and that for this reason, little reliance can be placed upon this provision as a possible source of revenue. If it is contemplated to tax the profits of Railway Companies in the Colonies, a passenger tax, as under the Imperial Act 5 and 6 Vict. c. 79, or some other direct impost would, it is considered, form the means the best adapted to the purpose, as suggested by the Earl of Clarendon in his Minute of the 10th November, 1846, on the *Canada Railway Acts*, No. 401 and 402.

The clauses in these Acts, Nos. 442 to 446 inclusive, relating to the conveyance of the Mails and Troops, contain a proviso that the Company shall not be obliged to start trains for this purpose, except at the usual times of starting.

The Commissioners understand that in the case of other Colonial Railway Acts it has been considered that this limitation might be found inconvenient as respects the conveyance of Troops, and it would probably be so considered in the present instance. In the Act No. 447, the proviso is omitted, and there is no such restriction with regard either to the conveyance of Mails or Troops, although, in the case of the former, it may not be equally liable to objection. The Act No. 441 does not contain any provisions for the conveyance either of the Mails or Troops.

It does not appear that there has as yet been

Respecting the various Railway Bills which were reserved during the last Session.

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been any legislation in the Province, having for its object the general regulation of Railways or Railway Companies. In an Act, however, referred to in the Report of the Provincial Law Officers, and which has been passed in the course of the present year, being an Act for amending the *Montreal and Lachine Railway Act*, the following clause has been introduced, which has a general application to Railways either at present authorized, or which shall at any future time be sanctioned by the Legislature: "That all By-Laws of the said Company, and all other Railroad Companies now or hereafter incorporated, as to which the right to interfere with the Act of Incorporation is reserved in such Act of Incorporation, regulating the Tolls to be taken on the said road in this Act, and in the said other Acts of Incorporation mentioned, shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council."

Without remarking on the inconvenience of introducing a general law on the subject of Railways into an Act for the construction of a particular Railway, the Commissioners have to observe that the approval of By-Laws by the Governor, is by this enactment confined to those which regulate the *Tolls* to be taken on the Railway. The Commissioners would suggest that, as in the case of the *New-Brunswick Acts* lately under their consideration, the power of approving the Company's By-Laws should not be restricted to By-Laws for this purpose only, but should be extended to all By-Laws whatever their object; or at least, as under the English Acts relating to the matter, to all By-Laws affecting persons other than the Officers and Servants of the Company; the making of By-Laws for the Internal Government of the Corporation being left to the discretion of the Company.

In connection with this subject the Commissioners would observe that the Acts now under consideration, do not contain any scale of maximum charges for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the Railway. The enactment in the *Montreal and Lachine Act*, which has been referred to, subjects the By-Laws regulating the *Tolls* to the approval of the Governor; and as there is no power given to the Company to make any charge for carriages or locomotive power, the *Tolls* may, with respect to these Railways, be considered to include the whole charge for carriage and conveyance; this enactment, therefore, affords a certain kind of security, but it

is the only one that appears to be provided for the protection of the public from exorbitant charges on the Railways. It becomes, therefore, a matter of great importance to ensure that this enactment shall have application to all Railways. A clause to the same effect is specially inserted in the Acts Nos. 446 and 447. But with regard to the Railways authorized by the five other Acts, the security of the public, in this respect, depends entirely upon that which may be derived from the enactment in the *Montreal and Lachine Railway Act*. The operation of this enactment, however, is restricted to Railway Companies, "as to which the right to interfere with the Act of Incorporation, is reserved by the Act of Incorporation." This restriction appears to have reference to the clause introduced in compliance with the first recommendation in Mr. Secretary Gladstone's Circular of the 15th January, 1846. "That nothing herein contained shall be construed to except the Railway by this Act authorized to be made, from the provisions of any general Act relating to Railways which may be passed during the present or any future Session of Parliament." In six of the Acts at present under consideration, this clause is inserted; but in No. 441 a clause of an effect in some degree similar, but not expressed in equally comprehensive terms. The manner in which the beneficial enactment in the *Montreal and Lachine Amendment Act* has been qualified, constitutes an additional reason that the insertion of this clause should be insisted upon with the same strictness and uniformity in the Railway Acts of the Canadian Legislature as in those of the Imperial Parliament.

With the single exception that has just been noticed, there appears to be an entire absence of any general legislation on the subject of Railways in *Canada*. It may be worthy of the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, whether the best remedy for this state of things might not be found in the enactment by the Provincial Legislature, in a consolidated form, of such of the provisions of the Imperial Acts of Parliament, relating to Railways as may be capable of application to this Colony. The commissioners, in a former communication addressed to the Colonial Office, have had occasion to remark on the generally satisfactory manner in which this has been accomplished in the Colony of *British Guiana*. The great number and extent of the Railway enterprises at present projected in *Canada*, would almost seem to demand

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demand some measure of the same kind which would be calculated not only to protect the interests of the public, but would afford the means of rendering the Acts for the construction of particular Railways more uniform and concise by the expedient of embodying in them, by reference, the provisions of the general enactment. In the mean time it is necessary that every Canadian Railway Act should contain in itself the whole of the regulations that are considered of essential importance. With this view the Commissioners wish particularly to point out, that, in the Acts at present under consideration, no provision is made for regulations conducive to the public safety and convenience, similar to those contained in the Acts of the Imperial Parliament relative to the opening of Railways after notice, the appointment of Inspectors, returns of traffic and accidents, and the conveyance of the poorer class of travellers by cheap trains.

There are also several instances in which the details of these Acts, as to matters of considerable importance to the public, differ in such a manner from the provisions in the English Acts relating to the same matters, as can hardly be wholly accounted for by any diversity of local circumstances; of these, the following may be mentioned as appearing to call for remark.

The powers of borrowing in most of these Acts are free from several of the restrictions imposed on such powers in English Railway Acts. In all these Acts, except Nos. 446 and 441, the exercise of the power may be resorted to at any time, and is not deferred till a certain proportion (by the Standing Orders of the Houses of Parliament, one-half,) of the capital has been paid up. No uniform rate appears to be observed as to the proportion which the amount of the loan is to bear to that of the Company's Capital, in many of the Acts it is one-half of the whole capital; in the Acts Nos. 442 and 445, it exceeds that proportion. Under the Standing Orders it is limited to one-third.

The powers of borrowing are also expressed with too much latitude, in giving the Company power to raise money on "bond," "debentures" or other securities.

It appears to the Commissioners that, as is usual in the English Acts, the nature of the securities intended to be authorised should be distinctly specified.

In these Acts also, the Company are au-

thorised to mortgage the "lands," as well as their other property. The mortgages of the undertaking by English Railway Companies have not been considered to include the land on which the Railway is constructed.

The power of deviating in making the Railway, given by all these Acts, except Nos. 441 and 447, to the extent of a mile from the line of the Railway as marked in the deposited plan, far exceeds the usual limits of deviation under English Railway Acts. So large a deviation might possibly be not very objectionable in certain parts of the Province, but might prove extremely injurious and inconvenient in the neighborhood of a town, or in a thickly settled District.

The regulations for the construction of bridges for carrying the Railway over roads, differs from those adopted in English Railway Acts, in respect that the width of the arch required is less than the average width prescribed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, and although the height required is in most cases the same, yet it is not the clear height for any given space, and there is no regulation defining the width of the bridge by which roads are to be carried over the Railway.

The Acts Nos. 446 and 447 alone contain a provision requiring the erection of gates across roads, where the Railway crosses them on a level; and near a town, at least, some precaution of that kind appears necessary for public safety.

The Commissioners are desirous to draw the attention of Earl Grey to these variations from the course pursued in legislating upon Railways in this Country. It will be for His Lordship to consider what degree of importance is to be attached to them, with reference to the local circumstances of the Colony generally, or of the particular District through which any of these Railways are to pass, and whether any correction may be called for in the way of supplementary legislation either by amendments of the Acts in each case, or, as the Commissioners have suggested, some general enactment embodying, in a comprehensive form, the provisions applicable to projects of this kind.

I have, &c.,

(Signed, H. D. HARNESS,  
Captain Royal Engineers.

Benjamin Hawes, Esquire,  
&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX,

Respecting the various Railway Bills which were reserved during the last Session.

## APPENDIX, No. 4.

(Vide Journal, page 44.)

Certain papers transmitted by His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the Distribution of Muskets for the use of the Militia in the County of York.

The accompanying papers being the result of the investigation instituted by His Excellency the Governor General, at the request of the Honorable the Legislative Council during the last Session, into the circumstances attending the distribution of certain Muskets intended for the use of the Militia, which were used in the County of York in celebrating the anniversaries of the 4th and 12th July, 1846, are herewith submitted to that Honorable Body for their information.

By Command,

R. B. SULLIVAN,  
Secy.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Montreal, 15th March, 1848.

(Copy.)

Toronto, 13th December, 1847.

To the Hon. D. DALY,  
Prov. Secy.,  
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

In obedience to the Commission directed to me to proceed to *Newmarket* and make inquiry respecting complaints made to the Executive Government that Arms, which had been distributed for the use of the Militia in the neighborhood of *Newmarket*, had been used on the 4th and 12th July, 1846, in celebrating those Anniversaries, I have the honor to make the following report for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

Owing to illness in the early part of the month of October, and, after recovery, my

continued occupation in Court, prevented my making the examination sooner than the 3d and 4th December instant. On the 27th Nov. I addressed Letters to Colonel *Cotter* and the Hon. *J. Æ. Irving*, stating that I should attend at *Newmarket* on the 3d and 4th December, for the purpose of conducting the inquiry, and that I should be prepared to grant Summonses to any party who might require them to compel the attendance of Witnesses. I likewise, at the same time, sent notices to be put up in *Newmarket*, and in the neighbourhood, in a public manner, which were accordingly done, that I should attend on those days for the purpose mentioned, and to grant Summonses.

On the 3d December, the Hon. *J. Æ. Irving* called upon me, and stated he had received my Letter. He said he did not wish to be present at the inquiry, unless I desired it, and he then furnished me with a list of Witnesses to be Summoned, whom he stated could give me all the information he possessed upon the subject matter of inquiry. I stated to Mr. *Irving* there was no necessity for his attending, unless he desired it himself; and that, having the names of the Witnesses, I should employ a Bailiff to cause them to attend, and examine them myself.

I caused all the Witnesses, whose names had been furnished to me, to be Summoned, and they attended and were examined, except one, who refused to attend. I should have compelled his attendance or punished him for disobeying the Summons, if I had been apprised that his evidence would have proved any material fact, not already proved by other Witnesses.

Witnesses whose names had been furnished by Col. *Cotter* were also summoned and examined, and I caused others to be brought whom I thought could give me information.

On the 4th December the examination was publicly

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publicly held, in presence of Col. *Cotter* and Counsel on his behalf, who attended. Mr. *Irving* did not attend, and no one appeared to prosecute the subject of inquiry, but I examined the Witnesses whose names had been given to me. No one save as aforesaid desired any Summonses, or required any Witness to be examined.

The Counsel of Colonel *Cotter* desired me to note, that Colonel *Cotter* himself, had no statement to offer, and should make no other than he had furnished to the Government, and that he should not offer himself or any of his family as Witnesses on the present occasion.

I herewith transmit the Original Minutes of Evidence, reduced to writing and signed by each Witness at the time of the same being taken, together with the statement of Mr. *Cawthra*, who was too ill to attend.

The result of the inquiry appears to me to be this :

1st. That two Muskets of the Militia Arms entrusted to Colonel *Cotter*, were used in the celebration of the 4th July, 1846.

2d. That these Muskets were loaned by Colonel *Cotter's* Son, a lad of fifteen years of age at the time, to a person who asked him for them on the 2d July, without his father's knowledge, and they have remained in possession of the borrower ever since, without Colonel *Cotter's* knowledge.

3d. That some eight or ten Muskets in all, of the Militia Arms, were used on the occasion of the 13th July, 1846, in celebrating the anniversary of the 12th. Four stand of these Arms were part of those entrusted to Colonel *Cotter*, and it is more than probable that some others were taken from his premises on the evening of the 13th July.

4th. That the four stand of Arms were loaned by Colonel *Cotter's* Son, on the 8th or 9th July, 1846, without being asked for, and without the father's knowledge, and have since been returned. It does not appear that Colonel *Cotter* knew or was privy to any of these Arms being loaned, or that any were taken from his premises to be used on the 13th, and when he was made aware that Muskets were out on that occasion, he appears to have used his exertions to procure the Arms to be returned, and put an end to the disturbances.

So far as I have been enabled to trace the matter the foregoing results, seem to me fairly deducible from the evidence, and it is apparent that on both the occasions of the 4th and 13th July, there was a spirit exhibited which, if not effectually checked, might lead to serious consequences. It is not to be denied that Colonel *Cotter's* Sons have acted imprudently in loaning out and using the Militia Arms as they did, and though the one appears to be fifteen and the other seventeen years of age, yet it is to be supposed they knew it was not right or proper to do so, for it appears that the Arms were loaned stealthily, and were brought out to be used without the father's knowledge.

All which is respectfully submitted for His Excellency's consideration.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) ROBERT E. BURNS.

At a Court of Inquiry held by *Robert Easton Burns*, Esquire, at *Newmarket*, on the 3d and 4th days of December, 1847, by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, authorizing and requiring the said *Robert Easton Burns* to examine into and report upon a complaint made to the Executive Government of this Province, that Arms which had been distributed by the Government for the use of the Militia in the neighbourhood of *Newmarket*, in the *Home* District, were made use of on the Fourth and Twelfth days of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in celebrating those Anniversaries by certain persons residing in the vicinity of *Newmarket*, by which means certain disturbances occurred. The following persons were examined and the following Evidence taken upon the said occasion.

*Robert Smith*, of *Newmarket*, Merchant, knows nothing whatever of the distribution of any Arms, but knows of the Riot which took place on Monday evening the 13th July, 1846 Disturbances near his house were such that he considered it likely to endanger the lives of the inmates of his family, and he went out to endeavour to prevent, or oblige the parties to desist firing off their guns; explained

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to the parties that he thought their firing might endanger the inmates of his house. They did not desist, but continued firing some of them over his head. Many of them had Muskets, such as are used by the Militia. After urging them to desist, and failing to induce them to desist, he went back into his house. The party kept up the firing some time after he returned into his house, and an image was carried and tar barrels burnt before his house. This occurred about ten o'clock in the evening. One of Colonel *Cotter's* sons was with the party, also a son of Sergeant *Stephens*. Did not charge his memory with the names of the persons present, and cannot now speak positively of any other names in particular. Cannot say whether either of those named had Muskets. The party had tar barrels burning, so that it was quite light at the time. When he was among the party no violence was offered to him, further than some of the party holding their Guns up, and firing over his head. On the 4th July he heard Guns fired, and fire balls thrown, but knows nothing relating to that matter. Of his own knowledge, parties have been in the habit of celebrating those Anniversaries at times. The life of a member of his family, he means a female delicately situated. He never heard of any demonstration on the 12th July in the Village, before the one alluded to.

(Signed,) ROBERT H. SMITH.

*George Bellshaw Hutchcroft* of *Newmarket*, Waggon-maker, says he knows nothing of the 4th July matters. The 12th July of the year 1846 occurred upon Sunday. On Monday the 13th July, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, saw a party in the street with Guns, such as Muskets used by the Militia. One had a Pistol and one had a Sword. The party were marching up and down the Village firing. They burned an image and made a fire of a tar barrel in front of Mr. *Smith's* store. The image or effigy appeared to be one of Mr. *Polk*. The party, after burning the effigy, went in front of Mr. *Cawthra's* store, and fired volleys of perhaps seven or eight Guns each at a time. He recognized some of the persons engaged. Saw *John Cawthra*, son of Mr. *Cawthra* the Merchant, *Charles Adams*, *William Stephens*, son of Sergeant *Stephens*, and a son of Colonel *Cotter's*. Cannot say whether any of those named had Muskets. There were as many as twenty persons, spectators

looking at the party, and after the party separated, those who had been spectators formed a procession and had music and marched through the street. Heard "*Yankee Doodle*" played, other tunes which he does not know. The party with whom he acted formed a procession single file, and marched through the village and back again. They had a drum and fife. He played himself, and among others played the "*Star spangled Banner*," and other tunes.

After the effigy was burnt he saw Colonel *Cotter* among the crowd, and he believes that he was trying to quiet the party, and to make peace.

(Signed,)

GEORGE BELLSHAW HUTCHCROFT.

*James Hunter*, of *Newmarket*, Esquire, Physician, knows nothing of the matters of the 4th July, but believes that that Anniversary has been celebrated for several years in *Newmarket*. On the 13th of July he heard a good deal of conversation about the burning of an effigy of President *Polk*; and, in the evening, towards dusk, saw a number of persons collecting about the corner of Mr. *Cawthra's* store, and in the evening heard, that instead, it was intended to burn the Pope, and that there was likely to be disturbances, in which Mr. *Cawthra's* property might be involved. The deponent went and informed Mr. *Cawthra*, at which he appeared much surprised, as he knew nothing to occasion it, as far as he was concerned. Colonel *Cotter* was in Mr. *Cawthra's* store at the time, and he remarked that any demonstration should be suppressed, and that deponent ought to go before Mr. *Empey*, a Magistrate, and make affidavit of the facts he had heard, and that the interference of the Magistrate to put a stop to it should be had. Deponent did not, however, go; but Colonel *Cotter* went out, as deponent thought, to put a stop to the demonstration. Witness understood that there was an image or effigy to be burnt, and that it had been made on Mr. *Cawthra's* premises, and was then concealed in his cellar. The party who were celebrating the 12th July were at this time out of the village on the hill, arranging themselves, as he supposed. Mr. *Cawthra* went then into his cellar and brought up the effigy, and gave it to some one at the door, stating that he had not known of anything of the

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the kind, and, if he had, he would not have allowed it.

On leaving, he saw *John Cawthra*, Jun., who had a Musket, and he shook it at deponent and said he should be civil. Deponent went home, and did not see any thing of the demonstration till he saw the lights in front of *Mr. Smith's* store, though he heard both cheers and groans given for himself, previous to the light in front of *Mr. Smith's* store, though is not positive it was before that. Saw the party opposed to them celebrating the 12th coming down the hill in procession with drum and fife, and, as deponent understood, were playing party tunes. After this, heard a good deal of noise, and deponent went out and down to *Mr. Cawthra's* store, where the two parties met. Saw one person, whom he does not know, loading a Musket with ball. Saw him put in the powder, and afterwards take the ball and load his gun. About this time he saw *Colonel Cotter* on the opposite side of the road, endeavouring to disperse the crowd and suppress it, as he believed at the time. Heard him distinctly command his own sons to go in. They did not appear to pay much attention to him at the time, and *Colonel Cotter* seemed to be angry. Deponent should judge the two sons of *Colonel Cotter* present were one about 15 years of age, and the other about 17 years. *Mr. Cawthra* was also on the road endeavouring to suppress the disturbances, and to oblige his son to go home. After this, deponent went home, and saw nothing more afterwards. Deponent has seen the celebrations of the 4th July by the throwing of fire-balls and such things, and he has seen flags displayed on the trees in front of *Colonel Cotter's* House on the following morning. At the celebration in question, on the 13th July, there were both boys and men, perhaps as many of the one as of the other. *Colonel Cotter* appeared to be using all his endeavours to suppress the disturbances. Understood he had been trying to wrest a Musket from one man, but he did not see it, and does not know who the person was. Deponent thinks that both *Colonel Cotter* and *Mr. Cawthra* were mainly instrumental in preventing a collision between the parties that evening. Neither of the gentlemen named appeared in the slightest to countenance it, but, on the contrary, appeared to be doing all they could to suppress it, and to put a stop to further demonstrations. Does not remember any celebration of the 12th July previous to the present, and it seem-

ed to be understood that the present one was a kind of retaliation for the one of the 4th, which had taken place before.

*Captain Irving* resides about a mile and a half from *Newmarket*, in the District of *Simcoe*. Believes the flags placed in front of *Colonel Cotter's* on the 4th July, and the celebration, was for the purpose of annoying him. He alludes to the last celebration of the 4th July, which he understood was to annoy *Colonel Cotter*.

(Signed) JAS. HUNTER, Jr.

*Charles Gorham* of *Newmarket*, Gentleman.

Knows nothing of the 4th July in question, and knows nothing of the 12th or 13th July celebrations except rumour or hearsay from other parties. Saw nothing of any of the matters himself in any way. From the knowledge he has of *Colonel Cotter*, he would not suppose or believe him to be a person who would countenance demonstrations of the kind in question.

(Signed,) CHAS. GORHAM.

*Henry Mosier* of *Newmarket*, Cabinet Maker.

In the fore part of the evening of the 4th July, 1846, was not at home, but returned in the latter part of the evening. He then saw the remains of a fire, apparently a tar barrel burnt. Saw fire balls thrown, and heard guns fired, and he also saw a uniform, one of a British Soldier as he supposed, taken off a person and thrown into the fire. On this occasion deponent saw two Muskets in the possession of persons whom he does not know. How they got them he does not know. The Muskets looked like Militia Muskets. The 4th July has been celebrated for several years by the throwing of fire balls and such like things. In the fore part of the evening of the 13th July, saw the persons celebrating. Went to *Mr. Cawthra's* corner, and heard a good deal of conversation about what they were going to do. Deponent remained until about 9 o'clock. In the earlier part of the evening saw *Colonel Cotter* among the party, endeavouring to persuade them to separate and go home. Saw him speaking to a person of the name of *Donnelly*, telling him to go home. *Donnelly* persisted in going on. Said he was an Orange-

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man. Colonel *Cotter* urged upon him to go home repeatedly. The persons engaged in celebrating then went away up the hill, and again returned. Saw Muskets in the hands of several of the party, but does not know how they were obtained. *John Dawson*, son of *Squire Dawson*, had a Musket. One of Colonel *Cotter's* sons, he thinks the eldest, had a Musket. Deponent cannot name any other person by name who had a Musket. Did not see any bayonets on the occasion. Saw Mr. *Cawthra* deliver the effigy, but cannot distinguish to whom. It was supposed to be an effigy of President *Polk*. Has known Colonel *Cotter* some time, and he does not believe that he would countenance any demonstration of the kind; and, from all he saw that evening, he supposed that Colonel *Cotter* was doing all he could to prevent any disturbances.

(Signed,) HENRY MOSIER.

*Abraham Coryell* of *Newmarket*, Blacksmith—Knows nothing of the occurrences of the 4th July, 1846. Only saw some celebration of it at a distance. Some days previous to the 13th July, in the evening, saw Mr. *Stephens* passing his place with Muskets, but deponent knows nothing of the occurrences of the 13th, except from hearsay. From all he knows of Colonel *Cotter*, he should not say he was a person who would countenance any celebration of the kind.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM CORYELL.

*Watson Lundy*, of the Township of *Whitchurch*, Yeoman, affirmed—Knows nothing of the 4th July, 1846, or of Arms distributed. He was at home, and saw nothing of it; and he knows nothing whatever of the occurrences of the 13th July, 1846. Was at home at the time, and can give no information about the distribution of Arms, or of anything connected with the matters.

(Signed,) WATSON LUNDY.

*Joseph Gibbons* of *Newmarket*, Tailor—Knows of the occurrences of the 4th July, 1846. Saw fire balls thrown and guns fired. Saw one or two Muskets on the occasion. One was used by *Christopher Terry*, as Witness believes. Does not know where the Muskets were procured, or how obtained.

The Muskets were used by firing. There were Fowling Pieces also used in firing. On the evening of the 13th July, Witness was at *Cawthra's* corner. Saw *John Dawson*, son of *Squire Dawson*, ride into the Village with a flag. It was about dusk. Saw a party assembled at *Cawthra's* corner. Colonel *Cotter* came out and asked if there were any Orangemen present. *Donelly* answered and said he was one. Colonel *Cotter* said, if he was one he had better go home; that he should send his boys home, and he told them to go home. One of the boys, the eldest, went down the hill with a Musket and fired it off. He apparently ran off when he was ordered home. *John Dawson* had a Musket, also *Caleb Bennett*, a Miller, and *Jesse Wright*, a Tanner, had Muskets. *Caleb Bennett* and *Jesse Wright* have both left this part of the Country since then. *John Dawson* is at home, as he supposes. Does not know how the Arms were obtained.

There was a party formed in opposition that evening, and had a drum and fife. The party had sticks, but Witness did not count them. The party marched through the Village and back. Tunes were played, but he cannot say whether "Yankee Doodle" was or not played.

Witness had a Gun on 4th July, a Fowling Piece, and also Powder. That evening a boy had a coat with red patches on it, and it was thrown into the fire. Witness was not in procession on 4th July.

(Signed,) JOSEPH GIBBONS.

*Robert Brodie* of *Newmarket*, Carpenter—

Knows of the celebration of the 4th July, 1846. Fire balls were thrown, guns fired, and a tar barrel burnt. Does not know what kind of Fire Arms used on that occasion. Witness was not near enough to see what kind of Guns used, except one man, who had a Rifle. The 4th July has been celebrated for several years past by boys chiefly. Some grown up, perhaps not men. In the fore part of the evening of the 13th July, was at *Cawthra's* corners, and heard a good deal of conversation about their burning President *Polk*. Two young men came to Witness, and each of them had a Musket in his hand. One was *Nelson Stephens*, and the other was *Samuel Wells*. *Nelson Stephens* is now present, and  
Samuel

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*Samuel Wells* has left this part of the Country since. They asked Witness why he had not a Musket, and offered Witness one, which he declined. After some parading in the streets, and burning of an effigy in front of Mr. *Smith's* store, Colonel *Cotter* came from his place and ordered his sons in, and at that time Colonel *Cotter* appeared to be doing all he could to stop the disturbances. And Witness thinks that he did all in his power to stop the affair. And he thinks, from his character, he would do so upon such occasions. Witness does not know how the Arms were procured or obtained. He did not examine them.

(Signed,) ROBERT BRODIE.

*Christopher Terry* of *Newmarket*, Clothier—

Knows of the celebration of the 4th July, 1846. Present at it. Saw fire balls thrown, Guns fired. There were two Muskets, one Fowling Piece, and one Rifle. The two Muskets were given to Witness, and he has them at present. Does not remember the numbers of them. Witness has had them since the 2d July, 1846. One of Colonel *Cotter's* sons, *William*, he thinks, gave them to Witness. The way Witness obtained them was, that he asked the son for the loan of them, and he lent them to Witness. Witness told him that he wanted to use them in shooting, but did not say for what purpose. Witness did not go into Colonel *Cotter's* for them. The boy told him to stay outside and he would bring them, for he did not want his father to know that he had lent them to him; and, when he brought them out, he said, it had taken him some time to procure them without his father's knowledge. This occurred about nine o'clock in the evening. Witness took them and went home.

About seven months ago Captain *Irving* came into Witness's shop and saw the Guns, and asked where they were got, and Witness told him the way he procured them, as he has now stated. Colonel *Cotter* did not know till last evening, as Witness believes, that they were in the possession of Witness. Captain *Irving* told Witness not to give them up, unless on the Warrant of a Magistrate. Witness used the one of the Muskets on the 4th July, by discharging it once, and other parties used them that evening, as they obtained them from one another. After the affair was over,

Witness took the Muskets home with him. Witness never told Colonel *Cotter* that he had the Muskets, and he believes, that if Colonel *Cotter* had known it, Witness would not have retained them after that. Saw the demonstration on the 13th July. Neither of the Guns in possession of Witness were out, or used on the occasion of the 13th July. Saw Muskets in the hands of persons on the evening of the 13th, but was not near enough to say who they were. Does not know how they were procured or obtained. Does not think that Colonel *Cotter* is a person likely to countenance such demonstrations, and on the evening of the 13th, saw him put his eldest son in the gate towards home, and shut the gate after him. Deponent thinks that the celebration of the 13th, was by way of retaliation for the one of the 4th July.

Witness has been present at celebrating the 4th July for three years.

(Signed,) CHRISTOPHER TERRY.

*Patrick Ryan*, of the Village of *Newmarket*, Labourer—

Knows nothing of the occurrences of the 4th July, 1846. On the 13th July, saw the party celebrating. Saw them firing off Guns and cheering on that evening. Saw the party parading in the street. Saw some Muskets on that occasion in the possession of parties, but cannot name any except Colonel *Cotter's* two sons. They had Muskets, and they fired them. Did not see any bayonets on that occasion. Witness has no knowledge how the Muskets were procured or obtained. Witness has worked for Colonel *Cotter* by day's work. Witness was with the party which formed in procession with drum and fife, the evening of the 13th, for a time. Deponent saw Colonel *Cotter* that evening endeavouring to send his sons home, and to disperse the party engaged that evening.

(Signed,) PATK. RYAN.

*Thomas Raper* of *Newmarket*, Tailor—

In the fore part of the evening of the 4th July, 1846, was away from home. Saw the latter part of the celebration. Saw fire balls thrown. Guns were used, but does not know what kind. On the 13th July, the first thing Witness saw was Colonel *Cotter* endeavouring

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ing to stop the affair. The party had Fire Arms, but whether Muskets or not he could not say. Knows nothing whatever about the distributing of Fire Arms or Muskets. Witness, some time previous to the celebrations, and he thinks it was in 1845, he borrowed a Musket from Colonel *Cotter* to shoot with, but Witness never did use it. He had been one of the Militia, and asked for the Gun. Witness had it in his possession at the time of the celebrations in question, but the Musket was not used at either of them, and since that time Witness has returned the Gun. It was never used in any way whatever while in Witness's possession. He borrowed it in the first place to shoot pigeons with.

(Signed,) THOMAS RAPER.

*James Hardy of Newmarket, Clothier—*

Was present on the occasion of the 4th July, 1846. Two Militia Muskets were used on the 4th. Cannot say who used them. Witness does not know how they came there, or how they were obtained. Saw part of the celebration of the 13th. Saw the effigy burnt. Saw Muskets used. Saw one in possession of *William Stephens, Jun.*, and one in possession of *John Cawthra, Jun.* Cannot name any other persons who had Muskets. Does not know how the Muskets were procured or obtained. Witness has been engaged in celebrating the 4th of July several times. Witness does not think that Colonel *Cotter* would countenance such celebrations.

(Signed) JAMES R. HARDY.

*Albert Burr of Newmarket, Clothier—*

Was present on the occasion of the 4th July, 1846. Saw fire balls thrown and guns fired. Is not positive that he saw any Muskets used on that occasion. Was present when *Terry* got the Muskets. He, that is *Terry*, had been returning from the Music School. Witness heard *Terry* give his evidence here to-day, and what he has stated about his procuring the two Muskets is substantially correct. Witness knows that *Terry* and *William Cotter* are friendly to each other. Was present on the 13th. Saw Muskets there in possession of parties, but Witness cannot name any except *John Cawthra, Wm. Hewitt, Jesse Wright*; but Witness does not know how

they were procured. Saw Colonel *Cotter* come from his house, and the first thing he saw him do was to put his son, *Sackville*, in the gate, and shut the gate. Witness thought Colonel *Cotter* was trying to keep peace.

(Signed,) ALBERT BURR.

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*Thomas Knight of Bradford, Waggon-maker—*

Knows nothing of his own knowledge, of the transactions of the 4th July, 1846, but heard the report of Fire arms. Saw the celebration of the 13th July. Saw Colonel *Cotter's* son, *Sackville*, and two or three others with him, but whom, he cannot now say. They had Muskets. Coming out of Colonel *Cotter's* gate with Muskets, and during the evening saw the Muskets used by a number of individuals. During the evening had conversation with Colonel *Cotter* and asked him how he came to let out the Muskets, he replied he did not know of *them* coming out. Witness told him that the Muskets were there, and that he knew they were there, and that he ought to demand them. Cannot say what reply Colonel *Cotter* made to this observation.

Colonel *Cotter* appeared to be angry, and afterwards he said to Mr. *Harris*, "send your men home, I have taken my young gentlemen home." Heard Colonel *Cotter* say, "Now, Boys, you had all better go home, and have no more to do about it," or words to that effect. Shortly after that the party dispersed. When Colonel *Cotter* came out the Mob was formed. Had been so previous to his coming out. From the time he first saw the boys come out with Muskets, till he saw Colonel *Cotter* come out, two or three hours elapsed. Witness was with the party with drum and fife, and in procession that evening. Witness lived in *Newmarket* about six months or seven.

(Signed) THOMAS KNIGHT.

*Michael, P. Empey, Esq., of Newmarket.*

On the 13th July, 1846, Mr. *Smith* called in the early part of the evening, and stated to Witness that he thought there would be disturbances, in consequence of some intention to have a procession and celebration. Did not go to Mr. *Cawthra*, as he thought perhaps there might be nothing in it. Later in the evening there was a procession, which was

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was understood to be the Orange procession. Later still in the evening, saw another procession, which he supposed was in opposition. That was all Witness saw of the matters. The collision which was likely to take place was in the latter part of the evening. When Witness went to the Post Office, in the earlier part of the evening, he saw so many of the young men of the village standing about, whom he knew, that he did not apprehend any serious danger would arise, as he supposed they would conduct whatever demonstration they intended to make in such a way as that danger would not arise, unless some opposing force were used.

(Signed,) M. P. EMPEY.

*William Adams of Newmarket, Joiner—*

Saw the celebration of the 4th July, 1846. Went to look on. Saw one Musket, and perhaps six or seven Fowling-pieces. There have been celebrations of the 4th July for several years past. Witness has seen flags. On the following morning, *Terry* asked Witness to take charge of a Musket, which he did, for him. He then threw it over into a Meadow. After the affair was over, Witness went to look for the Musket, but he could not find it. He found in the Meadow several bundles of sticks, apparently cut out of hoop poles. On the 13th July, saw the celebration. Saw a person of the name of *Daniel McGinerty*. He had a Musket. The first time Witness saw *Colonel Cotter*, he spoke to *Donelly*. It was in the early part of the evening. *Colonel Cotter* spoke to *Donelly* and told him he had better go home, *Donelly* said he had always celebrated the 12th and would do it still. Witness was one of the party celebrating the 13th. Witness went for the effigy, but it had been stolen away. The party made another, and, after parading around, came back to *Cawthra's*, and that was at a late hour. About ten or eleven o'clock, *Colonel Cotter* came again and spoke to his son, *William*, to go in, *Colonel Cotter* wrested the Musket by force from *McGinerty*, and deprived him of it; and after that, *Colonel Cotter* put his two sons in the gate. *Colonel Cotter* and *Mr. Cawthra* used their endeavours to prevent a collision of the parties. Witness was with the procession from the commencement to the end of it, and *Colonel Cotter* did all he could to stop it,

and took no part in the procession or connected with it. The affair was got up on the 13th, by way of retaliation for the meeting of the 4th. Witness is not an Orangeman, and the only one present that evening that Witness knows of was *Donelly*. The Muskets used were some half-dozen. The Muskets which *William Stephens* and *Nelson Stephens* had, were Muskets which they had in their possession since the Rebellion of 1837. Witness does not know how the other Muskets were got or where they were obtained from. Witness is aware that Muskets have remained about the Country in the possession of parties since 1837. Does not think that *Colonel Cotter* knew that the Militia Arms were used for celebrations.

(Signed) WM. ADAM.

*John Cawthra, the younger, of Newmarket, Gentleman—*

Says that for several years the 4th July had been celebrated in *Newmarket*, and it was resolved to have a counter demonstration, and that was the cause of celebrating the 13th July. A procession was formed on the 13th, and an effigy burned in front of *Mr. Smith's* store. After some demonstrations had, they dispersed. But, before that, some of the party wished to meet the opposite party; and, while they were deciding, *Colonel Cotter* came out and sent in his sons. In the early part of the evening, *Colonel Cotter* came to Witness and wished him to abandon the idea; but Witness said, as he had commenced it he should go on with it. In the latter part of the evening, *Colonel Cotter*, perceiving that *McGinerty* had a Musket, he wrested it from him; and the impression on Witness's mind was, that *Colonel Cotter* was not aware that the Muskets were out. Witness had a Musket that evening. It had been got about two years before the demonstration in question. It had been left in charge of his father; and another had been left with his brother after the Rebellion. *Colonel Cotter* was not present countenancing the firing, or taking part in the procession. The Musket which Witness had that evening was not got from *Colonel Cotter's*, and Witness lent out two that evening himself. Witness never saw or heard of *Colonel Cotter* countenancing the celebrations of the 4th July. Witness is satisfied that

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that no Arms were lent out by Colonel *Cotter* for the celebrations of the 4th or 13th July.

(Signed,) JOHN CAWTHRA.

*George Gamble, of the Township of King,*  
Gentleman—

Present at part of the celebration of the 13th July. It was about 9 o'clock, or a little after, when Witness came into the Village. Saw Colonel *Cotter* wrest the Musket from *McGinerty*. Previous to that, Colonel *Cotter* requested the parties to separate and go home, and upon that *McGinerty* raised his gun and fired, and then Colonel *Cotter* wrested it from him. Witness understood the procession to be got up in opposition to the meeting of the 4th July.

(Signed,) GEORGE GAMBLE.

*Arthur Hill of Newmarket, Farmer—*

For years there has been American flags put up on the 4th July. In 1846, saw fire balls thrown. On the 13th July, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, Witness was shoved off the planks by some of the 4th July party. Went down to *Cawthra's* corner. Saw Colonel *Cotter* attempting to persuade the persons assembled to give it up, and he spoke particularly to *John Cawthra* to give it up, but Mr. *Cawthra* declined. It was young Mr. *Cawthra*.

(Signed,) ARTHUR HILL.

*Thomas Mosier of Newmarket, Innkeeper—*

The first thing Witness heard respecting the interference of Colonel *Cotter* and Mr. *Cawthra* was their, and particularly Colonel *Cotter*, advising the party to go home and disperse. Witness saw nothing of the matter himself.

(Signed,) His  
THOMAS + MOSIER.  
mark.

*George Playter, of the Holland Landing—*

Knows nothing of the matters in question here, but is aware that Fire Arms were dis-

tributed very generally through the country in 1837, and he is aware that they continue out still. Witness has three in his possession. Witness has seen them in the possession of parties.

(Signed,) GEO. PLAYTER.

*Nelson Stephens, of the Township of Whitchurch, Yeoman—*

Was present on the 13th July, 1846. Had a Musket, and *William Stephens*, his brother, had one. The one Witness got was from his brother. Understood they were got from Colonel *Cotter's* son, but which son he does not know. They had been got a week or two previous to the 13th July, 1846.

(Signed,) NELSON STEPHENS.

*William Stephens, of the Township of Whitchurch, Yeoman—*

Present on the 13th July. Saw Colonel *Cotter* that evening. He was urging the parties to go home. Is satisfied that Colonel *Cotter* was not aware of the Arms being used. On the 8th or 9th July, 1846, Colonel *Cotter's* youngest son offered Muskets to Witness, and Witness took four Stand of Arms. Witness had had these Muskets before that, and, when called in by Colonel *Cotter*, Witness returned them. The whole of the four Stand were out that night. Witness had one, his brother had one, *Abraham Tunkey* had one, and *Samuel Wells* had one. No observation was made when they were given on the 8th or 9th than to take care of them. There were also present that evening a great many Fowling-pieces.

That evening Colonel *Cotter* did all he could to prevent any demonstration, and he does not believe that he knew the Arms were taken out from his place.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM STEPHENS, JUNR.

*William Hewitt of Newmarket, Yeoman—*

Was present on the 13th July. He had no Musket, but had a flag.

(Signed,) WILLIAM HEWITT.

All

Certain papers transmitted by His Excellency the Governor or General on the distribution of Muskets for the use of the Militia in the County of York.

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Certain papers transmitted by His Excellency the Governor General on the distribution of Muskets for the use of the Militia in the County of York.

All the foregoing Witnesses were severally sworn before me, upon their examination, on the 4th December, 1847.

(Signed) ROBT. E. BURNS.

I do hereby certify, that in the dusk of the evening of the 13th July, 1846, a number of boys and young men were assembling in front of my house with the apparent intention of holding a celebration; and having been told (which proved untrue) that a numerous body

of Irish Roman Catholic labourers were en route to oppose them, and raise a riot, I immediately acquainted Colonel *Cotter* of the rumour, who together with myself, urged them to abandon their project and retire. The Colonel at the same time used threatening language to them if they did not disperse.

(Signed) JOHN CAWTHRA.

*Newmarket*, December 4th, 1847.

To whom this may concern.

A P P E N D I X , N o . 5 .

(*Vide Journal*, page 57.)

Despatches.

SCHEDULE of Despatches accompanying Message of 21st March, 1848.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
	1847.	
142	1st December,	In reply to Addresses on the subject of the Emigration of 1847, with a Report from the Emigration Commissioners.
	11th "	Respecting Surgeons for Emigrant Ships
147	20th "	With copies of letters from the Irish Agents relative to the Emigrants from the Estates of Lord Palmerston and others.
149	27th "	With letter from Dr. Collins.
	1848.	
165	2d February,	With report from Emigration Commissioners on the case of the Emigrant Ship <i>Virginus</i> .
172	22d "	With copy of a further letter relative to the Emigrants, from Lord Palmerston's Irish Estates.

On the subject (Copy.)  
of Emigration.

No. 142.

*Downing Street*,  
1st December, 1847.

My Lord,

I have purposely deferred answering your Despatches of the 28th of June, and of the 13th

July, transmitting Addresses to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and from the Corporation of *Montreal*, on the subject of the Immigration into *Canada* of the present year, until the termination of the season for Emigration had enabled me carefully to review all that has taken place during its progress.

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I have now to inform your Lordship that I have had the honour of laying those Addresses before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive them very Graciously; and I have further to instruct your Lordship to acquaint the Public Bodies from which these Addresses proceed, that, in obedience to Her Majesty's Commands, Her confidential Servants have most anxiously applied themselves to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet the just wishes therein expressed—by guarding, so far as human precautions may avail to do so, against the recurrence of calamities so deeply to be deplored as those which during the year now about to close have befallen not only the Emigrants who have left our shores, but through them, the inhabitants of the British North American Colonies.

I need scarcely assure Your Lordship that these calamities, as described in your Despatches and in the Public Journals of the Colony, have caused to us most sincere and lively sorrow; but upon looking back at the melancholy history of these sufferings, it is at least some consolation to us to reflect, that they do not appear to have been produced or aggravated by our measures, or by our having neglected any precautions it was in our power to adopt. It is no slight gratification to us now to remember that, strongly as we were urged in the beginning of the present year to take measures for carrying Emigration from *Ireland* to a much greater extent than that to which it could naturally attain, and to increase the multitudes who flocked unaided to *America*, by providing at the Public expense for the conveyance across the *Atlantic* of a large additional number of those who were anxious thus to fly from distress in *Ireland*, we steadily refused to do this, and abstained from giving any artificial stimulus to the tide of Emigration while, at the same time, we took such precautions as were in our power to mitigate, as far as possible, the sufferings to which we foresaw that even this spontaneous Emigration would most probably give rise.

As it is highly important that the people of *Canada* should clearly understand, both what were the measures which Her Majesty's Government really adopted in order to meet the difficulties which were anticipated from the Emigration of so large a body of persons from *Ireland*, and also why those measures were not carried further, I have called upon

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the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to draw up a Report (not for my own information, but for that of your Lordship and of the Public both at home and in the Colonies,) explaining fully the policy which had been pursued, and the obstacles which stood in the way of any more effectual interference on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of averting those calamities which have unfortunately occurred. I have now the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a Copy of the Report which in compliance with the instructions I had conveyed to them, has been furnished to me by the Commissioners. In this very able document your Lordship will find it to be shown that it would have been practically impossible—and that, if possible it would have been inhuman and unjust, to have interfered by any exercise of the authority of the Legislature, or of the Executive Government, to detain at home the multitudes who, during the past year, have endeavoured to escape from misery and starvation by Emigrating from *Ireland* to *America*; and also that the Emigration of so large a number of persons, who had previously suffered so severely from the consequences of that visitation with which it had pleased Providence to afflict us, inevitably led to the breaking out of disease, which could not be prevented from spreading itself from the Emigrants to the Inhabitants of the Colonies to which they flocked. The latter have, however, in this respect, only suffered in common with *Liverpool* and various other places in *Great Britain*, to which the natives of *Ireland* have brought the fever which raged in that Country. I need scarcely inform you that the evils to which these Towns have been exposed from the Immigration from *Ireland* of vast numbers of persons suffering from destitution and disease have been most serious, and have been the subject of very great complaint. It has been beyond the power of either the Executive Government or of Parliament to prevent the effects of the calamity by which *Ireland* has been visited from being severely felt in other parts of the British Empire on both sides of the *Atlantic*.

I must refer you to the Report itself for the facts and reasonings upon which are founded these conclusions as to the past, and I now proceed to the more important question, as to what are the measures which from the experience of the present year, may be considered

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best adapted to improve the mode of conducting Emigration for the future. Upon this subject, after having maturely considered the different suggestions of the Commissioners, I am not of opinion that it would be sufficient to accomplish the object in view, that Parliament should pass a new Passengers' Act, enforcing the various additional regulations which they have proposed. It may be expedient that the Passengers' Act should be thus amended, and Her Majesty's Government will not fail very carefully to consider whether any proposal to that effect should be submitted to Parliament, but I am of opinion that, even if this should be done, it would not supersede the necessity of other measures which may best be adopted in the Colonies. Looking to the results of the Emigration, not only of the present, but of former years, it will be found that the health and comfort of Emigrants during their Voyage depend less upon the regulations established by law, than upon the care and humanity of those by whom their conveyance is undertaken. When the Owners and Masters of Ships, and the Brokers to whom Emigrants apply for passages, have exerted themselves to perform their several duties effectively, and in the spirit of the existing law, the regulations of that law have proved sufficient to protect Emigrants from any serious amount of suffering, except that arising from the attacks of disease, against which it was impossible to guard. On the other hand, it is equally proved by experience, that it is extremely difficult to ensure, by detailed regulations enforced by penalties, that treatment of Emigrants which is necessary in crowded Ships in order to prevent their health from being injured. The most perfect rules which could be devised with regard to the maintenance on board of Emigrant-ships of proper ventilation, cleanliness and regularity, would be of little avail, unless in each Ship there were placed some Public Officer to see that they were obeyed; and this, I need hardly observe, the very large number of Ships employed in this Trade would render practically impossible. Hence it seems to follow that, while some general regulations, the breach of which can easily be detected and punished, may with great advantage be established by law, the requisite attention to the health and comfort of Emigrants may best be secured by making it the obvious pecuniary interest of those by whom their conveyance to the Colonies is undertaken, that they should arrive without having suffer-

ed from sickness. Nor does it appear difficult to devise the means by which this may be accomplished—a very simple alteration of the Colonial Law under the authority of which the Emigration-tax is levied would answer the purpose. I would suggest for the consideration of yourself and of your Council, that the Provincial Legislature might, with great advantage be invited to enact that, in case a Ship is placed in Quarantine for more than such a brief specified period as would merely suffice for observation or cleansing, the tax on every Emigrant on board should be doubled, and that, if detained so long that the double tax would not cover the consequent expenditure, the surplus shall also be charged to the Ship, provided that the whole amount levied on this account is not to exceed the rate of £1 per head.

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The enactment of a Law of this kind would render it so manifestly the interest of the Owners and Masters of Ships to avoid receiving on board passengers labouring under infectious diseases, and to enforce the cleanliness, ventilation, and attention to diet, on which the health of large bodies of persons at sea so entirely depends; and so much is in the power of those whose interests would thus be engaged in preventing abuse, that such a measure would supersede the necessity of a multitude of minute regulations which it would be extremely difficult to enforce. The same principle might also be applied in attempting to check another evil, which has been the subject of much and of just complaint. I observe it is stated in the Reports now before me, that there have arrived, both in *Canada* and in *New Brunswick*, during the present season, a large number of persons totally destitute, and, at the same time, incapable of labour; and that a considerable burthen is likely to be thrown upon both Provinces by the maintenance of Emigrants of this description, consisting of Widows and Children, and of the aged and infirm. It is impossible to deny the justice with which the Colonies complain of this burthen; and, in order that they may not in future be exposed to it, I am of opinion that it would form a very proper provision in any new Law to be enacted by the Provincial Legislature, that in every case in which the local authorities of the port at which an Emigrant-ship arrived saw reason to apprehend that any of the Emigrants might become a burthen upon the Colony, they should

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should be empowered to require from the Captain, before the Vessel should be permitted to clear out on her return Voyage, security for the repayment of any expense which might thus become necessary on account of such Emigrants within one year after their arrival. This would be a provision somewhat similar to that which exists in the Law of *New York* upon this subject; but that Law requires the Master of a Ship to give security for all his passengers, at the same time giving him the option of avoiding this obligation by paying one dollar ahead as commutation money, and practically this payment is always preferred. The effect, consequently, of this arrangement is merely to impose an additional Emigrant-tax of a dollar ahead, without giving to the Ship-owner any motive for preferring passengers likely to be able to maintain themselves by their own labour to those who are not so. It would be advisable, in order to discourage the introduction of helpless paupers into *Canada*, that the Ship-owner should be required to give security only for those of his passengers who might obviously come under this description, but that on the other hand, he should only be entitled to avoid this obligation by the payment of 10s. ahead on all such Emigrants. Should it be considered that it would be found practically difficult for the local authorities to determine in what cases to call for this security from the Masters of Ships, the object in view might be partially attained by imposing an additional tax of 5s. upon Women and Children, and Men appearing to be sixty years of age and upwards. I am aware that an indiscriminate increase of the tax upon Women and Children would be less directly calculated to attain the end in view than the regulation I have first suggested, and it might not be altogether free from objection, still I am of opinion that such an increase of tax, without at all preventing able-bodied Emigrants from carrying with them their Wives and Children, would tend to discourage the arrival of too large a proportion of the class of Emigrants most likely to become chargeable to the Province, while, looking to the purposes to which the money raised by the tax is applied, it would be only reasonable that, as being the most likely to become chargeable, such Emigrants should pay more than others.

With a similar object, I should suggest that the tax otherwise payable should further be

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doubled in respect of all Emigrants who should arrive later in the season than the 1st of September, and should be trebled on those arriving later than the 1st of October in each year. There is no doubt that the arrival of Emigrants so late in the season greatly increases the probability of their becoming a burthen on the Province during the winter, and the tax to which they are liable should be augmented in proportion.

It might also be expedient to add a clause imposing a penalty upon the Ship, if it should appear that during the Voyage the passengers had not been supplied with a proper amount of provisions. You will find it explained in the enclosed Report, that the ration of bread which the Act of Parliament requires to be supplied to Emigrants by the Master of the Ship, was not intended to be their only food, but that in the scarcity of last year, many of those who embarked for *America* were induced to trust entirely to the Ships' provisions, which afford by no means a sufficient allowance for the maintenance of health. It would therefore seem highly expedient that, in any Provincial Act which may be passed, the Masters of Emigrant-ships should be required to take care that their passengers should either put on board a stock of provisions for themselves, or that such an addition should be made from the Ships'-stores to the ration of bread now required by Law, as to guard against the consequences of an inadequate allowance of food.

The enactment of such a Law as I have now described would be calculated to relieve the Province, both by diminishing the expenses which would be likely to be thrown upon it on account of the Emigrants who arrived, and also by increasing the amount of the tax now levied upon them, and applicable to these expenses. To such a measure, therefore—not carrying the restrictions to be imposed upon Vessels engaged in this trade further than I have suggested—Her Majesty's confidential Servants would be prepared to advise that Her Majesty should assent; but I must remind you that, while it is proper, for the reasons I have stated, that some such regulations as I have recommended should be enforced, the true interest of the Province, no less than that of this Country, requires that these regulations should not, by their over-severity, throw needless obstructions in the way of an inter-  
course

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course between the Queen's Dominions on this and on the opposite side of the *Atlantic*, which is of the utmost importance to both. Not only has Emigration been the means of adding largely, in the last twenty years, to the industrious population, and therefore to the wealth of *Canada*, but also, it is to be recollected that the profit derived from the conveyance of Emigrants in the outward Voyage enables the Ships which carry them to bring back the produce of *Canada* at a much cheaper rate than would otherwise be possible. With regard, therefore, to any bill for the regulation of Emigrant-ships which may be tendered for your acceptance by the other branches of the Provincial Legislature, it will be your duty carefully to consider its provisions before you assent to it, and to decline doing so, if you shall judge that it is of too rigorous a character. It is the more indispensable that you should perform this duty with caution and with firmness, on account of the obvious inconvenience which would arise from its being necessary that Her Majesty should disallow an Act upon this subject to which your own assent had been given, while at the same time it would be impossible that Her Majesty should be advised to permit an Act imposing needless or improper restrictions upon so important a trade to remain in force. I should further recommend that the operation of any Act of this description should be limited to two years; this would remove much of the difficulty of permitting it to continue in force, if it should contain any provisions of a questionable character. I have also to instruct you, if any such Act shall be passed, to forward it to me by the very earliest opportunity, in order that Her Majesty's final decision may be pronounced upon it with the least possible delay.

Before I close this Despatch, I have only further to direct your Lordship, in bringing this most important subject under the consideration of your Council and of the Legislature, to remind them that, although the enactment of such a Law as I have suggested might be of great service in checking abuses, and preventing the recurrence, with the same intensity as before, of the evils which have just been so seriously felt as arising from Emigration, it would do nothing towards the accomplishment of such an improvement, as I believe to be no less practicable than it is desirable, in the existing mode of settling upon the soil of *Canada* the host of Emigrants which

annually lands in her Ports. Upon this subject I have, in former Despatches, so fully stated my views, that it is only necessary for me now to repeat my firm conviction, that there is nothing in the situation of *Canada* which renders it impossible, by judicious regulations, to provide for the occupation of her vacant territory in a regular and systematic manner, instead of leaving this to be effected, as heretofore, by the desultory, and too often ill-directed efforts of individuals. The saving of labour and of capital which would result from such a system, would cause the increase of the numbers of her inhabitants by Emigration to be the means of advancing the Province yet more rapidly in wealth and in civilization. The powers necessary for establishing such a system are, by the Constitution of *Canada*, vested in her own Legislature and People; to them, therefore, I must commit the consideration of the subject, only assuring them, through your Lordship, that any measures they may adopt for this purpose will meet with the best encouragement which it is in Her Majesty's power to afford.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY,

Governor

The Right Honorable

The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Downing Street*,  
11th December, 1847.

MY LORD.

With reference to the question which has been so frequently suggested whether every Ship conveying 100 passengers to *North America* should be required by Law to be provided with a Surgeon, I have the honour to acquaint you that with a view to obtain some authentic evidence on the point—whether or not such a rule could rarely be carried out in practice, I applied to the principal Medical Institutions in the *United Kingdom* to favour me with their opinion whether the required number of duly qualified Surgeons could be found at a moderate charge to the Ship-owners. The enclosed

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ed Return of the number of Surgeons who would have been required in the first three quarters of this year was transmitted to those Institutions for their information, but with a statement, that it was not probable that in future years Emigration would be carried on to the same extent as in the season just concluded.

25th Nov. 1847. I now send you the replies <sup>(4)</sup> received from the principal Colleges in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with a Report made to me respecting them by the Emigration Commissioners. It seems to me apparent from these Documents that it would not be practicable, without often arresting Emigration and entailing great confusion, to render the employment of a Surgeon in Passenger-ships to *North America* compulsory by Law.

I trust, also, that the enactment, by the Provincial Legislature, of a Law in accordance with the suggestions contained in my Despatch to your Lordship of the 1st December, (No. 142,) may give to the Owners and Masters of Emigrant-ships so strong an interest in adopting all the precautions in their power for preserving the health of the passengers, that no practical evil may result from not enforcing the employment of a Surgeon on board such Ships.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

Governor Genl.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, 1.)

Number of Vessels from the under-mentioned Ports between January and June, 1847, which carried 100 Statute Adults and upwards, and which therefore would have required a Surgeon, if the Law on that subject had extended to *North America*.

FIRST QUARTER.

On the subject of Emigration.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	TOTAL.
London,	—	—	2	2
Liverpool,	15	30	69	114
Plymouth,	1	—	2	3
Glasgow and Greenock,	—	—	4	4
Dublin,	—	—	3	3
Belfast,	—	3	5	8
Londonderry,	—	—	5	5
Sligo and Outports,	—	—	2	2
Limerick,	—	—	—	—
Cork,	—	—	4	4
Waterford and New Ross,	—	1	—	1
Baltimore,	—	—	—	—
Galway,	—	1	4	5
	16	35	100	151

SECOND QUARTER.

	April	May	June	TOTAL.
London,	5	9	9	23
Liverpool,	78	73	38	189
Plymouth,	1	1	1	3
Glasgow and Greenock,	6	5	5	16
Dublin,	7	10	8	25
Belfast,	13	11	6	30
Londonderry,	14	11	7	32
Sligo and Outports,	11	14	9	34
Limerick,	12	19	3	34
Cork,	20	10	10	46
Waterford and New Ross,	6	16	4	26
Baltimore,	2	1	—	3
Galway,	5	3	2	10
	180	189	102	471
First Three Months,				151
Total,				622

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

College of Surgeons,  
*Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, 18th Nov. 1847.

SIR,

In reply to the inquiry addressed by the Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of *England*, in reference to the expediency of an amendment in the Passengers' Act, so as to compel every Ship carrying 100 passengers to *British North America* to be provided with a Surgeon, "Whether an ade-  
"quate

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“adequate number of duly qualified Surgeons could be found to undertake this duty at a moderate charge to the Ship-owners.”

The President having submitted the same to the Council of the College, together with a Table shewing the number of Vessels which sailed from the principal Ports of the *United Kingdom* during the present year, is desired to express their doubt whether the entire number of duly qualified Surgeons required could be obtained for the year 1848; but, as regards the contingent required for English Ports, viz., 334, the Council are of opinion that for the service of the year 1849 (if not for that next ensuing) the required number might be found of Surgeons competent to undertake this duty, provided the return of the Surgeon to this Country were guaranteed without delay and free of cost, and what the Council would deem a sufficient remuneration were secured to him.

(Signed,) BENJ. TRAVERS,  
President, Royal College of  
Surgeons, *London*.

*B. Hawes, Esq.,*  
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, 3.)

Apothecaries' Hall, 5th Nov., 1847.

SIR,

I have conferred with my Colleagues on the subject of your Letter of the 27th ultimo, and I am enabled to report to you, for Lord Grey's information, that it is our unanimous opinion that, as respects Ships leaving the Ports of *England* for *British North America*, and carrying 100 passengers, an adequate number of duly qualified Medical Practitioners would be found to serve on board such Ships at a moderate charge to Ship-owners.

In submitting this opinion to Lord Grey, I am requested by my Colleagues to state, that having regard to the nature of the duties which the Medical Practitioners serving on board such Ships will be called upon to discharge, it is essential for the protection of the passengers, many of whom are Women and Children, that such Practitioner should have given evidence

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of his competency to practise Medicine as well as Surgery; and we are satisfied that an adequate number of Practitioners, possessing both a Medical and Surgical qualification, would be found without difficulty, who would undertake the duty at a moderate charge to the Ship-owners.

The Society have no reason whatever to doubt that an adequate number of duly qualified Medical Practitioners would be found to undertake the duty in question on board of Ships leaving the Ports of *Scotland* and *Ireland*; but the Society's experience does not enable them to express a decided opinion with respect to those parts of the *United Kingdom*.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD BEAN,  
Master.

*B. Hawes, Esq.,*  
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, 4.)

*Edinburgh*, 30th Oct. 1847.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 27th instant, requesting, on the part of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, my opinion whether an adequate number of duly qualified Medical-men could be found to undertake, at a moderate charge to the Ship-owners, the duty of Surgeons to the Emigrant-ships between this Country and *North America*.

In reply, I beg to state to his Lordship my fears that an adequate number of Surgeons could not be obtained for this purpose at the present time.

It is, I apprehend, in a very great measure to the youngest Members of the Profession that the Ship-owners would have to look for Medical Officers. But, during the last fifteen years, the number of Medical Students in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* has rapidly decreased so much, that minor situations, in Private as well as Public Professional Practice, are now filled up with far greater difficulty than only a few years

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years ago; and this difficulty, which I have myself experienced when referred to from parties in Country Districts on several late occasions, must, in my opinion, go on increasing still farther for some time to come.

My position as Professor in the University enables me at all events to say, that the Medical Students of this City, including both those of the University and those attached to the Extra-Academic Medical School, consist, in a very great measure of Young Men to whom, at the conclusion of their studies, the appointment of Surgeon to an Emigrant-ship bound for *North America* would be no object of desire, both by reason of the low pay which could be afforded, and because the appointment would very seldom lead to anything better. Indeed, I really do not know any Medical appointments which I should find it more difficult to fill up, were I referred to.

This state of things, so different from what was the case only fifteen years ago, depends on several circumstances, which it would be out of place to mention here, and which could not be removed for a considerable period.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. CHRISTISON,  
President of the Royal College of  
Physicians, *Edinburgh.*

*B. Hawes, Esq.,*  
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, 5.)

*Merrion Square, 2d November, 1847.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 27th October, I beg to state, for the information of Earl *Grey*, that I am decidedly of opinion an adequate number of duly qualified Physicians (or Surgeons, with the medical education essentially necessary) could not be found, at a moderate charge to Ship-owners to enable them to provide one for every Ship carrying 100 passengers to *British North America*, and that any Act of Parliament to compel them to do so must greatly interfere with Emigration,

which in the present alarming state of *Ireland* more especially, is absolutely essential to the existence of very many thousands of our fellow-creatures.

It appears to me the competition amongst Ship-owners for passengers is likely to induce them voluntarily to provide Medical attendance where it can be done with advantage.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ROBT. COLLINS, M.D.,  
President of the King and Queen's  
College of Physicians  
in *Ireland.*

P.S.—If Government were to pay a fixed and permanent salary for the performance of such a duty, the required number of duly qualified Medical-men could, I have no doubt, be found; but so long as the remuneration depended upon the occasional and uncertain engagement of Ship-owners, the measure would be impracticable.

*B. Hawes, Esq.,*  
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, 6.)

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
26th November, 1847.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 11th and 23d instant, accompanied by replies from some of the principal Medical Institutions of the Kingdom to Lord *Grey's* inquiries, whether it is probable that a sufficient supply of Surgeons could be procured by Ship-owners for all vessels carrying 100 passengers to *North America.*

Before reporting on these, it may be proper briefly to point out that, in one respect, an enactment that a Surgeon must be carried, would differ from almost all other requirements of the law. When it is stated that a particular supply of provisions must be carried, or that there must be a given height between decks, the condition is one of which  
the

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the fulfilment can be reduced to a certainty beforehand. The Ship-owner can either assure himself that he is able to satisfy the requirement, or else abstain from entering into the business. But if he do take Emigrants at all he must enter upon his preliminary proceedings long before the time for engaging a Surgeon; and then, supposing that when that time arrives, he cannot procure a Surgeon, or that the Surgeon he has procured becomes for any reason unavailable at the last moment, it is difficult to exaggerate the perplexity which must ensue. A Ship-owner willing to perform his contract, and having committed no fault, would find himself liable to an indefinite detention of his vessel, at charges which certainly cannot be supposed to be less than from £10 to £12 per day. His outlay having been made and his agreements with the passengers in force, he could not throw up the business; and it is difficult to say how long, at a remote place, both he and his passengers might have to remain in this dilemma. We mention the passengers, for they would experience their full share of the difficulty. They would see their means wasting away at a distance from the homes they had finally quitted, and the enactment, intended for their benefit, might inflict on them a serious injury. Whilst, therefore, it would in itself be desirable that Surgeons should be carried, yet, unless there is good reason to suppose that they would be procurable in such numbers as to avoid the occurrence of such difficulties as above described, it would hardly seem expedient to enact by Law that no Ship whatever, with 100 passengers or upwards, should sail for *North America*.

Such being the question, the following appears to be the substance of the answers received to Lord *Grey's* inquiries:—

The President of the College of Physicians at *Dublin* gives his opinion that an adequate number of duly qualified Physicians or Surgeons could not be found at a moderate charge to Ship-owners. He adds, in a postscript, that if, indeed, Government were to create a fixed and permanent service for the purpose, Medical-men would doubtless offer themselves in sufficient numbers, but that they could not be procured in the ordinary course of Commerce.

The President of the College of Physicians at *Edinburgh* likewise expresses his appre-

hension that an adequate number of Surgeons could not be obtained in *Scotland*.

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The President of the College of Surgeons in *London* expresses the opinion of the College that for the year 1849 (if not for next year) the required number of Surgeons for English Ports might be found provided they were to be allowed a free passage back to this Country and were to be secured a sufficient remuneration.

The Society of Apothecaries, whilst stating that they have not sufficient experience, out of England, to offer a decided opinion in respect to the other parts of the *United Kingdom*, express their conviction that, for Vessels sailing from English Ports, an adequate number of duly qualified practitioners could be supplied at a moderate cost.

The real question, however, is necessarily whether Surgeons enough could be procured for the whole *United Kingdom*. If an enactment were made, imposing a charge on Ships sailing from *England*, which would not apply to Vessels sailing from *Scotland* or *Ireland*, the tendency would obviously be only to drive business away to the more favoured Ports; and, in fact, it would obviously be inconsistent with all established principles to make a distinction in shipping regulations between one part of the *United Kingdom* and another. Considering, therefore, that it is evident, from the letters above reviewed, that after consulting the best authorities, none of them are found prepared to express an anticipation that the requisite number of Medical-men could be found for the Emigration-ships which sail to *North America* from the *United Kingdom*, we fear no other conclusion can be arrived at than that this is not an object which can, under present circumstances, be compulsorily provided for by law. We trust, however, that an inducement to do all that is practicable will be supplied by the measures which Lord *Grey* has in contemplation, for giving to Ship-owners additional motives to take every security in their power for effecting the conveyance of Emigrants in good health.

We have, &c.

(Signed) T. FREDK. ELLIOT.  
FREDERIC ROGERS.

B. Hawes, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

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*The British Provinces in North America.*

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
20th November, 1847.

SIR.

In compliance with Earl Grey's directions we have carefully perused the various communications from *Canada* and *New Brunswick*, on the sufferings which have attended the Immigration of this year. We now proceed to furnish the Report required from us upon them, and in so doing, we shall not confine ourselves to proceedings belonging to this Board, but shall equally mention in their place the measures of Government and any facts requiring to be generally known, in order that, as we understand Lord Grey to desire, the whole subject may be brought under review together in a convenient shape, for the information of the Provincial Legislatures, and for consideration in this Country.

Representations on the Sickness and Distress in *British America* have been received from Public Bodies, which, even if the gravity of the occasion was not in itself apparent, must have commanded attention from the weight due to their own authority. The Crown has been addressed by both Houses of the Canadian Legislature, as well as by the Corporation of *Montreal*. In *New Brunswick*, the Legislature was not sitting during most of the Immigration, but an earnest Appeal has been received from the Common Council of *St. John*, the great Port of arrival in that Province. All of these Addresses agree in representing that not only has the recent Immigration introduced disease, which has spread to the resident population, and in various ways swelled the amount of distress, but also that it consisted to a large extent of destitute, vagrant, or helpless classes; and while every disposition is expressed by the authorities to receive their fellow-countrymen hospitably, they insist upon the necessity of devising means to prevent the recurrence of this year's sufferings.

We trust we may be permitted, at the outset, to express the deep concern with which we have read these accounts of the ravages of

disease amongst bodies of People about whom our duties had necessarily engaged us in much correspondence, and for whose protection we can truly affirm that during the trying season which has elapsed, our time and thoughts were constantly occupied in endeavouring to secure a faithful and vigorous exercise of such powers as the Law affords. But, instead of dwelling on sentiments of regret, which must be shared by every person of humanity, we shall proceed at once to the practical questions which arise out of the subject.

Two distinct evils—viz., the sickness, and the destitute or helpless condition of the people who emigrated. Two topics, it will be observed, have to be considered—viz., the sickness, and the destitute or helpless condition of the people who emigrated. These grounds of complaint appear distinct from one another. For should the former admit of being more effectually opposed in future years by any new regulations, it might still remain a question, whether persons of unsuitable age or habits could be successfully prohibited from effecting, or Proprietors be prevented from assisting them to effect, their removal to the Colonies. Both evils, we believe, to the extent to which they prevailed in the recent season, will be found traceable to the extraordinary state of suffering in *Ireland*. The chief questions that will suggest themselves are, probably, what were the causes of these misfortunes—whether they could have been averted this year—and whether they admit of prevention hereafter.

Enormous extent of the emigration. Before proceeding to more general considerations, there are two preliminary statements which appear to us essential to remove misconception. In the first place, we would point to the enormous extent of the Emigration. In 1846, which was a year of larger Emigration than any that preceded, it amounted to 129,851 persons. But in the first three quarters of the present year, the Emigration has extended to no less than 240,732 persons, almost the whole of them consisting of Irish Emigrants to *North America*. Whether the probability of this vast efflux of people ought to have led to any special Legislative measures, is a question which we by no means propose to pass over or neglect. It will be considered in its proper place. But, in the meantime, it is important to bear in mind, that the very fact of the departure of such enormous and totally unprecedented

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cedented multitudes, and still more the cause by which it was produced could not fail, with the best arrangements greatly to augment the probability of suffering and distress.

Not select-  
ed by the  
Govern-  
ment.

In the next place, it is necessary distinctly to remember, that none of the People were in any way selected or sent out by the Government. Nor does there even appear reason to conclude that any very large proportion of them were sent out by their Landlords. On the contrary, we are assured, on high authority, that long beforehand the People were engaged in their preparations to escape from the want and misery of their own Country. All the money that could be spared was laid by, and the Savings' Banks were laden, as is well known, with deposits, which the best-informed persons did not doubt to be destined to this purpose. No Emigration could have been more thoroughly spontaneous. Whether it would have been right or possible to stop it, is a question which may be asked, and on which we shall be ready to submit a few remarks before we close this Report. But for the purpose of forming any clear judgment on what actually occurred, it is essential to understand that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the Emigrants, but that they consisted of People who, seeing starvation impending at home, used the pecuniary means they possessed to provide themselves with a passage to a country where they thought that they would be able to live.

Having thus endeavoured to guard against two misapprehensions which we believe are not of infrequent occurrence, we would observe that, although it has not hitherto been deemed that Government could interfere with the kind of People who go out to the Colonies, it has always been considered part of its duty to seek from the Legislature, and duly to enforce, such general Regulations as might tend to protect the passengers against frauds on shore or disasters on the Voyage. We proceed, therefore, to mention how far there was ground, from previous experience, to suppose that sufficient precautions existed for these objects; what would appear most obviously to have been the causes of the change which occurred this year, and especially how far there is any reason to suppose that it can be ascribed to any neglect of duty in the Officers entrusted with enforcing the Law.

State of  
Health of  
Emigra-  
tion in pre-  
vious years

The annual Returns show, that in no earlier period of five years had so many People emigrated as in the five years ending with 1846; and yet the whole of this large Emigration was effected healthily and prosperously. We annex a Return, by which it will be seen that the deaths on the voyages to *Canada* did not exceed one-half per cent., or 5 in every 1000 persons embarked, and that the deaths in Quarantine did not exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  for every 1000 persons embarked. And, as evidence of the state of health and efficiency in which they landed, we annex a summary of the successive statements of the Emigrant Agents in *Canada*, showing that the People found no difficulty in getting employment, and had become readily absorbed in the mass of the Population. The Government, therefore, at the commencement of the present year, was in possession of this fact, that in the preceding five years a greater number of persons had emigrated to *North America* than had ever done so before, and had emigrated, under existing arrangements, without sickness, and without any serious difficulty or disaster.

Rate of  
Mortality  
this year  
ascribed to  
the fever in  
*Ireland*.

But in 1847, a famine having occurred in *Ireland*, followed by fever, it appears by some of the latest Returns from *Canada*, that the deaths on the Voyage have increased from 5 in every 1000 persons embarked to 55, or to eleven times their previous rate, and that so many more having arrived sick, the proportion of deaths in Quarantine to the the numbers embarked has increased from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to no less than 60 in the 1000, making a total mortality of nearly 12 per cent. One example is even mentioned where, by extreme care, the fever having been averted during the Voyage, it broke out after arrival, so deeply laid were the seeds of disease. Can there be any doubt of the reason why, all Public arrangements remaining the same, so sudden a change had occurred? How violent had been the disease in *Ireland* may be seen from a part of the Poor-Law Commissioners' Annual Report. The number of inmates in the Workhouses having increased from 50,000 in April, 1846, to upwards of 100,000 in April, 1847, the number of deaths among those inmates had increased from about 160 per week to no less than 2700, or from 3 in 1000 to 25. It appears that, in the first four months of this year, 54 Officers connected with Workhouses, including 7 Clerks, 9 Masters, 7 Surgeons, and

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and 6 Chaplains, died out of the number of 150 who had been attacked by disease taken in the discharge of their duties.

No sickness in common ships from uninfected ports. We have seen it mentioned as a matter of reproach to Government, that, whilst British Emigrants have this year suffered so much, no unhealthiness appeared amongst Foreign Emigrants. But this very fact points to the true cause of the evil. German passengers have made the Voyage healthily, because there has been no fever in *Germany*. In like manner, it is a remarkable fact, that the Ship Returns after arrival do not exhibit great sickness amongst Vessels sailing from the majority of Scotch or English Ports, nor even from several of the Irish Ports. But from *Liverpool* and from *Cork*, where the fever which had been produced by the famine was most extensive, the disease amongst the passengers has been the greatest; and the other principal cases will be seen by the Returns to have occurred in Vessels sailing from Ports where the fever was the most severe.

Great sickness in the best ships from infected ports. Another fact to which we would draw particular attention is, that, whilst Ships quite filled with Emigrants from healthy places made the Voyage successfully, there are instances (as will presently appear) of Vessels sailing under the most favourable circumstances from *Cork*, carrying Military Pensioners well fed, and under the care of their own Surgeons, who suffered quite as much as the other Emigrants from the same locality. Thus the most ordinary arrangements were enough, if Ships sailed from places where no pestilence prevailed; the best arrangements were fruitless, if they sailed from infected Ports.

Remarks on the Ships' allowance of bread stuffs. The question of the sickness in this year's Emigration has been discussed in a Letter to the *Times*, from the late *Dr. Coombe*, not less temperate in its tone, than judicious and humane in most of its suggestions; and in the sequel it will be found that we have not failed to bear several of them in mind. But our object here is to notice one point which appears to us to require explanation. *Dr. Coombe's* Letter quotes a remark reported to have been made by *Earl Grey* in the House of Lords, that the Emigrants had "Embarked in such a state of health that in some cases the very change to a better diet on board of Emigrant-ships had caused fever

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"to break out amongst them." And the Letter then points out the limited and inadequate sustenance which the Ships' ration could afford, and suggests that *Lord Grey* must have been misinformed.

We are anxious to explain that it has never for an instant been supposed that the Ships' allowance of bread constituted, without other food, a sufficient and proper sustenance for passengers to *North America*. As a security against actual want, the Vessel is bound by Law to furnish daily a pound of bread to each passenger; but it has always been enjoined upon Emigrants that they ought to furnish themselves with other kinds of food; and so they always have done, until this year's scarcity. But the present question is not whether the Ships' bread is enough for the whole support of a passenger; it is whether, when a man had previously been starving, the change even to that diet might not in some instances have been one of the causes which brought on fatal disorder. Whatever may be the true answer to this question, the authority for *Lord Grey's* remark is to be found in a statement, to which we had drawn attention, by *Dr. Douglas*, who has for several years visited and examined the vast multitudes of Emigrants who have arrived in *Canada*, and than whom, no man is better entitled, both by knowledge and by the humane interest he takes in the subject, to have his opinion cited. In a Letter, in which it is impossible not to see that every expression is dictated by genuine feeling, he says, "All the *Cork* and *Liverpool* passengers are half dead from starvation and want before embarking, and the least bowel complaint, which is sure to come with change of food, finishes them without a struggle."

Opinions of the principal officers in America on the causes of sickness. We shall conclude our notice of the apparent causes of this year's sickness, by quoting the opinion of some of the Officers of the largest experience in *British America*. *Mr. Buchanan*, as *Lord Grey* is aware, has for several years discharged the Office of Chief Emigration Agent at *Quebec* with much credit. *Mr. Perley* has had the same opportunities of observation in *New Brunswick* as *Mr. Buchanan* and *Dr. Douglas* in *Canada*. Now, from *Mr. Buchanan* (who, we regret to say, has suffered from a dangerous attack of fever), we have not yet any general comments; and he merely remarks in one place that, as we have above said

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said, the Ships' allowance is not in itself a sufficient amount of food. In a Letter which we have recently seen from Dr. *Douglas*, he writes as follows :—" It has been said by People not informed on the subject, that the "frightful mortality and sickness was caused "by the over-crowded state of the Passenger-vessels, and the want of proper food and "Medical attendance. Now, however much "these might have mitigated the evil, it could "be easily proved that it was not caused by "their want. The thousands of German "Emigrants who arrived this year, all came "in good health ; and they were more crowded in consequence of their greater quantity "of baggage. The transports *Blenheim* and "*Maria Somes*, with Pensioners and their "Families from *Cork*, were just as sickly as "other Vessels, yet these had plenty of room "in well-ventilated Vessels, good Staff-Surgeons, and were regularly supplied with "good wholesome food, animal and vegetable, "daily. The disease was in all cases brought "on board the Vessels (not generated there), "and it found fit subjects in the half-starved "miserable wretches who composed the "mass." Mr. *Perley*, whose intelligence and zeal are favourably known to Lord *Grey*, also concurs in chiefly attributing "the greatly increased mortality to the debilitated state of "the Emigrants before embarking, and their "inability to bear the fatigues of a Sea-voyage after long fasting and other privations."

Of course, we do not mean that, if the nature of the case admitted of putting the people under strict discipline and control, or if their circumstances were such that they could be better provided with clothing, more cleanly in their habits, and better fed, all these favourable elements would not greatly improve their chances of health. On the contrary, Sir *William Colebrooke*, and some of the agents often justly point attention to the superior condition in which vessels arrive, when the masters have fortunately been able to enforce attention to any of these points. But this circumstance has been common to the Emigration of every year. All we have wished to show is, that no serious misfortunes having occurred in former Emigrations, the cause of the great difference between them and the Emigration of this year has been the state of *Ireland*.

Discharge  
of their  
Duty by  
the Emi-  
gration  
Officers.

Next comes the question, whether there has been any neglect of duty by the officers employed to enforce the Passengers' Act. We trust that this will not be assumed against them, merely because misfortunes have occurred of which we have just shown how comprehensive and how powerful were the causes. Circumstances beyond their control have this year produced the most deplorable sufferings, in the midst of which the only just question, as far as regards these officers, is whether they have faithfully discharged such powers as they have at their disposal.

In support of the hope we entertain, that they will be found to have so acted, we might partly rest on the nature of the correspondence in which we are daily engaged with them. We might also refer to the opinions which we often find expressed by gentlemen of station who have occasion to pass through the places where these officers are employed, and to see the manner in which their duties are performed. And at some of the largest Ports in the Kingdom we have good reason to know the satisfaction felt by the merchants and Resident Public Authorities with the conduct of the Government Emigrant Agents. But we will not dwell on any of these topics, because we think that the most direct evidence how the duty is discharged is to be found in the reports which arrive from the other side of the *Atlantic*.

Every Emigrant Ship is visited and examined immediately on reaching the British Provinces by Officers specially appointed for the purpose, who report each violation of the Act, which, if it be of a kind that could have been prevented or detected beforehand, is then made a subject of inquiry in this Country. Now, we will not lay any stress on the circumstance that no returns have yet arrived from *Canada*, pointing out defects or reporting the necessity of prosecutions there, because under the extreme pressure of this year it is very possible that it may have been found impracticable to observe the usual rigour, or that the detailed returns may still be incomplete, and may arrive at a later date. But we beg leave to point out that, throughout the more general official reports which have been received from *Canada*, there is not the remotest intimation that there appeared any signs of neglect of duty in the circumstances under which the Ships have sailed. If there had been

On the subject  
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been

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been reason to suppose that there were indications that the fever was in any degree traceable to defects for which the Passengers' Act afforded a remedy, it is inconceivable that the principal Officers in *Canada*, who were witnesses of such lamentable sufferings, would not have mentioned the fact. But, on the contrary, we have shown already that they ascribe the sickness to very different causes.

And from *New Brunswick* we are able to supply some information in detail. Returns have been received for eighty-one Ships; in five of which there was a very limited excess in the number of passengers, mainly occasioned by differences in the mode of computation, and far too small to affect the people's health. With respect to two of the Vessels, it was complained that they had only a deck on temporary beams; but many of the Vessels in the North American trade have no permanent beams or decks, and it has been judged that the Officers in this Kingdom are not at liberty to object to the others, if they are securely fixed. We have ascertained that they attended to the subject in these two instances, and satisfied themselves to the best of their judgment, with the fastenings, which we do not understand to have given way.

Setting aside the preceding instances which are at any rate not of a kind directly to affect the People's health, we find that out of the eighty-one Ships which have as yet been heard of, there are only three in which it has been detected that there was any defect in the quantity or quality of provisions laid in before sailing. One of these Vessels, (*viz.*, the *Sea*) was despatched by a firm at *Liverpool*, which had long been watched, and frequently prevented before from sending bad provisions. They escaped detection in the present instance, but their License will be opposed at the end of the year; and it may consequently be expected that they will be removed from the trade. In another case, the Vessel (the *Bloomfield*) had been driven back to *Ireland*, and the law, which has since been amended, did not at that time afford adequate means of compelling the provisions to be replenished. The third case is that of the (*Magna Charta*) in which we have no doubt that the quantity of the provisions on board was too small. But it would appear that some imposition must have been practised before starting, as the receipts were produced for the full quantity

necessary, and their sufficiency was attested by the master, who afterwards made the complaint. We may perhaps here explain, that a defect now and then may be expected to escape the preliminary inspection in this Country; but that, for that very reason, it is part of the system to rely also on the check supplied by the Officers at the Port of arrival. Having thus specially reported on three cases in which defective provisions were mentioned, we may observe that, with respect to the great majority of the Ships, it is common to find the goodness and sufficiency of the provisions especially noticed in the Returns.

On an unfavourable remark made by Mr. *Boyd* at *St. Andrew's*, without specifying instances, we have reported separately.

But while, for these reasons, we would submit that there is no ground to assume that the enforcement of the ordinary Law was neglected, we may be allowed also briefly to advert to the special measures which were adopted to meet the exigencies of this year.

The Emigration Estimate was at once increased by Her Majesty's Government from £10,364 to £23,813. Five Officers were appointed at new Stations in *Ireland*. Lieut. *Hodder*, at *Liverpool*, whose energies were to be so severely taxed by the vast multitudes who pour through that town, was reinforced by some very efficient Assistants. The vote taken for relief in *Canada* was increased from £1000 to £10,000, or to ten times its previous amount. These measures took place before any extensive sickness had yet become prevalent here, or been reported from the Colonies. And as soon as the sufferings among the Emigrants became known, the Government forthwith sent large supplies of the disinfecting fluids, recently invented, both to *Canada* and *New Brunswick*, and distributed them among the subsequent Emigrant-ships, besides despatching Colonel *Calvert* to *Canada*, at great expense, almost immediately after his experiments had been made known in Parliament. There has not been time to hear the result.

No sooner did the Emigrant-ships begin to arrive in the *St. Lawrence* with sickness amongst them, than Mr. *Buchanan* procured the appointment of a Medical Board,

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of Emigration.

Special  
measures  
adopted in  
the course  
of the pre-  
sent year.

Increase by  
the Go-  
vernment  
of estimate  
and of offi-  
cers.

Disinfect-  
ing fluid.

Proceed-  
ings in Ca-  
nada.

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of Emigration.

Board, despatched large supplies of Provisions to the Quarantine Station, and engaged a small Steamer to act as a tender to the Health Officer, for the purpose of landing the sick, collecting provisions, and otherwise facilitating the service. Lord *Elgin* at once caused tents sufficient for the reception of 10,000 men to be issued from the Ordnance, which measure was immediately approved by Earl *Grey*. His Lordship also conveyed to the Governor General an intimation, which has since been repeated, that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to apply to Parliament to contribute an equitable proportion of the burthen thrown on the Province in consequence of the distress and the calamities prevailing in this Country. The same principle will, we understand, be also applied to *New Brunswick*; and we perceive, by Lord *Grey's* Despatch of the 4th of October, that £20,000 is already placed at the disposal of the Provincial Authorities in *Canada*.

Further proceed-  
ings in this  
Country. We have heard it imagined, that £50,000 had been destined to the relief of distress in *Canada*, which was afterwards withdrawn. This is a pure mistake. There was a project of offering loans to that extent to Canadian proprietors to assist in furnishing employment; but this would only have applied to healthy Emigrants, and had nothing whatever to do with the relief of sickness.

At this Board we took an early opportunity of addressing a Letter to all the Emigration Officers in this Country, warning them of the momentous nature of the season which might be expected, and stating that we reckoned upon their exertions to meet the occasion, adequately. One of our number repaired to *Liverpool* to inspect the manner in which the service was conducted at that great Port, and to consult with Lieutenant *Hodder* on the best means of securing an efficient discharge of the duty throughout the harassing months which were likely to ensue. Some additional suggestions and improvements in the Passengers' Bill, which has since become Law, were the fruits of this visit.

Grants for  
Ships put  
back in dis-  
tress. We were authorized to expend a moderate sum in meeting the difficulties which might be expected from Vessels driven back by weather—a fund which,

in some cases, we found of great service in alleviating distress, and enabling People to supply themselves with the requisites for a renewed Voyage.

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Informa-  
tion and  
Ship regu-  
lations dis-  
tributed. A short and simple notice for the information of Emigrants of the humbler classes was drawn up, and we caused several copies to be put on board every Passenger-ship; and although there are no means of compelling the observance of discipline among the Emigrants, we ought to mention that the Masters of all Passenger-vessels are furnished, by our desire, with certain Tables of Regulations, recommended by authority of this Commission for the good of all on board. We have been assured that this is calculated materially to assist Commanders who wish to promote cleanliness and good order.

Instruc-  
tions to  
land sick  
passengers. Nor did we think it necessary to confine ourselves within the powers strictly belonging to us by the Passengers' Act. We authorized the several Officers to call in Medical aid, should they suspect the existence of fever, and to insist upon the landing of any infected Passengers before the Ship should sail, even though the Law gave no positive right to make such a demand. We felt sure that, in such an emergency, no one would blame our advancing beyond mere legal powers of interference; and, in point of fact, the course we desired was acquiesced in by all concerned, from the obvious necessity of the case.

Impossibi-  
lity, how-  
ever, of  
detecting  
the cases of  
incipient  
disease. But, unfortunately, the seeds of disease were so rife, that no mere casual inspection of large multitudes of People suddenly assembled together from a distance, and whom, by the nature of the case, it was also necessary not to detain, could avail to bring the evil to light. In several of the Ships which put back, fever had extensively broken out after the first day or two at sea, showing how widely spread must have been the beginnings of disease when the People started. We are convinced that in such a state of things no Medical inspection could have been generally successful, unless the Law and the habits of this Country had been such that the People could be detained for some time for observation, whether or not they wished it, in places free from the danger of new infection. But we need scarcely say this

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this would have been impracticable. At *Liverpool* alone, more than 8000 would often arrive and depart in the course of a week. Setting aside all other difficulties, barracks or tents would have been necessary for at least 10,000 or 12,000 persons.

Inquiry made as to carrying Surgeons in the Ships

We anxiously inquired amongst some of the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, whether, if the Ships were prevented from sailing without Surgeons, it would be possible for Owners to procure them in sufficient numbers, and with sufficient promptitude, not to stop the Emigration. We have always been favourable, as Lord *Grey* is aware, to the measure, if it could be shown to be practicable. But we found that no one well acquainted with the circumstances would venture to recommend the introduction of such a rule this year. The rate at which people were proceeding was such, that at least 622 Surgeons would have been required in the course of the first six months. Nor would they all have been required at a few large towns where a considerable supply of Surgeons might more reasonably be hoped for; but some of them must have been found, without delay, at each of the various Ports and Creeks of *England, Ireland, and Scotland*, from which Emigrants may happen to proceed; and in cases where the condition could not be fulfilled, the consequence would have been, that poor People, who had come from great distances to a strange Port, and had parted with all their means, would have found the Master of the Ship unable to give them the Passage for which they had contracted.

Question whether special legislation should have been tried.

But even supposing it admitted that the existing Law had not been neglected, and also that in ordinary years that Law had been sufficient for its purpose, it may be asked whether the Government ought not to have proposed special legislation for the extraordinary circumstances of this year. This is a question which, in the main, must belong to higher authority than ours; but we will offer a few observations. We had proposed in the Winter, as will be within Lord *Grey's* recollection, a Consolidated Act, embodying some improvements which we thought desirable, and we afterwards selected from it, by His Lordship's desire, such clauses as appeared to us to be more immediately wanted; but we cannot for a moment

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say, that we think that if either the longer bill had been brought into Parliament, or the shorter one had been passed at an earlier stage of the Session than actually took place, either could have prevented the sweeping misfortunes of this season. The fact is, that, at the commencement of the year, no fever whatever having yet appeared, and the existing Law having been found sufficient in the greatest seasons of Emigration—a starving People being at the same time about to fly from famine to a land which promised plenty—it is hardly to be conceived that any Government could have proposed, or that the Public would ever have received, those stringent and almost prohibitory enactments which alone could have afforded even a chance of preventing the disease which appeared in the Summer. The fever, as we mentioned before, frequently broke out almost immediately after departure, plainly showing that it depended on no faults within the Ship, but that it was taken out from the place of departure. We doubt whether any measure whatever would have been efficient, except some one which either directly or indirectly compelled the great majority of the Emigrants altogether to relinquish their purpose.

More power of control ascribed to the Government than would be possible.

In the expectations of efficacy from Public Measures on this subject, it seems too often to be assumed, as is remarked before, that Emigrants to *North America* must in some way be selected by, or fall under the direct power of, the Government. Complaints are expressed that so many poor People go—that so many weak People go—that they are not more effectually compelled to observe good order and cleanliness on board—all these remarks assuming some authority on the part of the Government in these matters, but no such authority exists. A large number of Ships go to *North America* for Timber and other Cargo; a great number of People having the means at their command, pay the price for which the Masters are willing to give them a passage; and, except in so far as any broad and general rules of protection may be laid down by Law, it is difficult to see how the Government could interfere with this practice. No system of Passports exists in our Country. It would be contrary to all its usages that any of the Queen's subjects, having the means of payment

No means of selection

No Passports in this Country.

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of Emigration.

payment in their possession, should be prohibited from passing from one part of Her Dominions to another.

No means  
of detain-  
ing and  
lodging  
such multi-  
tudes of  
Emigrants.

And even if the principle were conceded, it is necessary to bear in mind the immense extent of the operations which would have required to be dealt with, and the difficulty of controlling a People flying from starvation. From all parts of *Ireland*, during the second quarter of this year, nearly 150,000 persons were streaming towards the Ports of embarkation, many of them having been for months preparing for their expedition, having thrown up any employment or lands which they previously had, and by an arrangement which in the main is very salutary, having already selected their Ship, and paid for their passage. At what stage of their progress were these vast multitudes to have been arrested? Were they to have been sent back to the homes at which, if they had possessed any means of subsistence before, they must have parted with them in coming away? or, if they were to be detained at the Ports for observation, could suitable buildings have been found, apart from the risk of fresh infection, to lodge 40,000 or 50,000 People month after month? and would the public at large have undertaken to support, during their detention, those People, a large part of whom had expended their last means in providing merely for the journey and the voyage?

We confess that after reflecting on these difficulties, we are led to think, that when it had pleased Providence to afflict *Ireland* with a famine and consequent fever, which could not be subdued even on the land, it was little likely that any human contrivance could have averted the same evil from the multitudes who had made their arrangements for a long passage by sea.

Question  
of legisla-  
tion in the  
Colonies  
reserved.

How far means might justifiably be adopted in the British Provinces in *America* to endeavour to ward off great burthens or sufferings from this source, is a different question, to which we shall advert in the sequel. Hitherto it will be observed, we have only been discussing the causes of the sickness, and how far they could have been defeated by any precautions in this country. But since, even in respect of the voyage, it is commonly supposed that some of the measures adopted this year in the *United*

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of Emigration.

*States* were of a very beneficial tendency, and since we believe that a good deal of misconception exists on this subject, it may be convenient that we should state, as far as we can learn, what those measures really were.

Review of  
the Ame-  
rican Laws  
on the  
subject.

The Congress of the *United States* passed a law by which the number of passengers is limited to 1 for every 14, instead of 1 for every 10 superficial feet of the deck. This, we have no doubt, is conducive, so far as it goes, to the health of the People. We shall consider afterwards whether the example ought to be followed.

At *New York*, half-a-dollar ahead is payable as Hospital-money, and the Master of each Vessel is required either to give bond that his passengers shall not become chargeable within two years, or else to pay one dollar as Commutation money: the Master always prefers the latter. It is a mistake to suppose that the option on this subject has been withdrawn at *New York*. Unless we are misinformed by gentlemen who are daily despatching large Ships full of passengers to *New York*, the practice regularly is to pay the Hospital and Commutation-money, which it will be observed is in substance neither more nor less than the Emigrant-tax of *Canada* and *New Brunswick*. There may be a question of amount, but the principle is the same.

In respect to *Boston*, we have had some difficulty in getting precise information. The practice used to be simply to levy an Emigrant-tax of two dollars ahead; but we believe that this year the Authorities have, in some instances, though not universally, put in force a new Law, which empowers them to demand a bond of 1000 dollars for each passenger apparently indigent, that he should not become chargeable to the State or the City for 10 years. But whenever this measure is put in force to any extent, it must simply become necessary that the Ship and passengers should sail away, and go to some other Country; and this has, in fact, occurred at *Boston* in the course of the present season. When it is remembered that a large Ship will sometimes carry 400 passengers or more, and consequently that, under such a Law as this, the Master of a single Vessel might be called on to give security for a sum approaching half a million of dollars, the effect will not be surprising. But in the British Provinces, where it could never be contemplated, nor, we are certain, be wish-  
ed

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ed to get rid of Immigration altogether, some more measured kind of precaution could alone be available.

We have nothing to add on the recent American Laws. And having explained before, some of the reasons why we should doubt the possibility of having introduced in *England* this year any Legislative measure which would have effectually averted the fever, we leave that topic.

Remedial measures in this Country.

Next we proceed to the subject of remedial measures. For although the evil when it raged to so fearful an extent might not have admitted of correction, we should be most desirous not to miss any instruction which such heavy suffering may afford, and to consider how far it points to any additional precaution in ordinary years against similar disasters.

We by no means overlook the caution with which it is necessary to interfere in the detail of such subjects by Law. There is always the risk that such Legislation must either be so general as to be easily evaded, or so minute as to be vexatious, and that while the sufferings caused by careless or extortionate dealers may never admit of being thoroughly prevented, the attempt to do so may deprive more respectable or judicious persons of the opportunity of conveying poor Emigrants, in safety, with the cheapness which would otherwise be practicable. Bearing this in mind, we shall endeavour, before we conclude, to suggest one provision which shall give the dealers themselves a direct interest in bringing over the passengers in good health.

But although the price of conveyance will be unavoidably enhanced, yet, after the sufferings which have occurred, it may probably be deemed right towards the people, and just to the British Provinces, to adopt other precautions against sickness and want. Should this be the view adopted by Her Majesty's Government, the following appears to us to be some of the most simple and practical measures that could be adopted :—

Reduction of numbers.

First, a reduction in the number carried would unquestionably tend to diminish very much the chances of sickness and mortality. It would somewhat compen-

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sate for evils of defective ventilation, and in various ways would improve the condition of poor people not of very cleanly habits. We should be inclined to suggest that only one passenger be allowed to every twelve, instead of one to every ten feet.

Addition to the ration.

Secondly, it was always intended, as we have explained before, that the Ship should only find bread, and that the Passengers should find themselves in other kinds of food. On general principles, it seemed best to leave them as much discretion as possible, because they could probably supply themselves more economically, and could also suit their own taste and habits. But experience having shown the irresistible temptation, in a year of scarcity, to throw themselves exclusively on the Ship's allowance, we are inclined to think it necessary that this ration should, for the future, include the whole of what is necessary for their support. For this purpose, we think it might be enacted that there should be an allowance of a quantity of about one pound and three quarters of solid food per diem, of which half a pound, at least, should consist of bread or biscuit, and half a pound of beef or pork, leaving the rest to consist of such articles as the owner or broker might fix, keeping within the kinds enumerated in the Passengers' Act. We, for the present, only propose the total of one pound and three quarters provisionally, not having been in a position to gain the general opinion of practical persons; but we feel little doubt that it is very nearly the right quantity.

Surgeons to be carried, if practicable

Thirdly, after the remarks made in the earlier part of the Report, we need not say how many are the doubts whether Surgeons can be successfully required to be carried in every Ship. But, although it may be thought that, even if procurable, many of the Practitioners obtained in such vast numbers could not reasonably be expected to be of other than very limited abilities, yet we must confess that, were the measure practicable, we should feel that the people gained security by having with them any man of even the most ordinary medical education. We have, in a former letter suggested an inquiry from the heads of the profession as to the number of Surgeons whom Merchants would be likely to find available, and as to the amount of cost; and upon the answer will probably depend

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of Emigration.

depend Lord *Grey's* judgment on the present question.

Limitation  
of Ports  
from which  
Emigrant-  
ships may  
sail.

Fourthly, we think that so much of the value of the Passengers' Act depends upon the efficacy of the inspection, that, as it is impossible to provide satisfactorily for this object at all the numerous small Ports and Creeks of the United Kingdom, it would give great additional security for the due enforcement of the law, if it were thought allowable to enumerate all the principal Ports from which Emigration takes place, and to require that Vessels should not sail from any other Ports with Passengers to *North America*. It is very possible that this may be open to insuperable objections, but we have felt bound to mention it as one means of guarding against the otherwise almost unavoidable escape of some bad Vessels from places too remote, and too inferior in consequence, to justify the maintenance of an Emigration Officer.

These appear to us the simplest and most practical means which could be taken in this Country for giving additional security for health. They agree with suggestions thrown out in an Address from the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*. Almost all of them, also, are included in Dr. *Coombe's* suggestions; and, at the same time, they had offered themselves to our own minds as the readiest and most available measures, before we had read his Letter.

Dr. *Coombe* further suggested the use of a ventilating apparatus; but, although we have often inquired into different proposed methods, we have never yet found any which we were satisfied could at once be required by Law to be brought into universal use.

Another suggestion of Dr. *Coombe's* is, that more order and cleanliness should be enforced on board. We wish, indeed, that this result could be obtained; but in speaking of enforcing discipline, it must be assumed that, in some quarter or other, the power of coercion should be reposed; and in whom, on board of an ordinary British Merchant-ship, would the Legislature or the Public deem it endurable to vest powers of coercing and punishing free People who had paid for their passage across the *Atlantic*?

Remedial  
measures  
in the Pro-  
vinces.

From this examination of the measures of a nature to be taken in *England*, we proceed to consider whether

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there are any which could be adopted with advantage in the Provinces. In entering on this subject, the first point which attracts attention is, the universal complaint that so many Widows, with their Children, and so many old and infirm persons, have been shipped off to *America*. It may be doubted whether all of these were sent, as appears to be supposed in the Provinces, by Landlords and Persons of high station, or whether, in the general disposition this year to depart from *Ireland*, many of these unfortunate People may not have resolved, by their own means, to try their fate in a new Country. But whatever may be the manner in which they got away, we cannot too earnestly represent that, far from the Colonies being a fit asylum for the weak, an Emigrant requires even more than the average of health and strength to succeed, and consequently that, when they are assisted to go, it is equally unjust to the British Provinces, and cruel to the poor persons themselves, to send out those who are totally unable to live by their own industry.

Question  
of a discrim-  
inating  
tax on unfit  
Emigrants.

We have already shown, however, that it would be impossible for Government to exercise any control over the subject in this Country. The next question that may suggest itself is, whether the Provincial Legislature could require that some heavy extra payment should be made on persons likely to become chargeable to the Public. To the principle of such an attempt there probably will be no objection, but we fear that it would be impossible to carry it out with fairness. The Ship-owner ought to be able to know beforehand, with certainty, for which of his passengers he would have to pay more, and for which of them less, on arriving at their destination. This, we think, would be impracticable with such multitudes as go to *Canada* and *New Brunswick*. Ten or twelve thousand pass through *Quebec* in a week. It is absolutely necessary, on the one hand, that they should not be delayed; it would also be necessary, however, if a discriminating tax were established, that there should be sufficient time to admit of its being levied with equity. On the whole, we are disposed to give up this idea, as not admitting of being carried into effect successfully.

Proposal of  
a higher  
Emigrant-  
tax.

But we see no reason why the Emigrant-tax in both Provinces should not be raised to two dollars, which would increase the available funds for relief, without

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without making that difference which would do more than exclude the most indigent and worst provided class.

Subject to increase in case of Quarantine.

And beyond this it may be a question, whether, in order to give the Ship-owner an interest in taking over the People in good health, and to render the Vessel liable for part of the burthen which sickness casts upon the Public, the Governor may not be usefully empowered by the Provincial Legislature to exact an extra tax, if the Vessel requires to be put into Quarantine. The rule might be, that if placed in Quarantine for any other purpose than merely cleaning or observation, the Governor should have discretionary power to require payment of double tax, for which the Ship-owner should be liable, and if detained more than eight or ten days, (as may be thought fit,) to impose payment of treble tax.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) F. ELLIOT.  
F. ROGERS.

B. Hawes, Esq.,

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

*Mortality in Canada Emigration.*

Year.	Number Embarked.	Number of Deaths.			Average per cent.	
		On Voyage.	In Quarantine.	Total.	Including Quarantine.	Excluding Quarantine.
1841	28,280	156	38	194	·69	·55
1842	44,692	264	54	318	·71	·59
1843	21,807	54	26	80	·37	·25
1844	20,245	86	17	103	·51	·42
1845	25,515	111	29	140	·55	·43
1846	33,025	204	68	272	·82	·62
Totals	173,564	875	232	1107		

*Average of the Six Years.*

Deaths on the Voyage, 0.5 per cent.  
Deaths in Quarantine, 0.13 per cent.

0.63 } percent on the number embarked.

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

On the subject of Emigration.

Remarks on the means of employment found by Immigrants into *Canada*, since 1842 inclusive, collected from the Agents' Reports, as summed up in the Commissioners' Annual Reports.

*Immigration of 1842.*

Although the Emigration to *Canada* during the year 1842 exceeded that of the previous year by no less than 16,288 souls, there is reason to believe that few of the industriously disposed remained at the close of the year without employment. The number in the two years were as follows:—

1841 ..... 28,086  
1842 ..... 44,374

*Immigration of 1843.*

This year the Immigration was 21,727. It was as fortunate as remarkable a feature in the Immigration of last year, that a very large proportion, about three-fourths of the whole, came out to their friends and relations; and it is gratifying to perceive, from Mr. *Buchanan's* Annual Report, that there was no extensive distress among the Immigrants.

*Immigration of 1844.*

This year the Immigration was 20,142. It is satisfactory to observe, that none of the industriously disposed have remained unprovided with work; at the same time provisions and necessaries of all kinds are reported to be plentiful.

The Agent points out the advantages to the Immigrants on their arriving early in the year.

*Immigration of 1845.*

The number of Immigrants was 25,375. Several of them were possessed of moderate capital, and proceeded at once to purchase partially improved properties, or to enter into trade. A larger portion were small farmers, with sufficient means to enable them to establish themselves advantageously on wild lands, but the great bulk were agricultural labourers, many of whom had nothing even for their immediate

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immediate support. The means of employment in 1845 are described by Mr. *Buchanan* as very abundant.

*Immigration of 1846.*

The numbers this year were much larger than in any preceding year since 1842; they amounted to 32,153. Yet the first part of Mr. *Buchanan's* Report, headed "Prospects for 1847," states, that "there is little, if any distress among the Emigrants of the last year," and shows his confidence in the field which is open to enterprise and industry. He concludes by repeating Mr. *Hawke's* remark, that the Province is capable of sustaining in comfort a large annual accession of labourers, provided they be transported to the places where their services are required.

(Copy)

No. 147.

*Downing Street,*  
20th December, 1847.

MY LORD.

With reference to the Communications from your Lordship, containing certain complaints respecting the manner in which Emigrants had arrived from the Estates respectively of the Honorable *C. Wandesford* and of the Earl of *Darnley*, I have the honour to acquaint you that I thought it proper to cause those complaints to be communicated to the proprietors concerned; and I now enclose Copies of such Answers as have been received.

As some of the Reports from *Canada* have also alluded to some of the Emigrants from Lord *Palmerston's* Irish Estates, I take the same opportunity of forwarding to you the Copy of a Despatch and its Enclosures, which I have had occasion to send to Sir *W. Colebrooke*, respecting such of Lord *Palmerston's* tenants as proceeded to *New Brunswick*.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Castlecomer*, 22d Nov., 1847.

SIR.

I beg to forward the Honorable Mr. *Wandesford's* reply to your communication of the 19th instant, and in addition to what he has already mentioned, to state that we have in our possession letters written by the People who went from this to *Quebec* in the spring of 1846, giving a most excellent account of their prospects, and in very many instances sending back sums of money for the purpose of bringing out other members of their families and friends. I also beg to inform you that we have refused a considerable number of applications for assistance to Emigrate this last spring when we thought the applicant would, on arriving in *America*, be left without means of support for some days; and I may also add, that it was at their most earnest solicitation, that the well known assistance of a *free passage and 10s. a head* was granted, and *nothing* was ever promised them on their arrival in *Quebec* or elsewhere. Every tenant on the estate is well aware of the amount of assistance granted by the honorable Mr. *Wandesford* for Emigration, and therefore could not expect any more on landing. I beg leave to forward specimens of some of the applications sent into my Office this last spring.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHD. COOKE.

*S. Walcott*, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

*Palace, Ripon*, 11th Dec. 1847.

SIR,

I have the honour to send you the result of my enquiries respecting the expectation of money said to be held forth to certain parties Emigrating from Lord *Darnley's* Estates in *Ireland* to *Canada*.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. T. RIFON.

*S. Walcott*, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

On the subject  
of Emigration.

On the subject  
of Emigration. (Copy.)

Dublin, 6th Dec., 1847.

MY LORD,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2d instant, which reached me here, and to return the Papers which you were so good as to send me. Complaints similar to those contained in the Letter addressed by Mr. *Walcott* having been made in other quarters, I had a Statement printed, a copy of which I beg to send your Lordship. I cannot, till I return home, which I hope to do this day, state to which of the Emigrants who went in the *Panope* the order for the money they were to receive at *Quebec* was given; but I will write tomorrow or next day.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) LAMBERT DISNEY.

The Lord Bishop of *Ripon*,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Statement, with reference to a Letter signed "*Henry Sully*," published in the *Canada* paper of 3d July, 1847.

In April last, I employed Mr. *Miley*, of 22, *Eden Quay, Dublin*, to send a number of poor People from Lord *Darnley's* Estate to *America*. I have employed him in a similar way for several years. At his suggestion, I sent up Mr. *George Wilkinson*, one of Lord *Darnley's* Bailiffs, to procure the necessary Sea-store for the People, allowing Mr. *Miley* for such provisions what he stated to me to be the general allowance made—viz., £1 ahead for adults, and 10s. ahead for those aged 14 years and under (the statement of *George Wilkinson*, as to the quantity of provisions, &c., is annexed hereto.) In giving orders to Mr. *Miley* for the passage-money and provisions for each party of Emigrants sent out, I also gave an order that the head of each family should receive a certain specified sum on landing at *Quebec*; this plan I have adopted in former years, and never heard of any complaint of the sum ordered not having been paid. When Mr. *Miley* was furnishing his Account

to me in July last, he stated that he had not charged in it the money that the persons were to get on landing at *Quebec*, till he got back the Receipts for it. I gave to a person selected from each party sent out, a Letter to Mr. *Buchanan*, the Government Agent at *Quebec*, in which I requested of him to show the party any kindness, and render them any assistance in his power; but it is utterly false that I told any of them that there was an order for money in the Letter addressed to Mr. *Buchanan*, the order for the money they were to receive on landing at *Quebec* having been given with the order for their passage to Mr. *Miley*. In every possible way in my power I endeavoured to advance the comfort of the Emigrants; and if they have not received the money ordered to them, much as I may lament it, no blame can fairly be attached to me. From the inquiries I have made of Mr. *Miley*, I believe it was owing to some of them having been sent on to *Montreal*, instead of being allowed to land at *Quebec*, at which place Mr. *Miley's* Agents, who had orders to pay the money, resided. It also appears that several of the Emigrants, who had written to their friends at home to say that they have not been paid, have actually received the money. (I have also ascertained, that of 112 passengers by the *Panope*, 68 were from Lord *Darnley's* Estates, although Mr. *Sully* has stated that the entire number of passengers, except two or three, were from his Lordship's Estates.)

(Signed,) LAMBERT DISNEY,  
Agent to the Earl of *Darnley's*  
Estates in *Ireland*.

*Clifton Lodge, Athboy*,  
26th Sept., 1847.

(Copy)

With reference to the statement contained in the letter signed "*Henry Sully*," respecting the provisions procured for the Emigrants sent from the Earl of *Darnley's* Estates, I have to state, that Mr. *Miley* informed me that between meal and flour, three stone would be sufficient for each adult; that I never informed any of the parties that the passage did not exceed 23 days, nor how long it would take; that the sugar and cocoa shells were procured at a shop to which I was recommended by Mr. *Miley*, and appeared to me to be of the best description,

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description, and the People were quite delighted with them, and wondered where they could put all the provision they were getting; that in addition to the sum allowed for provision, Mr. *Disney* sent by me, with each party of Emigrants, a sum of money to be distributed wherever I saw any necessity for it; and that before each family proceeded to *Dublin*, large sums were given to them to provide clothing and other necessaries, and also, in almost every instance, money was given to pay car-hire to *Dublin*.

(Signed) GEORGE WILKINSON.  
Bailliff on the Estate of the Earl  
of *Durnley* in *Ireland*.

*Rathmore Cottage,*  
26th Sept. 1847.

Copy of a Despatch from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Wm. G. Colebrooke*.

*Downing Street,*  
18th December, 1847.

SIR,

No. 79, 14 Sept. 1847. With reference to the  
" 84, 28 " " Despatches from you named  
" 92, 27 Oct. " in the margin, and to the  
" 97, 11 Nov. " Enclosures, containing different allusions to the condition in which Emigrants from Lord *Palmerston's* Estates in *Ireland* had arrived in *New Brunswick*, I beg leave to transmit to you the enclosed copies of the Answers which have been received from Lord *Palmerston's* Irish agents, to whom these documents were forwarded in order to give them an opportunity of supplying any explanations they may have to offer on the subject. I have thought it right to direct the Commissioners of Emigration to adopt this course in every case in which the Emigrants from the Estate of any particular proprietor were unfavourably noticed in the Reports from the Provinces; and I shall forward to you any further replies which may be received,

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

(Copy)

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Foreign Office, 18th Dec. 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

I am desired by Viscount *Palmerston* to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Messrs *Stewarts* and *Kincaid*, on the subject of the Emigrants from Lord *Palmerston's* Estate, in *Sligo*, sent to *St. John, New Brunswick*, in the "*Æolus*."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SPENCER PONSONBY.

The Commissioners of Emigration,  
&c. &c. &c.

*Leinster Street, Dublin,*  
16th December, 1847.

MY LORD,

We have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Letter of the 7th instant, enclosing Copy of Report from *Hm. Perley, Esq.*, Emigration Officer, *St. John's*, to the Honorable *S. Saunders*, Provincial Secretary, relative to the Ship "*Æolus*," from *Sligo*, with 428 passengers; also, Extract from a Despatch to Earl *Grey* from Sir *Wm. Colebrooke*. These passengers having been Tenants and Cottiers on your Lordship's Estate in the County of *Sligo*, and shipped by us at your Lordship's expense, we are very sorry to find that the Authorities in *St. John's* complain of their poverty and destitution, and of the late season at which they arrived. It is our duty to state, for your Lordship's information, that it was at the special and urgent request of the parties themselves that these People were allowed to Emigrate, and their passages, &c., paid for by your Lordship.

Not only was there no compulsion used—no steps taken to deprive them of their holdings on the Estate—no attempt at enforcing payment of their rents, which might have been supposed as the principal cause of their expatriating themselves—but most of them had been

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been receiving rations at the Public Depôts of food under the Relief Act of last Session, and might have been still Tenants on the Estate if they had wished, but their entreaties to be sent to *America* were so urgent, that we have seen some of them on their knees on the roads praying to be sent out, and it was impossible to resist the earnestness of their entreaties.

They were generally very poor, but in no other sense can we admit them to have been helpless, or infirm, or destitute. About one-half, or perhaps a larger proportion, consisted of entire families, and some of the parents or heads of the families may have been advanced in years, but in all such cases they were accompanied by young and able-bodied members of the family, who were both able and willing to earn a livelihood for themselves, and to support the weaker members of their families.

Every attention was paid to the health and comfort of the passengers on board. They were frequently examined by Dr. *Hamilton*, the Medical Attendant of Sir *Robert Gore Booth's* Dispensary, and every one instantly removed who exhibited any symptoms of disease, and the result, we think, shows the care that was taken in this respect, for out of above 400 passengers, only eight had died on the passage, which will be found to be much below the usual average. Besides the Ship's rations, they were provided with an abundance of wholesome food and plenty of water, as all the passengers were that we sent out this year from *Sligo* and other Ports in *Ireland*. The greatest attention was paid to them personally by our local Assistants, Mr. *Maxwell* and Mr. *Smyth*, who made themselves acquainted with the circumstances of each individual, and provided them with such articles as they seemed to require.

The statements made of their want of clothing surprise us very much, and will surprise your Lordship when we inform you that above £100 was laid out by Mr. *Maxwell* and Mr. *Smyth* personally, and with the most rigid economy, in procuring for them the most necessary and suitable articles of clothing, such as Blankets, Shoes and Stockings, Flannel Petticoats, Shawls, Shifts, Gowns, &c., for the Females, and Trousers, Coats, Waistcoats, Shirts, Hats, Caps, and Waggoners, for the

Men and Boys. The quantity of clothing distributed among them just before the Vessel sailed surprised every one, and the People themselves were most thankful.

We regret extremely that they had not been sent out earlier in the season, but we found it impossible to get a Vessel, until the "*Æolus*" was obtained through the kindness of Sir *Robert Gore Booth* from his Brother, who is connected with a Mercantile House in *Scotland*. After the Vessel had been chartered, it was detained several weeks at *Greenock*, by circumstances over which neither Mr. *Booth* nor we had any control; and we had almost given up all hopes of it, when the Vessel arrived in *Sligo Bay*, fitted up and provisioned for the Voyage, and then, so eager were the People to go, that very few days sufficed to fill her with passengers.

The Landed Proprietors of *Ireland* are placed in an unpleasant dilemma. If they keep the surplus population of their Estate at home, the property will not be sufficient to maintain them, and they are exposed to the charge of either neglecting them or obtaining support for them out of the Public Funds; if they make extraordinary exertions in the hopes of benefitting the People, and relieving their properties by providing free passages for them to the British Colonies in *North America*, they are abused by the Colonists for sending out Paupers to them, although every account that we receive from the Emigrants themselves proves that their condition is much improved by the change, and that there is ample demand for their labour at remunerative wages.

We hope and trust that the Passengers by the Ship "*Æolus*" will not prove to be as great a burden upon the Authorities and Population of *St. John's, New Brunswick*, as their fears led them to anticipate.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) STEWARTS AND KINCAID.

The Right Honorable  
The Viscount *Palmerston*,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

On the subject  
of Emigration.

On the subject  
of Emigration. (Copy)

Foreign Office, 18th Dec. 1847.

GENTLEMEN.

With reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Messrs. *Stewarts* and *Kincaid*, with its Enclosure.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SPENCER PONSONBY.

The Commissioners of Emigration,  
&c. &c. &c.

*Leinster Street, Dublin,*  
3rd December, 1847.

MY LORD.

We have had the honour of receiving, through your Lordship, a report from the Emigration Office relative to two Emigrant Ships from the Port of *Sligo* to the Ports of *Shippegan* and *St. John, New Brunswick*, which conveyed among others, some of your Lordship's tenants from your estates in the County of *Sligo* to the British Provinces in *North America*. The Ships referred to are the "*Eliza Liddell*," and the "*Lady Sale*," the former commanded by Captain *Clarke*, and the latter by Captain *Anderson*. The letters embodied in the Report contain several allegations reflecting upon the persons who conducted and had the charge of the Emigration of your Lordship's tenants during the last season, and we request permission to make some observations upon the subject for your Lordship's information.

The numbers sent out last season from your Lordship's Estate exceeded 2000 persons, all of whom were conveyed at the sole expense of your Lordship, chiefly to *Quebec*, and a few to *St. John's* and *Shippegan*. They were provided with an abundant supply of the best description of provisions and other necessaries for the voyage, in addition to the usual Ship's allowance under the Passengers' Act. Many of them were provided with warm and suitable clothing; and those who were not sent direct to *Quebec*, were supplied with funds to take them from *New Brunswick* to *Quebec*,

and with provisions not only for the journey, but sufficient to keep them until their arrival in *Upper Canada*.

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The Vessels from the Port of *Sligo* containing your Lordship's tenants, were the following:

<i>Transit.</i>	<i>Eliza Liddell.</i>
<i>Carricks.</i>	<i>Lady Sale.</i>
<i>Springhill.</i>	<i>Rd. Watson.</i>
<i>Numa.</i>	<i>Æolus.</i>
<i>Marchioness Bredalbane.</i>	

We presume it is unnecessary to say, that all the persons sent out in these Vessels at your Lordship's expense were of the poorest class of farmers and their families, very little better than paupers; for had they been able to retain their small farms and maintain themselves and their families at home, they would not have entreated your Lordship to send them to a strange Country; nor is it probable that your Lordship would have incurred so great an expense for the purpose of removing from your estate a large body of the tenantry solvent in their circumstances, and able to pay their rents. These People not only went voluntarily, and without the shadow of compulsion, directly or indirectly, but their entreaties were so urgent, and the pressure for passages to *America* so great, that it was impossible to provide shipping for the numbers willing to go, and praying in the most e a nest manner to be sent; and many are left behind, who, though they still retain their holdings under your Lordship, look forward with confidence to the prospect of being sent out next Spring.

Mr. *End*, in his Report of 27th August last to Mr. *Perley*, the Emigration Officer, on the case of the "*Eliza Liddell*," states that there had been "59 individuals receiving relief in "*Shippegan*, all shipped in the Vessel by Mr. "*Maxwell*, Land-agent of Lord *Palmerston*, "and all landed here destitute." He mentions the names of some of them:—"James Gannon, aged 86; Mary Gannon, aged 82; and "several of their children of the ages of 26, "24, &c., and down to 12." We do not think it likely that if the children were so young as 14 and 12, their parents were of the ages of 82 and 86; but of their cases we know nothing, as they were not Tenants to your Lordship, and were not among the number sent out by your Lordship. We only allude to it as an instance

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instance of the exaggeration which pervades Mr. *End's* statements throughout. For instance, he mentions "one *Pat Nicholson*, aged "60, sick, deaf and dumb; his wife, I suppose, "aged 70, but dead." Now, *Nicholson* and wife were neither of them above 50, both in the full vigour of health when they left *Ireland*, with a Son and Daughter aged respectively 23 and 24, well able and willing to work.

Mr. Sheriff *Baldwin*, whose statements have less the appearance of exaggeration, while he acquits Captain *Clarke* of most of the absurd charges brought against him, insinuates that some of his statements are not entitled to credit. The Captain informed him that he had paid the passage of 30 of the Emigrants to *Quebec*, and supplied them with provisions; and Mr. *Baldwin* observes, "Of this I am a little doubtful, and at any rate "he has offered no proof that he was not "bound to place them free in *Quebec*."

In another place, he says, "Captain *Clarke* "exhibited to me the list containing all their "names, &c., and the word '*Shippegan*,' was "written in large characters through each "column set apart for the destination." This we think, might have satisfied Mr. *Baldwin's* doubts in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. The fact is, the Emigrants were themselves provided with means on leaving *Ireland* to take them from *Shippegan* to *Quebec*. Mr. *Baldwin* acquits the Captain of the many charges against him, but accuses the Broker in *Sligo* of making a good bargain out of the Captain's ignorance, and the strong interest that prevailed to get rid of the destitute. The agent in *Shippegan* comes in for his share of blame, and perhaps justly, but the most severe, and we think the most just of his accusations, is that against the authorities and leading men of *Shippegan*, who, "through want of energy, unanimity, and "public spirit, which has always distinguished "them," allowed the passengers to scatter about without proper precautions against the spread of infection. We beg to enclose a letter from Mr. *Maxwell*, who conducted the emigration for us in *Sligo*, in which he furnishes the names and ages of all the Emigrants from your Lordship's Estate, who went out in the "*Eliza Liddell*," and we think it right to add, that the Brokers in *Sligo*, as well as the Captain, were all perfect stran-

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gers to Mr. *Maxwell* previously, and that he is neither related to them, or in any way connected with them. It is certainly much to be regretted that the passengers were not in better circumstances—that they suffered so much from disease and poverty—and that they were, for a short time a burthen to the inhabitants of *New Brunswick*; but it is gratifying to find that so very few of them died, and that through the benevolence and attention of some of the authorities and inhabitants of the Colony, their distress and misery were relieved, and they were restored to health; but in any case, neither your Lordship, or those acting here on your behalf, have to accuse themselves of any want of attention to the Emigrants or any absence of feelings of humanity in their treatment of them.

We are very sorry to hear that the Emigrants by the "*Lady Sale*" were considered by Mr. *Perley* to be most miserable-looking beings, with scarcely sufficient clothing for decency. This Vessel had been chartered by Sir *Robert Gore Booth*, and contained about 400 passengers, of whom about one-half were his own tenants and their families, and the other half the tenants of your Lordship. Every attention was paid to the comfort of the passengers before they sailed, and *Lady Gore Booth* and her family exerted themselves to the utmost to render them as comfortable as possible, and large sums were expended in providing clothing for them; but we suppose the hardships of a rough sea-voyage were too much for the inferior kind of clothing to which the inhabitants of the Western Coast of *Ireland* are accustomed. Unfortunately, though shipped in good order, fever broke out among them; and though a most unusual small number died on the passage, (two adults and one child,) and none during the eight days they were in Quarantine, with 85 cases of fever on board, the poor creatures must have suffered great privations, and been much reduced in the health of their bodies as well as in the condition of their clothing. It is quite true that many persons of advanced age were sent out, but they would not remain behind the members of their family. Whole families were in general sent together (except in the case of the last Vessel, the "*Æolus*,") and none of the family were kept back who wished to go; but no person helpless from age or infirmity was sent out who was not accompanied by robust and active members of his family, able and willing

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ing to work for his maintenance and support.

We think the Emigration was eminently calculated to be of the greatest use to your Lordship's Estate, to the Colonies, and, above all, to the poor People themselves; and we hope that means may be provided for continuing it next season upon a scale equally large. If it should devolve upon us to send out any at a future time, we shall take care not to send them to "Shippegan."

We, have, &c.,

(Signed,) STEWARTS & KINCAID.

The Viscount *Palmerston*,  
&c. &c. &c.

Roscommon, 27th Nov. 1847.

MY DEAR SIRS,

I have received your Letter and a large bundle of Papers relating to Emigration; and I was very sorry, and, indeed, a good deal surprised at getting such an account of the Emigrants I sent to *Shippegan*, in the "*Eliza Liddell*," for Lord *Palmerston*, and find from the Statement of Mr. *Wm. End*, who writes from *Bathurst*, that the ages of some of the Emigrants are very much exaggerated, as will be seen by the List annexed, which contains the name and age of each passenger sent out by Lord *Palmerston*, and which you will perceive amounts to 77 souls, out of 164 on board the Ship. *James Gannon*, aged 82, and his wife *Mary Gannon*, were not sent out by Lord *Palmerston*; and the man, *Patrick Nicholson*, stated by Mr. *End* to be 60 years old, and deaf and dumb, was a hale and sound man of 60 years old when he left *Ireland*, and had his wife, son, and daughter with him, all of whom were very well able to work. I send you a list of the provisions that were provided to the Emigrants during the Voyage, and I saw them all put on board; and I know that there was an ample supply of water. I distributed £23 among Lord *Palmerston's* People to assist them in making their way to *Quebec*, or into the interior; and I paid £3 15s. per adult passenger to the shippers (Messrs. *Ganley* and *O'Rorke* of *Sligo*,) with whom, I need not tell

you, I am not, nor never was, in any way connected. The passage-money included the usual allowance of bread and water, also the Head-money on the other side of the water. I saw the Ship inspected by the Government Officer, and also by the Medical-man. The passengers were provided with exactly the same food, and in every respect were as well found as the Emigrants I sent out for Lord *Palmerston* in the "*Springhill*," "*Transit*," "*Numa*," "*Carricks*," &c.; and I make no doubt but that his Lordship's passengers in this Ship would have got on as well as the others, had not fever broken out, and to which all Emigrant-ships this year were very much subject to.

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of Emigration.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) S. MAXWELL.

Messrs. *Stewarts and Kincaid*,  
*Dublin*.

(Copy.)

List of Passengers on board the "*Eliza Liddell*," from Lord *Palmerston's* Estate.

NAME.	AGE.
<i>John Hannon</i> .....	40
<i>Catherine Hannon</i> .....	40
<i>Michael Hannon</i> .....	12
<i>John Hannon</i> .....	10
<i>Mary Hannon</i> .....	8
<i>Peter Hannon</i> .....	6
<i>James Hannon</i> .....	4
<i>Pat. Hannon</i> .....	2
<i>Sally Gilmartin</i> .....	45
<i>Patrick Gilmartin</i> .....	21
<i>Martin Gilmartin</i> .....	18
<i>Bridget Gilmartin</i> .....	17
<i>Mary Gilmartin</i> .....	15
<i>William Gilmartin</i> .....	24
<i>Pat. Nicholson Gilmartin</i> .....	50
<i>Winefred Gilmartin</i> .....	50
<i>Luke Gilmartin</i> .....	23
<i>Biddy Gilmartin</i> .....	24
<i>Andrew Murty</i> .....	50
<i>John Murty</i> .....	30
<i>Mary Murty</i> .....	45
<i>Biddy Murty</i> .....	15
<i>John Murty</i> .....	13

Elizabeth

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NAME.	AGE.
Elizabeth Murty	12
Peter Murty	9
James Murty	8
Mary Murty	6
Anne Murty	Infant.
Mary Corny	44
James Corny	24
Peter Corny	22
Bridget Corny	13
John Corny	12
Mary Corny	10
James Quin	45
Mary Quin	40
Hugh Quin	16
John Quin	10
Thomas Quin	8
Michael Quin	6
Anne Quin	Infant.
Pat. Feeny Quin	50
Nancy Quin	50
Mary Quin	18
Thomas Gillon	45
Mary Gillon	45
Thomas Gillon	18
Nancy Gillon	16
Kitty Gillon	13
Mary Gillon	11
Bridget Gillon	8
John Gillon	6
Michael Gillon	6
Margaret Gillon	3
James Gillon	54
Catherine Gillon	54
Thomas Gillon	24
Michael Gillon	22
Mary Gillon	20
Bridget Gillon	18
Edward Gillon	13
Patrick Gillon	11
John Leyden	60
Margaret Leyden	60
John Leyden	26
Mary Leyden	24
Peggy Leyden	22
Catherine Leyden	20
Patrick Leyden	18
Winefred Leyden	16
James Leyden	13
Anne Leyden	11
John Boyle	40
Nancy Boyle	40
Martin Boyle	9
Denis Boyle	7
Dominick Boyle	5

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NAME.	AGE.
Catherine Feeny	50
Mary Feeny	12

Total number of Passengers—77.

Weekly Rations to Passengers.—Each full passenger to get the following viz. :—

1 lb. Beef or Pork.	½ lb. Treacle.
1 lb. Sugar.	1 lb. Rice.
2 oz. Tea.	6 lbs. Biscuit.
4 oz. Coffee.	3½ lbs. Flour.

Vinegar, Soap, Candles, and Herrings, at the discretion of the Captain of the Ship.

Eight week's provisions of absolute necessities, and six weeks' of every other thing laid in.

The above are in addition to the Ship's allowance as provided for under the Passenger Act.

(Signed,) S. MAXWELL.

(Copy.)

No. 149.

Downing Street,  
27th December, 1847.

MY LORD,

With Reference to that part of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 91, of the 27th October, which related to unfavourable reports respecting Irish Emigrants from the Estates of Dr. Collins, I have now to forward for your information the enclosed Copies of Answers received from Dr. Collins, to whom the Emigration Commissioners communicated the Papers by my desire, in order that he might be able to furnish any explanation which he might wish to offer on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

On the subject  
of Emigration. (Copy.)

Merrion Square,  
23d December, 1847.

SIR,

I beg you will return my best acknowledgments to the Colonial Emigration Commissioners for their Communication of the 10th instant, relative to some Tenants of mine who Emigrated to *Quebec* from the Port of *Derry*, in the Ship "*Superior*." In reply, I wish to state, for the information of the Commissioners, the following facts.

There were about 150 persons, adults and children, sent out by me in the "*Superior*"—equal to 110 full passengers.

For these 110 I paid *all* Ship-charges, and provided carts to carry the women and children, and food for the journey, from the Counties of *Leitrim* and *Fermanagh* to *Derry*.

*All* of these owed me two years' rent, *most* of them *three*, and many of them *four*, every shilling of which I not only forgave them, but allowed them to sell whatever Stock, Furniture, or other Effects they had, and take the money with them.

In *addition* to the Ship's allowance of 1 lb. of bread-stuffs daily, I paid for 1 lb. of *meal*, daily, extra for each of them.

I procured them *four* barrels of pork, and gave them five pounds' worth of coffee and sugar. I also procured them £35 worth of clothes, which I sent from *Dublin*, of excellent quality, which were faithfully distributed amongst them. I cannot account for the statements made by the two individuals mentioned. I was not in the Country myself at the time of their departure; but I trust the Commissioners, from the undoubted facts stated, will agree with me in thinking that I acted liberally towards them.

The *total* sum expended and lost by me in rent was certainly not less than £900.

These poor creatures were all in the greatest poverty, and many of them must inevitably have perished from starvation had they remained in *Ireland*.

Is it totally untrue that any individual went

out otherwise than voluntarily, as every family were left to their own free will. On the subject of Emigration.

The offer was made to *every* tenant on both Estates, who (since the loss of the potato) thought their holdings *too small to grow food* for them, and those who remained, and did not wish to emigrate, have in no instance been disturbed by me in the slightest degree.

The tenants appeared *most grateful* for what had been done for them, and the act was *universally* considered as an example to other landlords, and one of the most generous character.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully state, that where a landed proprietor contributes the *large amount* I have done in this instance, for the purpose of enabling the destitute poor to escape death from starvation, it is not too much to expect the expenditure of a *few shillings* on each pauper on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as their contribution to place these honest but distressed subjects *at once* in a locality where, by their *industry*, all their wants may be instantly supplied.

Would not this have been nearly as *speedily* accomplished for the poor *Stone Cutter*, by a free passage in a steamer, (whose wages at 5s. or 6s. daily would speedily have procured him happiness hitherto unknown,) as was occupied by the Magistrate in taking untruthful depositions from such poor creatures in every way *calculated to create discontent*, and when communicated by them to their friends in Ireland, (*although previously well contented*;) likely to lead to *outrage* of the worst description, and thus completely frustrate all future efforts of the most liberal landlords, to promote further Emigration, which I believe unquestionably to be the chief source we have to look to for the very existence of about *two millions* of our poor fellow-creatures.

I beg to refer the Commissioners to the request contained in my Letters dated the 5th March and the 12th of July, relative to the destitute state of the poor Emigrants sent out, and from the statements made in Parliament, and the Reports made by the Commissioners last year, to both Houses, by command of Her Majesty, as to the assistance to be given to Emigrants on their *arrival* in *Canada*, I entertained no doubt whatever that they should be

On the subject  
of Emigration.

be placed free of cost to themselves where employment was abundant, and this at the most trifling addition by the Government to the 5s. Head-money which their Officer received from me.

Hoping the Commissioners will pardon the liberty I have taken in freely expressing my sentiments on this vitally important subject,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBT. COLLINS, M.D.

S. Walcott, Esq.,  
Secretary Colonial Emigration  
Commissioners.

I have delayed this reply some days, expecting a Letter from my Agent respecting the two cases noticed, which I have not yet received. I hope, however, in a day or two, to forward *all particulars*.

(Copy.)

Merrion Square,  
24th December, 1847.

SIR,

I beg to forward the accompanying affidavits respecting the two tenants *Hugh Reilly* and *Bryan Prior*, whose depositions were forwarded to me on the 10th instant.

I have to request you will be so good as to submit the documents I now send, together with my letter of *yesterday* to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will at once see the justice of my observations of yesterday in reference to the *untruthful* statements made.

It will be seen that *Reilly* was not only not destitute, but had at least six pounds in his possession, which he received for a cow he sold, &c., and that he had good clothes in his box, although he wore the bad for effect, and also that he had *never paid me any rent*.

These *undoubted facts* should open the eyes of the Commissioners to imposition.

It will also be seen that *Prior* had been

On the subject  
of Emigration

treated with the utmost kindness, having been made a present of a cow, and had his ground cropped, and that his statement was truly false.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBERT COLLINS.

S. Walcott, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Counties of *Cavan* and } To wit:  
*Fermanagh*.

*Hugh Quin*, of *Gannery*, County of *Fermanagh*, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, and having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deponeth and saith,—That he has read an Affidavit stated to have been made by one *Hugh Reilly*, late of *Ayhcoul*, County of *Fermanagh*, before *Robert Symes*, Esq., of *Quebec*; and Deponent admits that said *Hugh Reilly* might have been told that unless he gave up his Land he could not be continued on the Relief-list, as such regulations were adopted and acted on by Relief Committees throughout the Kingdom, under the direction of the Government Inspectors; but Deponent solemnly denies that he ever held out a threat of any kind whatsoever, or made any offer, to said *Reilly*, to induce him to give up his Land, which consisted of about four acres of partly reclaimed mountain or bog, and for which said *Reilly* never, to the best of Deponent's knowledge or belief, paid one shilling of rent, but he may have got credit for a small amount of work done for *Dr. Collins*.

That said *Hugh Reilly* came to Deponent, and most earnestly besought him to interfere for him with Captain *Benison*, and induce him to permit said *Reilly* and family to proceed with the other Emigrants from *Dr. Collins'* property, and on his request being granted, *Reilly* appeared most grateful.

That said *Reilly* was permitted to sell his Stock, consisting of a Cow and two Goats, also all his Furniture, &c., and to the best of this Deponent's knowledge, information, and belief, *Reilly* must have had at least six pounds when

On the subject  
of Emigration.

when he sailed in the ship "*Superior*" from the Quay of *Londonderry*, and that his statement of total destitution is a fabrication.

Deponent declares that it is totally untrue that he promised said *Reilly* shoes for his Wife, or made any promise whatever of clothing for either himself or family; and that he was well aware that, although said *Reilly* travelled in worn-out, patched clothes, that he had a good suit in his box; and that said *Reilly* behaved most improperly on the way from *Ballyconnel* to *Derry*, he and another having excited the minds of certain persons against Deponent and his party, and that he had much difficulty in proceeding with the Emigrants, as said *Reilly* was anxious to raise a riot on the road, and break up the party by getting this Deponent and others beaten; Deponent denies that it is true that said *Reilly* and children were in the state represented by him, and that he (this Deponent) caused to be conveyed to *Londonderry*, and put on board the "*Superior*," the bed and bedding of said *Reilly*, as well as of all the other Emigrants: That Deponent provided for the wants of the Emigrants, and put on board the "*Superior*" a sufficient supply for ten weeks for each of water and Indian Meal, the latter having been provided by the direction of Mr. *Cooke*, to whom the "*Superior*" belonged, and who told this Deponent that all of Dr. *Collins'* Emigrants had been sufficiently provided with Sea-stores, consisting of Tea, Sugar, Pork, in addition to Meal, &c.

Deponent declares, that said *Reilly* has been through life a discontented, complaining, ill-disposed person; and that, from his conduct in the Town of *Strabane*, he was apprehensive that he would have received personal injury, and was obliged to threaten him and others to hand them over to the Police Authorities, which fortunately were near, and prevented further disturbance.

Taken and acknowledged before me the 21st day of December, at *Ballyconnel*, Ireland, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(Signed) JOSEPH BENISON,  
J. P.

(Signed) *Hugh Quin*.

(Copy)

Counties of *Cavan* and } To wit:  
*Fermanagh*.

*Jarrell Kennan*, of *Kenkeen*, County of *Leitrim*, came before me one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said Counties, and having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deponeth,—That the affidavit made by *Bryan Prior*, late of *Curraghtewtry*, County of *Leitrim*, is for the most part without foundation: that said *Prior* had not five acres of Land to surrender the possession of, but only about three, rent for which, for several years he had never paid, although the utmost kindness had been extended to him by having his land cropped for him, also by giving him a cow with the hope of bettering his condition, but that every effort to enable him to better his condition failed, and that said *Prior* had made many applications for a passage to *Quebec* without success, and that it was only on the morning of the day when the Emigrants started for *Londonderry*, that he, this Deponent, consented to allow the said *Prior* to proceed, he having previously declared, that if refused he would at all hazards follow them, the Emigrants, to *Londonderry*, in the hope of getting a passage.

That it is totally untrue that Mr. *Benison* had made any promise whatever to said *Prior*, that on giving up his land he would receive immediate relief, but that the Relief Committee of the District, with the Committee of Finance and Government Inspector, had made themselves acquainted with the condition of each claimant, and according to their condition and means, and the quantity of Land held by each, struck many off their lists, and that Deponent is aware, being a member of that Committee himself, that Mr. *Benison* had interfered in his behalf with the Committee. That possession of said *Prior's* Land was forced upon this Deponent, and only taken at the urgent request of *Prior* by this Deponent, on the morning the Emigrants left for *Londonderry*.

That Deponent states that the family of *Prior* were put upon the Relief-list, and have since gone into the Work-house.

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 21st day of December, 1847.

(Signed,) *Jarrell Kennan*,

(Signed,) JOSEPH BENISON, J. P.

(Copy.)

On the subject  
of Emigration.

On the subject  
of Emigration. (Copy)

No. 165.

Downing Street,  
2d Feb. 1848.

MY LORD,

I shall take an early opportunity of again addressing your Lordship upon the general subject of the Minute of the Executive Council dated the 8th of December, respecting the distress caused by the Emigration of last year. In the meantime, having called upon the Commissioners of Emigration for any remarks which they might have to offer in the case of the ship "*Virginus*," which is alluded to in the Minute of Council, I enclose, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a Report of the Commissioners, containing such information as they had obtained on this case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

Governor,  
The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*,  
&c., &c., &c.

Extract from a Report of the Colonial Land  
and Emigration Commissioners, dated  
15th January, 1848.

"We have stated that, as far as we know, the Emigration Officers at the out-ports, acting on instructions from this Board, insisted on the re-landing of all passengers who, after embarkation, were found to be suffering under infectious or contagious disease. We observe, however, that the Executive Council quote, from a Report by Dr. *Douglas* the case of the ship "*Virginus*," which is said to have had fever and dysentery on board when she left the *Mersey*. This was the first intimation we had received of such a case, and we immediately called upon the Emigration Agent at Liverpool to report whether the statement were correct, and if so, upon what ground he had allowed the "*Virginus*" to proceed under such circumstances. We enclose, for Lord *Grey's* information, a copy of the answer received from him, by which it seems clear that Dr. *Douglas* had been misinformed as to

the circumstances under which this vessel sailed." On the subject  
of Emigration.

Government Emigration Office,  
Liverpool, 12th January, 1848.

SIR.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday, with an Extract of a Report of the Resident Physician at *Grosse Isle*, relative to the sickness and mortality of the passengers on board the "*Virginus*," and in answer thereto, beg to state that she was cleared by me on the 28th May last, and sailed at 9 A.M. the following day.

I was on board the "*Virginus*" on the 27th May, as well as on the 28th. The passengers, 476 souls, equal to 397 adults, were, generally speaking, a less robust, as well as a poorer class than usual, but had no appearance of disease whatever amongst them, that I am aware of, after a most minute inspection, and no death took place as stated prior to her sailing.

Many of her passengers were sent out by the late Major *Mahon*, who caused them to be supplied with a moderate supply of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Oatmeal, Dried Fish, and Vinegar, in addition to the usual Bread-stuffs of the Ship.

Upon my mentioning the subject to *T. & W. Robinson*, the Passengers' Brokers, they distinctly deny the truth of the allegation as to sickness and deaths taking place on board the Vessel in this Port, but as the fever was very rife in *Liverpool* at the time, it does not appear to me very extraordinary that the "*Virginus*" shared the fate of other Vessels similarly circumstanced as to sickness and mortality.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. H. PRIOR, R.N.,  
Assistant Emigration Officer.

*S. Walcott*, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

On the subject  
of Emigration. (Copy)

No. 172.

Downing Street,  
22d Feb., 1848.

MY LORD.

With reference to previous correspondence relative to the tenants from Lord *Palmerston's* Estate in *Ireland*, who emigrated to the North American Colonies in the Ships '*Æolus*' and '*Richard Watson*,' I transmit for your Lordship's information the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board by Messrs. *Stewarts* and *Kincaid*, containing further explanations on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)

Dublin, 1st Feb. 1848.

SIR,

We had the honour of receiving in due course your letter of the 30th December, enclosing copies of official documents connected with the arrival at *St. Johns, N. B.* and *Quebec*, of Passengers by the Ships "*Æolus*," and "*R. Watson*," from the Estate of Viscount *Palmerston*, in the County of *Sligo*, and regret that from accidental circumstances there should have been so much delay in forwarding our reply.

We do not think it necessary to add any thing to what we have already said on this subject in our letters to Viscount *Palmerston*, except to offer an explanation of the causes which led to the arrival of the Vessels in the Colonies at so late a period of the year. We have already mentioned that the Ship '*Æolus*,' had been chartered by us from Mr. *Booth* at an early period of the year, but that circumstances over which we had no control, and which, we believe, he did all in his power to counteract, delayed the Vessel at *Greenock* until the latter end of August, or beginning of September, and that not a moment was lost by us after her arrival in *Sligo*, in getting the Emigrants on board, and preparing them for

the Voyage. The poor people had been expecting the Vessel for more than a month, and were ready to start the moment they heard that the Vessel was in port.

As to the "*Richard Watson*," which reached *Quebec* on the 8th November, we beg to state that the delay in the sailing of the Vessel from the port of *Sligo* was a matter of extreme regret to us, but it was out of our power to prevent or remedy the evil. We find that, on the 28th July, we agreed with Messrs. *Delaney* to convey the passengers to *Quebec* by the "*Richard Watson*:" on the 18th August the passengers were taken on board, after which a difference arose between the Emigration Officers and the Messrs. *Delaney* upon the question of the conformity in all respects with the law of the fitting up of the Vessel for Emigrants. This dispute led to a lengthened correspondence and an appeal to the Emigration Commissioners, and it was not until the 26th August (the Emigrants having been all on board from the 10th) that the Vessel was cleared out, left the quay, and dropped down the river to the Pool. Here she was detained by contrary winds until the 8th September, on which day she put out to sea; but, unfortunately, on the 11th was obliged to put back in consequence of adverse weather, and was unable to put to sea again until the 22nd September, on which day she finally went to sea, and arrived in *Quebec* in 47 days. The ship had been well supplied with water and provisions, and the Emigrants arrived in good health. They were unfortunately poor, and without any means of support except what they could obtain by their labour, but that was their misfortune, not their fault, and they were both able and willing to work for their bread and for the support of their families.

Notwithstanding the reports from the Authorities in *St. John's* and *Quebec*, the Commissioners will be glad to hear that very favourable accounts arrive almost daily to their friends in this Country from those who emigrated last year from Lord *Palmerston's* Estate, and that already some of them have been able to send home money to their friends out of their earnings in the Colonies.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) STEWARTS AND KINCAID.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*,  
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX,

## A P P E N D I X, N o. 6.

## E.

*The Legislative Council of Canada, for Contingent Expenses since 5th June, 1846,  
To C. deLéry, as Clerk Assistant and Clerk, Dr.*

Clerk's Ac-  
count with the  
Legislative  
Council.

Clerk's Ac-  
count with the  
Legislative  
Council.

1 Joseph Gingras, Joiner,	£6 17 0
2 Do. do.,	2 5 0
3 Mrs. Widow Armour, as per Resolution,	100 0 0
4 Jean Benoit, Joiner,	52 10 0
5 F. S. Jarvis, Extra Allowance of Salary,	25 0 0
6 Geo. Couillard, Extra Writing Clerk,	61 10 0
7 R. M. S. Mackay, 3 Maps of Montreal,	4 10 0
8 Olivier Vallerand, Salary,	25 0 0
9 J. F. Taylor, Senr., Allowance for removal to Montréal,	50 0 0
10 Thomas Brooke, Allowance,	5 0 0
11 James Fitzgibbon, do.,	50 0 0
12 M. Keating, do.,	12 10 0
13 Edyard Botterell, Extra Messenger,	33 0 0
14 Nicolas Desroches, Messenger and Labourer,	15 7 6
15 J. F. Taylor, Junr., Allowance, per Resolution,	26 6 0
16 Do. Balance of Salary,	18 15 0
17 J. F. Taylor, Senr., Extra Salary,	50 0 0
18 Timothy Neary, Messenger,	33 15 0
19 Jean Benoit, Joiner,	3 17 8
20 Geo. Couillard, Engrossing Bills,	6 3 4
21 Robt. Richardson, do.,	21 17 11
22 Do., do.,	8 15 0
23 Edouard Le Moine, do.,	17 7 11
24 George McLeod, Copying Clerk,	6 15 0
25 Do., Engrossing Bills,	2 12 6
26 Chs. Jno. Birch, do.,	2 4 7
27 Arthur J. Taylor, do.,	18 5 0
28 W. A. Maingy, Salary,	41 13 4
29 Do., Extra Services,	2 0 0
30 J. E. Doucet, Salary,	41 13 4
31 Do., Extra Services,	2 0 0
32 James Adamson, Salary,	15 0 0
33 E. L. Montizambert, do.,	25 0 0
34 Robert Le Moine, Extra Allowance,	25 0 0
35 J. F. Taylor, Junr., Salary,	68 15 0
36 Chs. De Léry, Extra Allowance,	50 0 0
37 Flavien Vallerand, Engrossing Bills,	2 8 4
38 Times Newspaper, Subscription and Extra Copies,	1 10 0
39 A. Hawkins, Naval and Military Operations,	15 0 0

Carried Forward, £950 4 5

Clerk's Ac-  
count with the  
Legislative  
Council.

	Brought Forward,	£950	4	5
40 M. F. Johnson, Cabinet Maker, Bankrupt,		79	11	3
41 Alfred Taylor, Engrossing Bills,		18	14	1
42 M. Keating, Sundry Disbursements,		4	18	9
43 Constitution Newspaper, Subscription, &c.		0	18	9
44 La Minerve do.,		1	0	0
45 Post Office, Montreal, Postages,		210	15	0
46 Montreal Courier, Subscription, &c.,		1	16	6
47 Lovell & Gibson, Printing, on acct.,		30	0	0
48 Pilot Newspaper, Subscription, &c.,		4	0	8
49 La Minerve, Advertising,		0	13	6
50 Montreal Medical Journal, Subscription,		0	15	0
51 F. X. Desjardins for Cord Wood,		53	8	9
52 Virgil & Co., Express Charges for Package,		0	18	9
53 Quebec Fire Insurance Co. Policy,		12	0	0
54 Rollo Campbell, Printing,		50	0	0
55 Louis Perrault, do.,		50	0	0
56 Joseph Gingras, Joiner,		2	6	9
57 J. F. Taylor, Extra Salary,		25	0	0
58 F. S. Jarvis, do.,		12	10	0
59 James Adamson, Salary,		15	0	0
60 O. Vallerand, Extra Salary,		12	10	0
61 M. Keating, do.,		6	5	0
62 W. A. Maingy, Salary,		37	10	0
63 J. F. Taylor, Junr., do.,		68	15	0
64 J. E. Doucet, do.,		37	10	0
65 Charles de Léry, Extra do.,		25	0	0
66 E. L. Montizambert, Salary,		25	0	0
67 Robert Le Moine, do.,		12	10	0
68 Virgil & Rice, Charges on Parcel,		0	7	6
69 M. Keating, Disbursements,		1	7	2½
70 Post Office, Montreal, Postages,		8	14	0
71 Antoine Lachance,		13	10	0
72 Toronto Patriot Subscription,		1	5	0
73 Nicolas La Roche, Labourer,		0	18	9
74 Louis Perrault, Printing and Binding, &c.,		100	0	0
75 Rollo Campbell, do.,		100	0	0
76 Virgil & Rice, Charges on 2 Parcels,		0	15	11
77 N. Beaudry, Sawing Wood,		6	2	6
78 J. & O. Cremazie, for Books,		52	2	0
79 Nicolas La Roche, Labourer,		2	6	10½
80 Charles Hamel, for Books,		8	0	0
81 W. A. Maingy, Salary,		37	10	0
82 Olivier Vallerand, Extra Salary,		12	10	0
83 J. F. Taylor, Junr., Salary		68	15	0
84 James Adamson, do.,		15	0	0
85 J. E. Doucet, do.,		37	10	0
86 Charles de Léry, Extra Salary,		25	0	0
87 E. L. Montizambert, do.,		25	0	0
88 M. Keating, do.,		6	5	0
89 Robert Le Moine, Salary,		12	10	0
90 F. S. Jarvis, Extra Salary,		12	10	0
91 James R. McDonald, Chimney Sweeping,		0	3	0
92 Post Office, Montreal, Postage,		4	8	10

Clerk's Ac-  
count with the  
Legislative  
Council.

Carried Forward,

£2302 8 9

Clerk's Account with the Legislative Council.

Clerk's Account with the Legislative Council.

	Brought Forward	£2302	8	9
93 Virgil & Rice, Charges on Parcels,			0	10 0
94 N. La Roche, Labourer,			2	6 10½
95 Do. do.,			2	6 10½
96 J. J. Audubon, per J. H. Scott, Quadrupeds of North America,			5	8 9
97 Rollo Campbell, Printing,		125	0	0
98 Louis Perrault, Printing and Binding,		50	0	0
99 Do., do.,		50	0	0
100 C. Krieghoff, Painting,		16	5	0
101 N. La Roche, Labourer,			2	6 10½
102 J. R. McDonald, Chimney Sweeping,			0	3 6
103 Montreal Gazette, Subscription and Advertising,			4	17 9
104 Times Newspaper, Subscription,			0	13 9
105 Bathurst Courier, do.,			0	11 0
106 F. S. Jarvis, Extra Allowance,			12	10 0
107 Olivier Vallerand, do.,			12	10 0
108 J. F. Taylor, Senr.,			25	0 0
109 C. Krieghoff, a Painting of Her Majesty,			32	10 0
110 J. F. Taylor, Junr., Salary,			68	15 0
111 Charles de Léry, Extra Allowance,			25	0 0
112 J. E. Doucet, Salary,			37	10 0
113 W. A. Maingy, do.,			37	10 0
114 E. L. Montizambert, Extra Salary,			25	0 0
115 James Adamson, Salary,			15	0 0
116 M. Keating, Extra Salary,			6	5 0
117 Montreal Courier Subscription,			1	10 0
118 Post Office, Montreal, Postages,			6	7 11½
119 Chronicle and Gazette Subscription,			1	5 0
120 M Keating, Disbursements,			1	14 7
121 Antoine Lachance, Extra Labour,			3	15 0
122 N. La Roche, Labourer,			2	6 6½
123 M. Keating, on acct., Extra Salary,			5	0 0
124 Robert Le Moine, do.,			12	10 0
125 N. La Roche, Labourer,			1	10 0
126 J. J. Audubon, per J. H. Scott, Quadrupeds of America,			5	7 6
127 A. Lachance, 3 days' work,			0	11 3
128 G. Lilly, for Wash Stand,			0	5 0
129 Bill of Lading, and Duty paid on Stationery,			10	1 11
130 J. C. Fisher, Advertising in Quebec Gazette,			6	2 8
131 Lelievre and Angers, for 3 copies of La Revue de la Legislation,			4	10 0
132 Agricultural Journal, 3 years' Subscription,			0	15 0
133 Montreal Transcript, Subscription and Advertising,			1	1 0
134 Revue Canadienne do.,			1	15 0
135 J. G. Couillard, Extra Writing Clerk,			11	5 0
136 F. S. Jarvis, Extra Salary,			12	10 0
137 F. Carlisle, Gilder,			38	5 0
138 Baptist Register, Subscription and Advertising,			2	12 6
139 Kingston Herald, Subscription and Advertising,			0	15 0
140 Kingston Argus, do.,			1	0 0
142 Invoice of Stationery,		207	0	6
143 R. A. Millar, on acct. of Louis Perrault,			25	0 0
144 O. Vallerand, Extra Allowance,			12	10 0
145 J. F. Taylor, Junr., Salary,			68	15 0
146 J. E. Doucet, do.,			37	10 0

Carried Forward, £3344 0 6½

Clerk's Ac-  
count with the  
Legislative  
Council.

	Brought Forward,	£3344 0 6½
147	W. A. Maingy, Salary,	37 10 0
148	M. Keating, Extra Allowance,	6 5 0
149	E. L. Montizambert, do.,	25 0 0
150	Robert Le Moine, do.,	12 10 0
151	James Adamson,	15 0 0
152	Thomas Peel, 3 volumes Indian Biography,	35 0 0
153	A. Cote & Co.,	3 0 4
154	J. F. Taylor, Junr., Salary,	65 0 0
155	James Adamson, do.,	15 0 0
156	Rollo Campbell, Printing,	46 3 6
157	Charles de Léry, Extra Allowance to 2d June,	16 18 10
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1	Western Globe, Subscription,	£0 17 6
2	Banner, do.,	0 17 6
3	Toronto Globe, do.,	0 17 6
4	Berean, Quebec, do.,	0 15 0
5	British Whig, do.,	0 11 3
6	M. Keating, Disbursements,	2 5 0
7	James Adamson, Salary,	25 0 0
8	O. Vallerand, Extra Allowance,	6 0 0
9	J. E. Doucet, Salary,	12 10 0
10	Armour & Ramsay, Books,	221 1 0
11	Lovell & Gibson, Printing,	34 16 2½
12	Do., do.,	3 17 0
13	J. Geo. Couillard, Extra Writing Clerk,	31 10 0
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15	Alfred Hawkins, Quebec Directory,	1 10 0
16	Upper Canada Gazette, Subscription and Advertising,	7 3 4
17	Chas. D. Procter, Sundries,	13 10 9
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25	Water Works, Supply of Water,	30 0 0
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27	Picton Sun, Subscription,	0 3 9
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29	Steamer "Montreal," Freight of Boxes,	0 15 0
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31	Montreal Courier, Advertising and Extra Copies,	1 6 11
32	Hamilton Journal and Express, Subscription,	1 0 0
33	Freeman's Journal, Quebec, do.,	1 0 0
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34	Quebec Fire Assurance Coy., Renewal of Policy,	12	0	0
35	Geo. H. Law, Engrossing Bills,	10	5	10
36	Alfred Taylor, Copying Bills,	21	6	8
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38	Arthur J. Taylor, do.,	17	5	10
39	George Taylor, do.,	14	7	6
40	W. A. Himsworth, do.,	10	7	1
41	Chs. Jn. Birch, do.,	5	1	3
42	L. D. Le Moine, do.,	14	11	9
43	F. Vallerand, do.,	3	1	8
44	M. Keating, Disbursements,	2	6	9½
45	John Rowlands, 6 copies Crusades, &c.,	6	0	0
46	L'Aurore, Subscription, &c.,	2	5	10
47	Robt. Richardson, Engrossing Bills,	24	19	2
48	Do., Extra Writing Clerk,	19	10	0
49	Robert Le Moine, Salary,	12	10	0
50	J. Geo. Couillard, Engrossing Bills,	13	15	0
51	Rollo Campbell, Printing,	10	5	3
52	Armour & Ramsay, Stationery,	1	7	0
53	Thomas Hanley, Cab hire,	6	11	1½
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60	E. R. Fabre & Co., Books,	4	13	2
61	Post Office, Montreal, Postages,	106	13	4
62	John M. Tobin, Books,	10	9	4
63	M. Keating, Extra Allowance,	5	0	0
64	J. E. Doucet, Salary,	25	0	0
65	F. X. Desjardins, Wood,	57	10	0
66	S. Skinner, Upholsterer,	1	0	0
67	M. Keating, Extra Allowance,	5	0	0
68	J. B. Caron, boy,	1	0	0
69	W. A. Maingy, Salary,	37	10	0
70	J. F. Taylor, Sen., Extra Allowance,	25	0	0
71	E. L. Montizambert, do.,	25	0	0
72	J. B. Caron, boy,	1	0	0
73	F. S. Jarvis, Extra Allowance,	12	10	0
74	J. Geo. Couillard, Extra Writing Clerk,	36	10	0
75	J. C. Becket, Printing,	200	0	0
76	J. E. Doucet, Salary,	37	10	0
77	James Adamson, do.,	25	0	0
78	Robert Le Moine, do.,	12	10	0
79	O. Vallerand, Extra Allowance and Balance of Salary,	6	10	0
80	Do., Extra Allowance,	12	10	0
81	Quebec Official Gazette, Subscription,	16	0	0
82	Do., do.,	16	0	0
83	N. Beaudry, Sawyer,	0	15	0
84	J. B. Caron, boy,	1	0	0
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87 J. F. Taylor, Senr., Extra Allowance,		50 0 0	
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92 J. B. Caron, boy,		1 0 0	
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97 E. L. Montizambert, Extra Allowance,		25 0 0	
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102 Ann Matheson, Scrubbing and preparing for Session,		7 1 6	
103 J. E. Doucet, Salary,		12 10 0	
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106 J. J. Audubon, per J. H. Scott, Quadrupeds of North America,		7 18 9	
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114 J. C. Becket, Printing,		25 0 0	
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		£2,346 15 3	

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