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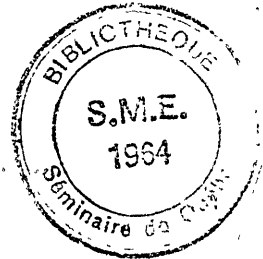
CANADA.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

1841.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

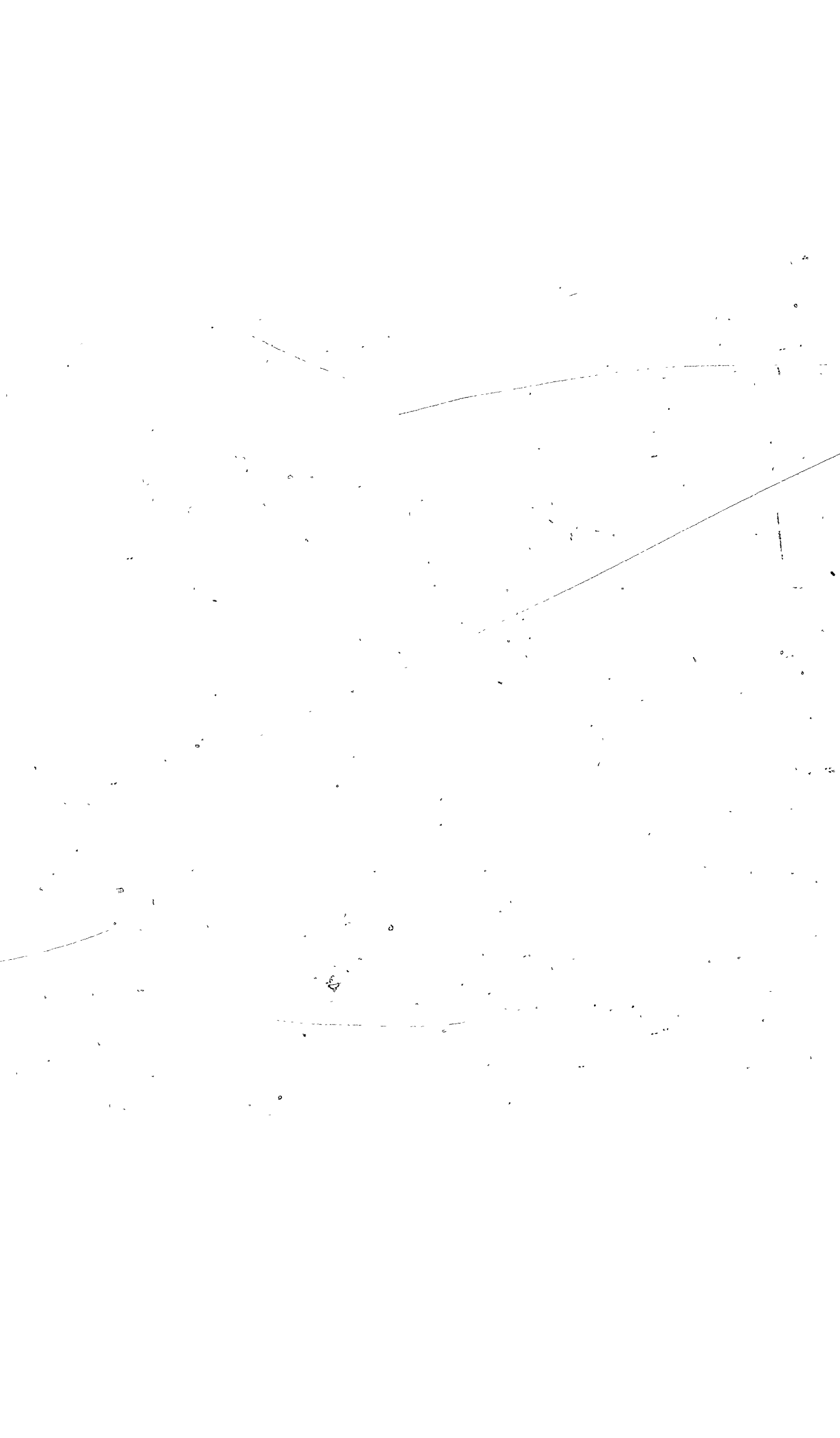
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1841.

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SCHEDULE.

CANADA.

FROM LORD SYDENHAM, SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL

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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

(No. 129.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. C. POULETT THOMSON to Lord
JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 27th June, 1840.

No. 1.

I NOW transmit to you an account of the financial state of the two Canadas, and in order to bring the subject fully before you, I shall call your attention, first, to the estimated income and expenditure of each province for the present year; secondly, to that of each in regard to the future, under their existing engagements; and lastly, to the state in which the finances of the United Province will probably be found should the Union Bill pass into a law as proposed by me.

The account marked A* is the estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the present year, as prepared by the Inspector-general of Lower Canada. This return would show a probable deficiency in the revenue of about £9000, exclusive of the debt of £20,000 to the military chest. I do not, however, anticipate any inconvenience from this deficiency, as many of the services for which it is necessary to make provision during the current year will not in reality be paid until after the commencement of the next financial year. In regard to the debt to the military chest, I trust that Her Majesty's Government will not object for the present to suspend its repayment. If this be permitted, I have every reason to expect that the revenue of the present year will be sufficient to meet all the charges upon it. I must also remark that I have not been able to provide this year for a sum of from £12,000 to £15,000 for indemnity to sufferers under the rebellion, which have been allowed under a Commission named by my predecessor.

The account A† will show the estimated expenditure and the interest of debt in Upper Canada, to be provided during the present year, together with an estimate of the income likely to accrue.

From this account it will appear, that after providing for the payment of the dividends upon the debt due in London on the 1st of January, 1841, which must of course be met by remittances in December, or by some other arrangement, there will remain a deficiency of £50,394. Against this has to be set a debt from Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co. of £61,021, of which, however, only a small part can be expected to be realized within that period, if indeed any dividend be made, although there is no reason to doubt that the whole will ultimately be paid.

To provide for this deficiency, the Legislature have voted a credit of £63,000, to be raised by the sale of debentures in London without limit as to price or rate of interest.

Thus you will perceive, that to complete the payments and fulfil the obligations of the province during this year, a sum of about £50,000 must be raised, which can be effected only by the realization of the debt of Messrs. T. Wilson and Co., or by having recourse to the powers granted by the House of Assembly.

Of the first there is little probability. Although I entertain no doubt of the ultimate solvency of the House in question, and of the payment of the debt in full, it is not to be expected that this can be effected during the present year, and it will be necessary to have recourse to the other resource, if other means cannot be adopted.

But this would in my opinion be most objectionable. In the present state of the credit of Upper Canada, debentures to the extent required could not most probably, if saleable at all, be disposed of for anything more than 75 or 80 per cent., if bearing interest of 5 per cent., and only redeemable in a certain number of years;

* Income and Expenditure of Lower Canada, for the year 1840.
† Income and Expenditure of Upper Canada, for the year 1840.

CANADA.

or, if redeemable at pleasure at par, probably it would be necessary to pay an interest of 8 or 9 per cent.

A fresh loan to this extent would add materially to the debt which must hereafter form the united debt of the province of Canada, and would, in addition to the injustice of thus saddling upon the united province an augmented burthen to that extent, impose one contracted upon the most disadvantageous terms to the borrower.

I would, therefore, earnestly press upon Her Majesty's Government the propriety of affording the means of avoiding this necessity, which it may do with no inconvenience, and without any risk worth speaking of.

This may be effected by the Treasury undertaking the advance of £50,000 necessary to complete the balance required, and taking in security the transfer of the debt of Thomas Wilson and Co., to which would be added of course the security of the province. The advance would, as regards the British Treasury, be a purely temporary one, probably not remaining uncovered for more than a few months; but to the province, it would be a matter of the greatest moment.

I next come to the financial condition of the two provinces under their present separate administration.

In Lower Canada the provincial debt already incurred, or which may probably be raised during the ensuing year, is comparatively insignificant. From the statement B, annexed to this Despatch, it appears that the total interest both certain and probable, payable on this debt during the present year, will not exceed £4007. 12s., and that in future years it will amount only to £6769.

With regard to the general expenses it is to be observed, that in Lower Canada, under the heavy burthens of the two last years, the revenue has been nearly equal to the expenditure. In future years it will be relieved of some of the heaviest charges now upon it, and will therefore afford a considerable surplus. Thus the expense of the police of Montreal and Quebec, now amounting to £12,900 (but in future on a very reduced scale), will be borne by those cities respectively.

The expense of the rural police will be reduced from £20,000 to £13,000; the charge for the Commissioners of Indemnity and for the sums awarded by them will cease to exist.

By the saving thus effected there will be a surplus, as exhibited in paper C., for next year of £16,891, and in future of a larger sum.

Paper B. b. will show the present debt of Upper Canada, both funded and due to London bankers, the periods at which each part of it is redeemable, and the annual charge for interest. To this amount are appended the charges for fresh debt which may be incurred in the present year under certain contingencies; which are, first, the above-mentioned sum of £63,000 if not provided for as I have pointed out; next, a sum of £36,000 voted for indemnity to sufferers during the rebellion, to which Bill the assent of the Crown is pledged under your Lordship's instructions to me, and which has only not been given as it is to be hoped that Her Majesty's Government will accede to the address of the House of Assembly, upon which I have already written to you, and consent to cause these indemnities to be paid from the imperial treasury: and lastly, an additional sum of (probably) £54,000, which must be raised for public works which would otherwise fall into decay. The whole amount of debt will then stand at £1,067,959 certain, or including, these contingencies, at £1,220,959 and the certain and possible annual charges at £65,768. 5s. 6d.

Paper C. c. will exhibit the total annual charge for the whole of these engagements, (subject to a pro ratâ diminution on the last items, if otherwise disposed of,) and the expenditure of the province according to the last estimates, which can scarcely admit of reduction, to the debtor side of the account; and to the creditor side, the probable income arising from taxation, and that arising or to be expected from advances on public works for which the districts are bound to provide by local taxation, or from advances to companies, or from other sources. This account will then exhibit an annual deficiency, under the present revenue, of £28,735.

Lastly, I proceed to show the condition in which the finances of the Province of Canada will stand after the Union, supposing it to be completed upon the terms arranged in the Bill submitted to Parliament by your Lordship, and taken in the order in which they stand in the Bill. The items are given in paper D. and reference to the separate accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

CANADA.

1. Expenses of collection.

These it is unnecessary here to specify, as the net revenue only is stated in the accompanying Returns.

2. Interest of debt.

LOWER CANADA.—Now payable	£4,753	
Payable in future	2,016	
		£6,769
UPPER CANADA.—Now payable	56,887	
Payable in future	8,981	
		65,768

3. Payments to the clergy.

Lower Canada	Nil.	
Upper Canada		5,731

These payments are now made from the Crown revenues, but as those revenues will be taken credit for in the income, they will appear on both sides of the account.

4. Charges for Civil List 75,000.

5. Other charges now by law or usage payable.

Lower Canada	12,502
Upper Canada	20,978

6. Annual votes for civil expenditure.

Lower Canada	64,369
Upper Canada	18,424

£269,541

REVENUE.

LOWER CANADA.—Ordinary Revenue	£107,075
Duties under 14th Geo. III., resumed	19,665
Crown Revenues	23,400
Without deducting charges thereon, £2,422.	
	150,140

UPPER CANADA.—Ordinary Revenue	77,234
Duties under 14th Geo. III., resumed	15,286
Crown Revenues ceded	30,000
Without deducting charges thereon, £7,908.	
	122,520
	£272,660

Against this apparent surplus has to be set the amount of the contingent expenses of the Legislature in future years, which, looking to the past in either province, must be considerable. Whatever may be required for the continuation of the great public works of both provinces, for a general system of education, or for any other improvements, is wholly unprovided for in this statement of the expenditure; and, on the other hand, the receipts will, in 1842, be diminished by the cessation of payments from the Canada Company.

Your Lordship will thus at once perceive that assistance will be required from the mother-country to place the finances of the United Province in a satisfactory condition; and that the aid which I was authorized to promise in order to obtain the assent of the Upper Canada Legislature to the measure, if necessary, must hereafter be afforded.

I was not, it is true, under the necessity of making use of these powers, and I rejoice to think that I found the means of dispensing with them; at the same time one of the main arguments in favour of the Union in that province was felt to be the necessity of extricating the finances from the difficulty under which they laboured, and the confident hope that the Imperial Parliament would assist in doing so.

It will therefore be absolutely necessary that Her Majesty's Government should

STATEMENT of the Estimated Provincial Expenditure and Revenue for the Year 1840.

EXPENDITURE.	Sterling Dollars at 4s. 6d.		
	£.	s.	d.
Arrears of 1839 (say)	3,050	0	0
Interest of Public Debt (as per statement below)	4,007	12	0
Administration of Justice and Support of Civil Government	71,053	0	0
Police of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal	12,900	0	0
Rural Police in the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers	20,000	0	0
Support of Hospitals and other Public Charities	5,315	0	0
Education	2,910	0	0
Aid to Literary, Historical, and Mechanics' Institutions	180	0	0
Medical Faculty of Mc. Gill College	450	0	0
Improvement of Roads, Navigation, and other Public Works	9,738	0	0
Salaries and Contingencies of Commissioners of Indemnity.	1,900	0	0
Amount paid for Indemnity for losses by Rebellion	8,637	6	9
Balance due on grant to erect a Court House at Sherbrooke, and other Public Works	4,140	0	0
Annual Expenses permanently provided for by Acts of the late Provincial Legislature, &c.—			
Assessments on Public Buildings and Lots within the Cities of Quebec and Montreal	£420	0	0
Pensions to Wounded Militiamen, who served during the late War with the United States	378	0	0
Allowance to the Prothonotaries of the several districts of Province for preparing Annual Abstracts of Births, Marriages, and Burials	80	0	0
Pensions to Widows Caron and Rolette £75. each	150	0	0
Annual Ground Rent for the Property of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec, payable to the Roman Catholic Bishop	1,000	0	0
Expenses of distributing Laws	200	0	0
Rewards for the destruction of Wolves	290	0	0
Encouragement of Agriculture	780	0	0
For Normal Schools	750	0	0
Retiring allowance to the late Chief Justice of Montreal	733	6	8
		4,781	6 8
Interest on Loans—			
On £31,500 sterling, borrowed under sundry Provincial Acts for improvement of the Harbour of Montreal at various rates of Interest from 5 to 6 per cent.	1,715	0	0
On the further sum of £36,000 sterling authorized to be loaned for the same purpose by Ordinance of the Special Council on account of which there was raised £19,147. 10s. sterling, up to the 1st of January 1840, at the interest of 6 per cent., the remainder of the Loan is not to be raised, <i>vide</i> ordinance 3rd Vic. chap. 28. The amount of interest payable in 1840, will be	1,148	17	0
A loan to the amount of £31,500 sterling has lately been authorized by Ordinance of the Special Council to be raised for completing the Chambly Canal, which has been effected at the annual interest of 6 per cent., say £13,500 sterling, from the 15th of June 1840, and £18,000 from the 1st May 1841. Payable in 1840	303	15	0
	Total certain	£3,167	12 0
Probable—			
Loan of £20,700 sterling for continuing the improvements of the Montreal Harbour, authorized by a recent Ordinance 3rd Vic. chap. 28, of which there may probably be raised £10,000 in 1840, at the interest of 8 per cent.	690	0	0
Loan of £1,500 sterling for completing and working the Dredging Vessel, under the same Ordinance may be raised this year, at the interest say of 8 per cent.	180	0	0
	Total certain and probable	4,007	12 0
Expense of the Trinity Board for improving the Navigation of the St. Lawrence	5,000	0	0
Expense for the relief of Sick Mariners	1,300	0	0
	Total Expenditure	£159,399	17 5

Mem.—There is a balance due on the Loan from the Imperial Treasury in 1837, and for advances made by the Commissary-General in 1837 and 1838, for Special Services, of £20,000.

CANADA.

A.

LOWER CANADA.

ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1840, being the Net after deducting Expenses of Collection and Proportion for Upper Canada.

	Sterling Dollars, at 4s. 6d.		
	£.	s.	d.
Casual and Territorial Revenues, being Quints, Lods et Ventes, and other Dues within the Queen's domain, under the Feudal Tenure, and Rents of the King's Posts, Water Lots, &c.	5,400	0	0
Net proceeds of Sales of Crown Lands and Licences to cut Timber	6,000	0	0
Customs under Imperial Act 14th Geo. III., cap. 88	19,800	0	0
Licences under ditto for retailing Spirituous Liquors	2,950	0	0
Fines and Forfeitures	900	0	0
Customs under Provincial Act 33rd Geo. III.	1,950	0	0
Ditto ditto 35th ditto	21,200	0	0
Duties on Licences to retail Spirituous Liquors under Provincial Act 35th Geo. III.	3,150	0	0
Duties on Licences for Billiard Tables under Provincial Act 41st Geo. III.	30	0	0
Customs on Tobacco under Provincial Act 41st Geo. III.	7,000	0	0
under Provincial Act 53rd Geo. III., cap. 11	25,000	0	0
Ditto 55th Geo. III., cap. 3	19,500	0	0
under Imperial Act 3rd and 4th Will. IV., cap. 59	22,000	0	0
Ditto 4th Geo. III., cap. 15	60	0	0
Tolls on La Chine Canal	4,000	0	0
Rents and Profits of the Seignior of Lauzon, held of Sir John Caldwell, formerly Receiver-General, on account of his Debts to the Crown	2,000	0	0
Wharfage dues at Montreal	2,000	0	0
Total applicable to general purposes	142,940	0	0
Duties on Shipping	4,000	0	0
Tonnage Duties	1,400	0	0
Jesuits' Estates	1,800	0	0
Total Revenue	150,140	0	0

Montreal, June, 1840.

(Signed)

JOSEPH CARY,

Inspector-General Public Accounts.

B.

LOWER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT for the Year 1840 and following Year.

SERVICE.	Amount of Loan.	Amount of Interest payable in 1840.	Annual amount of interest which will be payable in future, if the whole sums authorized are raised.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For improving the harbour of Montreal at different rates of interest, from 5 to 6 per cent. The capital and interest payable out of wharfage dues; if not sufficient for the interest, the deficiency to be made up from the general funds, under the authority of various Acts of the Provincial Legislature	31,500 0 0	1,715 0 0	1,715 0 0
For the same purpose under Ordinance 1st Vict., cap. 23. Interest payable out of the general funds at 6 per cent.	19,147 10 0	1,148 17 0	1,148 17 0
For completing the Chambly Canal under recent Ordinances of the Special Council, the total sum has been raised at the interest of 6 per cent., that is, £13,500 on the 15th June, 1840, and £18,000 sterling on the 1st May, 1841, for 8 years from these dates respectively	31,500 0 0	303 15 0	1,890 0 0
Total certain, sterling	82,147 10 0	3,167 12 0	4,753 17 0
PROBABLE.			
Loan of £20,700 sterling, for continuing the improvements of the Montreal Harbour, authorized by a recent Ordinance, 3rd Vict., cap. 28, of which there may be raised £10,000 in 1840, at the interest of 8 per cent.	10,000 0 0	690 0 0	1,656 0 0
Loan of £4,500 sterling, for completing and working the dredging vessel, under the same Ordinance may be raised this year at the interest, say of 8 per cent.	4,500 0 0	150 0 0	360 0 0
Total certain and probable	96,647 10 0	4,007 12 0	6,769 17 0

Montreal, June, 1840.

(Signed)

JOSEPH CARY,

Inspector-General Public Accounts.

LOWER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Annual Charges, for the Interest of the Public Debt, and of the Estimated Annual Provincial Expenditure and Revenue.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.		ANNUAL REVENUE.	
Sterling Dollars at 4s. 6d.		Sterling Dollars at 4s. 6d.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Total amount of charges for Interest on Loans for Public Works as per Statement B.	6,769 0 0	Net Annual Revenue after deductions for expenses of collection, and pro- portion for Upper Canada : the same as for 1840, as per Statement A.	142,940 0 0
Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government	70,000 0 0	Amount applicable to general purposes :—	1,800 0 0
Education as at present	3,000 0 0	Revenues of the Jesuits' estates (reserved for advancement of Education)	4,000 0 0
Support of Hospitals and other Charities	5,400 0 0	Duties on shipping, for the expenses of improving the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, under the Trinity Board	1,400 0 0
Roads and Public Works (if same as at present) say	10,000 0 0	Tonnage duty, applicable to the relief of sick Mariners	
Rural Police	13,000 0 0		
Annual Expenses permanently provided for by special acts of the Le- gislature	4,780 0 0		
For the relief of sick Mariners out of the tonnage duties	1,300 0 0		
Expenses of the Trinity Boards in supporting and improving the navigation of the River St. Lawrence	4,000 0 0		
Total Annual Expenditure	118,249 0 0		
Add for Indemnities unpaid, which will be a charge for next year, although not in the following	15,000 0 0	Surplus on Annual Revenue.	16,891 0 0
Total Expenditure	133,249 0 0		

Montreal, June, 1840.

(Signed)

JOSEPH CARY,
Inspector-General Public Accounts.

CANADA.

E.

LOWER CANADA.

CHARGES now by Law payable, exclusive of those provided for in the Civil List of £75,000.

	Sterling.		Sterling.	
	£.	s. d.	£:	s. d.
Under permanent appropriations, as per Statement A.	4,780	0 0		
Expenses of Trinity Boards in supporting and improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence	4,000	0 0		
For the relief of Sick Mariners	1,300	0 0		
	10,080	0 0		
<i>Expenses of a permanent nature considered as Charges upon the Crown Revenues.</i>				
Salaries of the Commissioners of Crown Lands £1,200 0 0				
Salary of the Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, and contingencies of his office	677	0 0		
Pensions	545	0 0		
	2,422	0 0	12,502	0 0
<i>Annual Votes for Civil Expenditure.</i>				
Office of Adjutant-General of Militia	2,073	0 0		
Miscellaneous Expenses, as Rent of Buildings for Public Purposes, Fuel, Repairs to Public Buildings, Salaries of Grand Jurers, and various other Services	7,500	0 0		
Surveyor-General's Department	1,103	0 0		
Contingencies of various Public Offices	2,300	0 0		
Support of Hospitals and other Public Charities	5,845	0 0		
Contingencies of the Legislature	6,800	0 0		
Printing Laws	1,500	0 0		
Retiring allowances to Officers of the late Legislative Bodies	1,980	0 0		
Salaries of Sheriffs, Coroners, Keepers of Court Houses, Petty Officers of Courts, contingent expenses of Gaols, Court Houses, &c.	8,000	0 0		
Rural Police	13,000	0 0		
For Education	3,600	0 0		
For Literary and other Societies	180	0 0		
Medical Faculty of Mc. Gill College	450	0 0		
Roads, Improvement of Navigation, and other Public Works	10,738	0 0	64,369	0 0
<i>Payments to the Clergy.</i>				
To the Scotch Presbytery at Quebec			500	0 0
This is the only payment for the Clergy out of the Revenues raised within Lower Canada, and is made out of the fund arising from the proceeds of sales of Clergy Reserves remitted to England.				
<i>The Revenues at the disposal of the Crown are:—</i>				
Casual and Territorial Revenue	5,400	0 0		
Net proceeds of Crown Lands, after deducting expenses of collection and other contingencies	6,000	0 0		
Annual aid by Provincial Act, 35th Geo. III., out of the duties levied under that Act, towards defraying the expenses of the Administration of Justice, and the support of the Civil Government.	5,000	0 0		
Estimated amount of Duties on Tobacco, levied under Provincial Act, 41st Geo. III., permanently appropriated to the same purposes	7,000	0 0		
Payments by the British American Land Company, (Nil)				
			23,400	0 0

NOTE.—In the years 1836 and 1837, in consequence of the regular supplies being withheld by the House of Assembly, a considerable proportion of the expenses of the Civil Government were, by directions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, made payable out of the revenues at the disposal of the Crown; but when the Land Company ceased paying up their instalments, these revenues fell short of the amount of expenditure to which they were directed to be applied.

On the suspension of the Constitution of this Province, it was considered as the more simple course to merge the Crown revenues in the other funds, and from that general fund, the appropriations required for defraying all the expenses of Government, (including these charges on the Crown revenues,) were made.

That course has been pursued up to the present time.

JOSEPH CARY,
Inspector-General Public Accounts.

Montreal, June 1840.

F. LOWER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Duties levied under the Imperial Act 14th Geo. III., cap. 88, for the Year 1839.

	Currency.	Sterling Dollars at 4s. 6d.
On Importations by Sea at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal:—		
For the Quarter ended 5th of April, 1839	£. s. d. 191 6 5	
„ ended 5th of July. „	15,428 6 4	
„ ended 10th of October, 1839	14,747 16 7	
„ ended 10th of January, 1840.	5,200 5 8	
Gross Amounts	35,567 15 0	
Expenses of Collection.	38 17 8	
	35,528 17 4	
Proportion for Upper Canada, 38½ per	13,678 12 3	
Leaves for Lower Canada. Currency	21,850 5 1	
Deduct ¼ for Sterling	2,185 0 6	
		£19,665 4 7

(Signed) JOSEPH CARY,
Inspector-General Public Accounts.

Montreal, June 1840.

D. GENERAL STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Sterling.			REVENUE.	Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1. Interest of Debt.				Lower Canada.			
Lower Canada.				Ordinary Revenue £150,140 0 0			
Certain £4,753 17 0				Less, duties under			
Probable 2,016 0 0				14th Geo. III. 19,665 0 0			
	6,769	0	0	Deduct Crown Revenues included	130,475	0	0
Upper Canada.				above	23,400	0	0
Certain 56,836 16 3					107,075	0	0
Possible 8,931 9 3	65,768	0	0	Upper Canada.			
				Ordinary Revenue, as			
2. Payments to the Clergy.				per estimate in			
Lower Canada (nil).				Paper C. 92,520 0 0			
Upper Canada (per Paper E., No. 1).	5,731	0	0	Less, Duties under			
				14th Geo. III., ch.			
3. Charges for Civil List	75,000	0	0	88, as per State-			
				ment F. 15,285 19 9	77,234	0	3
4. Other charges now by law or usage				Duties under 14th Geo. III., ch. 88,			
payable.				resumed.			
Lower Canada 10,080 0 0				Lower Canada. 19,665 0 0			
Charges on Crown				Upper Canada. 15,286 0 0	34,951	0	0
Revenues 2,422 0 0	12,502	0	0				
Upper Canada (per				Crown Revenues ceded (per Paper E.,			
Paper E., No. 2). 13,070 5 0				Nos. 4 and 5).			
Charges on Crown				Lower Canada 23,400 0 0			
Revenues 7,908 0 0	20,978	0	0	Upper Canada 30,000 0 0	53,400	0	0
Annual Votes for Civil Expenditure.							
1839. Lower Canada. 64,369 0 0							
Upper Canada (per Paper E.,							
No. 3). 18,424 0 0	82,793	0	0				
	269,541	0	0		272,660	0	3

(Signed) JOHN MACAULAY,
Inspector-General.

Inspector-General's Office,
Toronto, May 30, 1840.

CANADA.

A. a.

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE and REVENUE for the Year 1840.

EXPENDITURE.	Currency Dollars, at 5s.			Sterling Dollars, at 4s. 6d.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arrears of 1839, up to 1st January 1840, say	16,000	0	0			
<i>Per Account B.</i>			0			
Interest of Public Debt (funded)	63,152	0	3			56,836 16 3
<i>Per Statement No. 1 annexed.</i>						
Administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government	32,000	0	0			
<i>Per Statement No. 2 annexed.</i>						
Legislature, £8,446 14s. 1d., say	8,500	0	0			
Schools: Permanent Grants 15						
Districts £5,250						
Ditto Books for Sunday Schools 150						
Annual Vote for 1840 5,650						
	11,050	0	0			
Militia, and other Pensions £3,200						
Ditto, under various Acts of last Session 102 10						
	3,302	10	0			
Lighthouses	2,500	0	0			
Agricultural Societies	1,000	0	0			
Penitentiary, including £300 to Deputy Warden	5,300	0	0			
Militia Courts Martial	300	0	0			
<i>Per Statement No. 3 annexed.</i>						
Balances due the London Agents, 1st January, 1840, £57,039 18s. 8d. sterling exchange at 11 per cent.	70,349	5	0			
Toronto House of Industry	350	0	0			
Boards on claims for losses by Rebellion and Invasions	500	0	0	214,303	15	3
						192,873 7 9
REVENUE.						
Balances due from Collectors of Revenue, on account of 1839	3,000	0	0			
Balance in Receiver-General's hands 31st December, 1839	24,260	0	0			
Proportion of Duties at Quebec	60,000	0	0			
Import Duties from United States	18,000	0	0			
Licences, including Auction Duty	12,000	0	0			
Bank Dividend, due 1st January 1840	1,000	0	0			
Government Tolls £2,000, and Interest on loans to private and Incorporated Companies, and to Macadamized Roads, £12,000	14,000	0	0			
Tonnage duty	300	0	0			
Fees on Militia Commissions, fines, &c.	500	0	0			
Proceeds of Sale of Bank Stock	25,250	0	0	158,310	0	0
						142,479 0 0
Deficiency, exclusive of Interest on advances by London Agents.				55,993	15	3
						50,394 7 9

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,
Inspector-General.Inspector-General's Office,
Toronto, May 30, 1840.

A. a.—continued.

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Estimated Provincial Expenditure and Revenue for the Year 1840.

No. I.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government.</i>						
Civil Government, per 1 Wm. IV., ch. 14	3,555	11	1			
Ditto per Bill of Supply	16,779	4	6			
Receiver-General's Salary, per 1 Wm. IV., ch. 15 £700 sterling.	777	15	6			
Inspector-General's ditto, per 49 Geo. III., ch. 13 365 ,,	405	11	1			
Adjutant-General of Militia, per 2 Vict. I., ch. 69 £600 currency.						
Assistant ditto, per 4 Geo. IV., ch. 27, (4th Sept.) 200 ,,						
Contingencies of Office allowance in lieu, per 4 Geo. IV., ch. 7, (3d Sept.) 85 ,,	885	0	0			
Surveyor-General's returns to Treasurer's, per 59 Geo. III., ch. 7	30	0	0			
Grant to Receiver-Generals, Special	1,500	0	0			
				23,933	2	2
Administration of Justice, per 1 Wm. IV., ch. 14	3,666	13	4			
Ditto, per 7 Wm. IV., ch. 1	3,000	0	0			
Vice-Chancellor, per 7 Wm. IV., ch. 109	1,250	0	0			
Grant to Gaoler, Home District	150	0	0			
				8,066	13	4
				31,999	15	6
 No. II.						
<i>Legislature.</i>						
Officers of, under various Acts, including Clerk of Crown in Chancery	965	0	0			
Contingencies of, per Address	6,801	14	1			
Provincial Library, per 7 Wm. IV., ch. 99	80	0	0			
Speaker, House of Assembly, Special Grant	600	0	0			
				8,446	14	1
 No. III.						
Balances due the London Agents; viz., Messrs. Glynn and Co., per account 31st December, 1839	Sterling.			Sterling.		
	31,628	7	8	31,628	7	8
Messrs. Baring and Co., per ditto, ditto	14,644	8	0			
Dividend to 31st Dec., 1839	10,767	3	0			
				25,411	11	0
				£57,039	18	8

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,

Inspector-General's Office,
Toronto, May 30, 1840.

Inspector-General.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT ON 1ST JANUARY, 1840.

Halifax Currency.
 £61,240 0 0 at 5 per cent.
 5,000 0 0 at 5½ per cent.
 137,662 12 2½ at 6 per cent.

Sterling dollars at 4s. 6d.
 £826,750 at 5 per cent debentures
 payable in London.

Total £203,902 12 2½ payable in Upper Canada.

REDEEMABLE IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

YEARS.	CURRENCY DEBENTURES.						Sterling Debentures at 5 per cent.				
	At 5 per cent.	At 5½ per cent.	At 6 per cent.			Total.			£.	£.	s. d.
	£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s. d.
1836	..	..	3,250	0	0	3,250	0	0			
1837	..	..	1,416	13	4	1,416	13	4			
1838	..	..	1,750	0	0	1,750	0	0			
1839	..	..	83	6	8	83	6	8	6,500	0	0
1840	..	..	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	8,000	0	0
1841	1,000	..	3,666	13	4	4,666	13	4	12,666	13	4
1842	1,000	5,000	6,166	13	4	12,166	13	4	24,833	6	8
1843	2,250	..	1,666	13	4	3,916	13	4	28,750	0	0
1844											
1845	..	..	500	0	0	500	0	0	29,250	0	0
1846	..	..	500	0	0	500	0	0	29,750	0	0
1847	..	..	15,800	0	0	15,800	0	0	45,550	0	0
1848											
1849											
1850											
1851	..	..	21,000	0	0	21,000	0	0	66,550	0	0
1852	..	..	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	68,050	0	0
1853	53,250	..	..			53,250	0	0	121,300	0	0
1854	3,300	..	8,000	0	0	11,300	0	0	132,600	0	0
1855	50	..	6,000	0	0	6,050	0	0	138,650	0	0
1856									400,000	600,000	0 0
1857	180	..	4,000	0	0	4,180	0	0	203,650	803,650	0 0
1858	60	..	..			60	0	0	66,000	869,650	0 0
1859	150	..	*7,862	12	2½	8,012	12	2½	150,902	12	2½
1860			†								
1861											
1862											
1863	..	..	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	152,902	12	2½
1864	..	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	153,902	12	2½
1874	..	..	42,500	0	0	42,500	0	0	196,402	12	2½
1875	..	..	7,500	0	0	7,500	0	0	203,902	12	2½
									..	869,650	0 0
									Less remaining unsold in hands of Messrs. Baring .	42,900	0 0
									Equal in Sterling .	826,750	0 0
										183,512	6 11¼
									Total Sterling £	1,010,262	6 11¼

* Exclusive of £229 19s. remaining unissued for losses by the insurrection, bearing interest from January 1, 1839.

† £500 issued in January 1840, redeemable this year.

	Currency Dollars at 5s.	Sterling Dollars at 4s. 6d.	Total Amount in Sterling.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of the Funded Debt on 1st of January, 1840, Brought forward	203,902 12 2½	826,750 0 0	1,010,262 6 11½
Add— Remaining unissued for losses by Insurrection, bearing interest at 6 per cent., from January 1, 1839	229 19 0		
Issued since January 1, 1840	500 0 0		
Total Amount of Funded Debt.	204,632 11 2½	826,750 0 0	1,010,919 6 1
Balances due the London Agents, December 31, 1839, including Dividends payable to that date, viz:— Messrs. Glynn & Co. £31,628 7 8 Messrs. Baring & Co. £14,644 8 Dividend, December 31, 1839 10,767 3 <u>25,411 11 0</u>			
Total bearing interest from January 1, 1840		57,039 18 8	
Total Amount of Debt	204,632 11 2½	883,789 18 8	1,067,959 4 9
ANNUAL CHARGE FOR INTEREST.			
On Currency Debenture, £61,240 0 0 at 5 per cent. 5,000 0 0 at 5½	3,062 0 0 293 15 0		
£137,662 12 2½ 229 19 0 500 0 0 <u>138,392 12 2½</u> at 6 per cent.	8,303 11 0		
Total . £204,632 12 2½ Currency.	11,659 6 0	10,493 7 5	10,493 7 5
Sterling Debentures, £826,750 at 5 per cent.		41,337 10 0	
1 per cent. Commission on Dividends		413 7 0	
Average for Exchange, &c., 11 per cent.		41,750 17 0 4,592 11 10	
		46,343 8 10	46,343 8 10
Total Annual Charges for interest, &c., on the Public Funded Debt		(Sterling. Currency)	56,836 16 3 63,152 0 3
DEBT WHICH MAY BE INCURRED IN THE PRESENT YEAR.			
Debentures authorized by Provincial Statute 3rd Vic. c. 38, for liquidating balances due the London Agents.	70,000 0 0		
Voted for Indemnity to Sufferers during the Rebellion and Invasions.	40,000 0 0		
Required for Public Works	60,000 0 0		
Total	170,000 0 0		153,000 0 0
CHARGES FOR INTEREST.			
On £70,000 Currency or £63,000 Sterling, at 5 per cent. Exchange at 11 per cent.		3,150 0 0 346 10 0	
One per cent. Commission on Dividends		3,496 10 0 34 19 3	
On £100,000 Currency, at 6 per cent.	6,000 0 0	3,531 9 3 5,400 0 0	
Total Annual Charge for Interest		(Sterling. Currency)	8,931 9 3 9,923 16 11
RECAPITULATION.			
Amount of Debt, certain	204,632 11 2½	883,789 18 8	1,067,959 4 9
Debt, which may be incurred in the present Year	170,000 0 0		153,000 0 0
Total Amount of certain and possible Debt			1,220,959 4 9
ANNUAL CHARGES.			
Certain	Currency. 63,152 0 3	Equal to in Sterling. 56,836 16 3	
Possible	9,923 16 11	8,931 9 3	
Together	73,075 17 2	65,768 5 6	

Inspector-General's Office,
Toronto, May 30, 1840.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,
Inspector-General.

CANADA.

C. C.

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Annual Charges for the Interest of the Public Debt, and of the Estimated Annual Provincial Expenditure and Revenue.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.	Currency Dollars at 5s.		Sterling Dollars at 4s. 6d.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Total Amount of charges for Interest of the Public Debt, as per Statement B., subject to a diminution on the three items of Debt which may be incurred this year	73,075	17 2	. . .	65,768 5 6
Administration of Justice and support of Civil Government	28,500	0 0		
Legislature	10,000	0 0		
Schools	11,050	0 0		
Pensions	3,302	10 0		
Lighthouses	2,500	0 0		
Agricultural Societies	1,000	0 0		
Penitentiary	5,000	0 0		
Militia Courts-Martial	300	0 0		
			134,728 7 2	121,255 10 6
ANNUAL REVENUE.				
Proportion of Duties at Quebec	60,000	0 0		
Imports from United States	18,000	0 0		
Licences and Auction Duty	12,000	0 0		
Tolls and Harbour Dues from Government Works	2,000	0 0		
Interest payable by Private and Incorporated Companies on Loans and by Macadamized Roads	10,000	0 0		
£13,329. 7s. 11d. (estimated receipts from)				
Tonnage Duty	300	0 0		
Fees on Militia Commissions, Fines, &c.	500	0 0		
			102,800 0 0	92,520 0 0
Annual Deficiency	£		31,928 7 2	28,735 10 6
The estimated charges on the Additional Debt which may be incurred this year (part of which should be returned by payments from the various Public Works, in proportion to the advances made to them), are			9,923 16 11	8,931 9 3

Inspector-General's Office,
Toronto, May 30th, 1840.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,
Inspector-General.

STATEMENT of the Annual Charges for the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government.

	£.	Currency.
Civil Government, per 1st Will. IV., cap. 14:—		
Lieutenant-Governor	2,000	
Three Judges	3,300	
Attorney and Solicitor-General	500	
Five Executive Councillors	500	
Clerk Executive Council	200	
		£. s. d.
	Sterling £6,500	7,222 4 5
Receiver-General's Salary, £700 sterling, per 1st Will. IV., cap. 15		777 15 6
Inspector-General's Salary, £365 sterling, per 49th Geo. III., cap. 13		405 11 1
Surveyor-General's Returns to Treasurers, per 59th Geo. III., cap. 7, say		*40 0 0
Adjutant-General of Militia, per 2nd Vic. cap. 69	600	
Assistant-General of Militia, per 4th Geo. IV., cap. 27 (4 Sep.)	200	
Contingencies, per 4th Geo. IV., cap. 7	85	
		885 0 0
Administration of Justice, per 7th Will. IV., cap. 1:—		
Two Judges	2,000	
Clerks of Assize and Travelling Expenses	1,000	
		3,000 0 0
Vice-Chancellor, per 7th Will. IV., cap. 109.		1,250 0 0
		13,580 11 0
Annual Grant, per Bill of Supply for 1840	16,779 4 6	
Less, Arrears of 1839	2,661 15 6	
		14,117 9 0
		27,698 0 0

* Estimated at £30 for 1840.

E. e.

UPPER CANADA.

CANADA.

	Sterling.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
No. 1. Statement of payments to the Clergy:—						
Church of England	7,291	5	6			
Less. Estimated Sum payable from the Clergy Fund formed by Rents of Leased Reserves, Interest in Sales, and Dividends on the amount of proceeds of Sales invested in London	6,000	0	0			
				1,291	5	6
Church of Scotland	1,540	0	0			
Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada	700	0	0			
Methodists	700	0	0			
Roman Catholic Bishop	500	0	0			
„ Priests	1,000	0	0			
				4,440	0	0
				5,731	5	6
No. 2. Charges now by law payable, exclusive of those provided for in the Civil List of £75,000:—						
Maintenance of Lighthouses, variable	2,200	0	0			
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	67	10	0			
Adjutant-General of Militia, Assistant ditto, and Contingencies of Office	796	10	0			
Offices of the Legislature	846	0	0			
Schools	4,860	0	0			
Pensions variable	2,972	5	0			
Agricultural Societies „	900	0	0			
Militia Courts'-martial „	270	0	0			
Surveyor-General's Returns to District Treasurers, variable	36	0	0			
Provincial Legislative Library	72	0	0			
				13,070	5	0
No. 3. Annual Votes for the Civil Expenditure Contingencies of the Legislature for 1839, Currency £6,801 14 1						
Schools	5,085	0	0			
Adjutant-General of Militia, Contingencies of Office	423	0	0			
Repairs of Government House	180	0	0			
Printing the Statutes	900	0	0			
Other Government Printing	675	0	0			
Casual and Extraordinary Expenses	540	0	0			
	13,924	10	8			
Penitentiary	4,500	0	0			
				18,424	10	8
No. 4. Crown Revenue:—						
Canada Company (ceases in 1842)	£20,000	0	0			
Sales of Crown Lands, Licences for cutting Timber, Rents of Mills, Ferries, &c., Fines and Forfeitures, Fees on Grants of Land under certain regulations	10,000	0	0			
				30,000	0	0
No. 5. Charges on the Crown Revenue to which the faith of the Crown may be considered as pledged, viz.—						
Indian Annuities £5,405 currency	4,864	0	0			
Pensions	1,198	0	0			
Upper Canada College	1,000	0	0			
Spears Legislative Council.	360	0	0			
Contract School, Toronto.	418	10	0			
School at Petersborough	67	10	0			
				7,908	0	0
				7,908	0	0
Leaving	22,092	0	0			

Inspector-General's Office,
Toronto, May 30, 1840.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY.
Inspector-General.

CANADA.

F. f.

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Duties levied under the Imperial Act, 14th Geo. III. c. 88, for the Year 1839.

COLLECTED IN LOWER CANADA.	Currency.			Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Duties on Importations by Sea, according to the Returns of the Inspector-General of Lower Canada, viz. :—						
For the Quarter ended April 5, and up to						
May 1, 1839	191	6	5			
Ditto July 5, „	15,428	6	4			
Ditto Oct. 10, „	14,747	16	7			
	30,367	9	4			
Ditto Jan. 5, 1840	5,200	5	8			
	35,567	15	0			
Expenses of Collection		38	8			
	£ 35,528	17	4			
Proportion to Upper Canada, 38½ per cent.	13,678	12	3			
Deduct ⅙ for Sterling	1,367	17	3			
				12,310	15	0
						12,310 15 0
COLLECTED IN UPPER CANADA.						
Spirits imported from the United States into Upper Canada, per Returns ended December 31, 1839, 16,512¼ gallons				825	12	9
Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors, per Returns to January 4, 1840, 1472 at £1 16s. Sterling each				2,649	12	0
				3,475	4	9
Estimated Expenses of Collection				500	0	0
						2,975 4 9
Total						15,285 19 9

Inspector-General's Office,
Toronto, May 30, 1840.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,
Inspector-General.

(No. 188.)

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. C. POULETT THOMSON.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24th July, 1840.

THE Royal Assent having been given to the Bill for re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, it will be necessary to revoke the Royal Commissions which you have received as Governor of the two separate provinces, and to issue to you a new Commission as Governor of Canada.

No. 2.

I have accordingly directed that instrument to be prepared, together with a revised set of Royal Instructions, and they will be forwarded to you as soon as the necessary forms can be completed.

The requisite Order of the Queen in Council, authorising you to proclaim the Union of the Provinces, is also in course of preparation.

As the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada will henceforth be on a different footing, Major-General Sir George Arthur will return home.

I do not propose to nominate any person to that situation, until I am in possession of your wishes on the subject. It seems to me, however, desirable that the officer in command of the troops in Upper Canada should have the title and salary of Lieutenant-Governor; but if you do not concur in this suggestion, I will send from this country a person qualified to perform the duties attached to the office.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. C. Poulett Thompson,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

(No. 204.)

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right. Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 18th August, 1840.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship an Order made by Her Majesty in Council on the 10th instant, in pursuance of the Act of the last Session of Parliament for re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada.

No. 3.

10 August, 1840.

Under this Order, and the Act to which it refers, you will be authorized to issue a Proclamation appointing a day upon which the Union of the Provinces is to take place. You will issue that Proclamation in the capacity of Governor-General of the two existing Provinces. But from the day so to be appointed, it will be necessary that you should assume the character of Governor of the Province of Canada. To this end you will be appointed to that office by a Commission to be issued for the purpose under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. That Commission is now in progress; but the necessary official forms cannot, as I understand, be completed before the end of the present month. Consequently the Commission cannot be forwarded to you until early in the month of September, nor can the arrival of it be reasonably anticipated before the month of October.

The Act of Parliament authorizes the postponement of the Union until the lapse of fifteen months from the passing of that Act. I do not anticipate that any motive will exist for so long a delay. On the contrary, I apprehend that the measure must be now ripe for execution. Still it may be fit that you should observe that there is no legal obligation to expedite the Union in such a manner as to abridge the time requisite for the completion of all preliminary arrangements, nor to impede the exercise of discretion, should extraordinary circumstances make postponement necessary.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

CANADA.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th of August, 1840.

Present:—

The QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

Lord Chancellor,
 Lord President,
 Lord Privy Seal,
 Marquis of Normanby,
 Lord Steward,
 Lord Chamberlain,
 Earl of Albemarle,
 Earl of Minto,

Lord John Russell,
 Viscount Palmerston,
 Viscount Melbourne,
 Viscount Duncannon,
 Lord Holland,
 Sir John Hobhouse, Bart.
 Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
 Mr. Macaulay.

Whereas, by an Act of Parliament passed in the Session of Parliament, holden in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to Re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," it is, amongst other things, enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, to declare or to authorize the Governor-general of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare, by proclamation, that the said provinces, upon, from, and after a certain day in such proclamation to be appointed, which day shall be within fifteen calendar months next after the passing of the said Act, shall form and be one province, under the name of the Province of Canada; and thenceforth the said provinces shall constitute and be one province under the name aforesaid, upon, from, and after the day so appointed as aforesaid.

And whereas, with the advice of her Privy Council, Her Majesty is pleased to grant to the said Governor-general the authority in the said Act mentioned. Her Majesty doth hereby, with the advice of her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers in Her Majesty vested by the said recited Act, authorize the Governor-general of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare by proclamation, that the said provinces upon, from, and after a certain day, in such proclamation to be appointed, which day shall be within fifteen calendar months next after the passing of the said Act, shall form and be one province, under the name of the Province of Canada.

And the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

(No. 160.)

No. 4.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. C. POULETT THOMSON to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, dated Toronto, 16th September, 1840.

No. 4.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Act for re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada.

I have carefully perused the Act, and I observe with regret that some alterations have been made from the original plan which I transmitted, which will create difficulty and embarrassment here, especially the restrictions introduced in the schedule for the Civil list, to which I before called your attention. There is nothing, however, in those changes which will, I believe, offer any insuperable obstacle to the working of the Act.

But it is with the deepest mortification that I find that the whole of the system for the establishment of local government has been omitted from the Bill, and that Her Majesty's Government and Parliament have contented themselves with the simple legislative re-union of the two Provinces, without providing any machinery by which they can be satisfactorily governed when united, or guarding against those evils which have been so severely felt from the absence of local government, and the consequent assumption by the assemblies of functions which did not properly belong to them, evils which will now be increased tenfold, after the two provinces shall have been placed under one government and one legislature.

I need scarcely recal to your Lordship's attention the circumstances connected with this measure. In the year 1839, when the affairs of the Canadas were under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and it was determined, upon the recommendation of the Earl of Durham, to re-unite the provinces, the Cabinet was so deeply impressed with the truth of his declaration, of the absolute necessity of the establishment by Parliament of a system of local government simultaneously with the measure for the union, that the plan then submitted and embodied in the Bill of that year, proceeded altogether upon that principle. Five districts were created apart from the central legislature, and the whole frame of the measure was

erected in accordance with it. I need not either remind your Lordship that whilst this was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet, those members of it who really took a deep interest in Canadian matters entertained so strongly the opinion of the necessity of enforcing this principle, that they would not have assented to any plan which involved its exclusion. The Bill of 1839 was withdrawn, and I was deputed to obtain the assent of the people and legislature of the two Canadas to the union, and to transmit a plan for effecting it, and for the future government of the two provinces. But in the instructions with which I was honoured with a view to my proceedings, I was emphatically told that one of the most important principles to be kept in view in any measures for the future government of the Canadas was "the establishment of a system of local government by representative bodies freely elected in the various cities, and rural districts." "That after a full investigation of every other plan which has been suggested, Her Majesty's Government have not been able to discover in any but this the reasonable hope of a satisfactory settlement." "That attaching minor importance to the details," "they cannot depart from these principles."

Accordingly, in pursuance of the duty assigned to me, and having obtained the assent of the legislature of the two provinces to the terms of the union as they affected each in its relation to the other, or to the Crown, I transmitted such a plan for local government as, whilst it entirely established the principle for which Her Majesty's Government contended, and the adoption of which they and I deemed indispensable, altogether removed the defects of the scheme of last year, and was generally acceptable to the people. This plan received the cordial approbation of Her Majesty's Government. Your Lordship did not indeed deem it expedient to introduce to Parliament the clauses for carrying out the provisions for the system which I transmitted to you, but you did more, for you called upon Parliament to enable me to provide all the necessary machinery myself, subject to the leading principles which I had recommended.

Under such circumstances I should have been far less surprised to find the Union Bill abandoned altogether by the Government, than this most essential part of it withdrawn. I should certainly have infinitely preferred that the Bill should have been deferred, rather than deprived of what rendered it safe, or gave a fair chance of its being advantageous.

For if, before my better acquaintance with these colonies, the information which I could acquire from the reports of others and from general reasoning, had satisfied me of the necessity, to use the words of Lord Durham, "of making the establishment of good municipal institutions for the whole country a part of the colonial constitution;" the opportunity I have now had of studying the state of the British North American provinces—of observing the social condition of the people, and the working of the constitutions under which they have been governed—has convinced me that the cause of nearly all the difficulty in the government of every one of them, is to be found in the absence of any well organized system of local government.

Owing to this, duties the most unfit to be discharged by the general legislature are thrown upon it; powers equally dangerous to the subject and to the Crown are assumed by the Assembly. The people receive no training in those habits of self government which are indispensable to enable them rightly to exercise the powers of choosing representatives in Parliament. No field is open for the gratification of ambition in a narrow circle, and no opportunity given for testing the talents or integrity of those who are candidates for popular favour. The people acquire no habits of self dependence for the attainment of their own local objects. Whatever uneasiness they may feel—whatever little improvement in their respective neighbourhoods may appear to be neglected, afford grounds for complaint against the executive. All is charged directly upon the Government, and a host of discontented spirits are ever ready to excite these feelings. On the other hand, whilst the Government is thus brought directly in contact with the people, it has neither any officer in its own confidence in the different parts of these extended provinces from whom it can seek information, nor is there any recognized body enjoying the public confidence with whom it can communicate, either to determine what are the real wants and wishes of the locality, or through whom it may afford explanation.

Hence the readiness with which a demand for organic changes in the constitution has been received by the people.

Upon every consideration, therefore, I am of opinion that it was our duty to seize the first opportunity of supplying, through the Imperial Legislature, this capital

CANADA.

omission in the constitution of these colonies, by the establishment of a good system of local government; and although the Act would, in fact, only have extended to the Canadas, I entertain no doubt that with such an authority before them, similar provisions would have been adopted by the legislatures in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the defect is no less glaring.

But it may be said, why not trust to the provincial legislatures for the establishment of such institutions if they are needed?

Lord Durham has given the reply which certainly appeared last year conclusive to Her Majesty's Government, and the correctness of which I can now confirm—"That it is vain to expect that such a sacrifice of power will be voluntarily made by a representative body;" and to this I may also add, that although, after a considerable time and much excitement, the people might compel their representatives to establish such a system, it is so easy to mislead them by representations against taxation; although no more is in fact intended than to give the *power* of taxation by themselves for their own local objects: and the argument in favour of its being the *duty* of the Government to find money for all their wants, is so specious and popular, that it would probably be some time before the people exerted themselves strenuously for this purpose; and when they did, I greatly doubt whether it would be possible to obtain those checks against abuse without which the system would fail; and which it was my object to introduce in the manner submitted by me to Her Majesty's Government and approved by them.

With reference, therefore, to the future interests of all Her Majesty's North American possessions, I deeply deplore the determination which has been taken; whilst with regard to the immediate and practical matter before me—namely, the government of the two Canadas under the Union Act, I confess that I am almost at a loss to conceive how it is proposed that it should be conducted.

Under the provisions of the Union Act, not only will the general affairs of a country 1200 miles long be placed under the direction of one executive authority, thus distant from places where it may be called upon to act; but the local concerns of every district, and even village, through that vast extent of territory must be more or less under its superintendence, and that too in matters of which it can know little or nothing. The provision by which the initiative of all money votes is confined to the Governor, is a most valuable and important change in the constitution of these provinces; but it places a responsibility on the executive which can only be exercised under a system which relieves the public funds from demands for every little paltry expenditure, and confines their application to matters of general utility. As the Act now stands, the executive government will be called upon to propose every grant of 5*l.* or 10*l.* for a road or a bridge 600 or 700 miles from the seat of government; of the merits of which it can know nothing, and of which it can learn nothing, except through representations which it has no opportunity of testing. If it acts, therefore, it will probably act wrong; if it does not, it is at once exposed to the reproach of having neglected the interests of the locality which it was bound to consider and advance. Whilst these duties are imposed upon it, too, no means whatever are afforded by which it can acquire information, or exercise the slightest control. In Upper Canada it is true that there is some machinery in the different districts now established by law, which will prevent the executive from being wholly powerless. There is an organization in each district of sheriffs, grand juries, &c., and the magistrates possess under the provincial laws certain powers which, although defective, still afford the means of going on. But in Lower Canada this is entirely wanting; and the division there for judicial purposes is of a character which affords no assistance whatever with respect to the rural districts of the province. The hand of the Government is entirely unknown and unfelt throughout them. If I had to seek for information from any place from 10 to 150 miles from Quebec or Montreal, I possess no means whatever of obtaining it, except from the authorities called into existence by the rebellion, and for whose permanency there is no security whatever. If the executive seeks to know the opinion of the people with regard to any improvement, there is no one to whom application can be made. In a word, every country district throughout the whole of the vast province of Lower Canada, is as completely cut off from any connection with the executive, as if it were on the other side of the Atlantic, and under a different form of government.

I certainly was impressed with the opinion that the existence of this state of things must be fully known to Her Majesty's Government, and that after the deliberate judgment that had been arrived at last year, and the instructions I had received, it was, therefore, unnecessary for me to have repeated any statement, or

have furnished any fresh argument in support of the principle of local government.

It remains for me, however, now only to consider the course which I can pursue under the determination which has been arrived at.

Entertaining so strongly as I do the conviction that the principal advantages intended by the Union Act are defeated by the omission of this part of the scheme, I confess that I should strongly incline to defer acting upon the powers conferred by it, and proclaiming the Union at all, until Parliament had again had an opportunity of reconsidering these clauses. But I must acknowledge that the delay which would thus arise, and the reopening the Canada question in England, where unfortunately, all that relates to this country is so little understood, would be probably attended with greater evils, and I cannot, therefore, take on myself the responsibility of recommending that course.

But failing this, it would be far more grateful to me, with the opinions I hold on this subject, that Her Majesty's Government should confide the attempt to work out this new measure to other hands than mine, and nothing but the anxiety which I feel to discharge my duty to the Queen to the last, and the deep interest which I now take in what concerns these provinces, would lead me to attempt the task under circumstances which I consider almost hopeless.

I am willing, however, if required, to yield to that consideration, and above all, to the feelings of the people here, of whose confidence I have lately received so many and such flattering proofs, and I shall endeavour to work out the Act as it stands, by such means as I possess.

For Upper Canada it is out of my power to make any provision. In Lower Canada, however, I shall, with the assistance of the Special Council, provide such a system as may supply a part at least of what was intended to be given under the provisions of the Bill; at all events to the extent which is necessary to carry out fully the different ordinances of that body which have already passed, and provide for some local organization for the wants of the country districts. The Council will, under any circumstances, meet the middle of next month, to complete its labours preparatory to the Union; and I shall then propose to them measures to this effect.

I shall then be able to proclaim the Union at the earliest period at which, looking to the time when the elections could be held, and to the financial concerns of both provinces it would be possible, namely at the beginning of January. The elections will take place as soon afterwards as they conveniently can, and when the united Parliament meets, I shall propose to them, on the part of the Government, to adopt for the whole province a system of local government which will already have been in operation here, with such additions as may appear necessary.

(No. 160.)

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon.
Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 25th October, 1840.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 160, of the 16th September, pointing out the injurious consequences which you anticipate from the departure in the Act for the reunion of Canada, from the Bill which you had proposed, and more particularly from the omission of legislative provision for local government.

No. 5.

Partaking as I do in the general opinions which you have expressed on this subject, I nevertheless could not supply the want of Canadian authority for the municipal clauses, which induced Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley, friendly as they were to the Bill, to support their omission. I may also observe that Mr. Gillespie and others in this country well acquainted with Canada, concurred in the objections made to those clauses in the House of Commons.

The benefit of municipal government being so great, it is difficult to conceive that the legislature of the United Province can long resist the introduction of a system so useful to the interests, and so directly tending to increase the power of the people, when recommended warmly and repeatedly by the executive of the province and supported by the Crown.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

CANADA.

(No. 161.)

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 27th September, 1840.

No. 6.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I returned to this city on Thursday last, the 24th instant.

I shall transmit to your Lordship by the next mail copies of the various addresses which I have received during my tour, and of my replies. In the mean time it affords me the most sincere satisfaction to be enabled to say that, throughout the very extensive district of country which I have visited, comprising nearly the whole of the province of Upper Canada, the best possible spirit prevails.

From the province line to Amherstburg and Sandwich, from Lake Erie to Penetanguishine, I have everywhere found a determination to forget past differences and to unite in an endeavour to obtain, under the Act of Union, those practical measures for the improvement of the country which have been too long neglected in the struggle for party and personal objects. At Toronto, even, where party spirit reigns with more violence than in any other part, the general feeling of the province at last prevailed over the opinions of the extremes, and I met there with a most cordial reception from all parties, and had the opportunity, of which I was glad to avail myself of, of doing much to soften down the asperities which had existed.

Amongst the British inhabitants of this part of Lower Canada, I am also happy to say that the same good feeling reigns, and the same confidence in the principles upon which I have conducted my government, and in the exertions I have made to introduce improvement.

The citizens of Montreal had prepared a public entry for my return, which I have reason to know would have been most numerous attended, but this I was compelled from illness to decline.

Of many of the French Canadians I am sorry to say that the reports which reach me are not so favourable; great efforts are made by some few of the leaders of the old Papineau party to mislead the people, and they are seconded in the most mischievous manner by Mr. Neilson of Quebec. But although they may be successful in imposing on the credulity and ignorance of the habitans so far as to obtain the return to the United Legislature of a small party of violent men opposed to British connexion, I am satisfied that they will not again induce the peasantry to support any attempts at disturbance.

I should do injustice to my own feelings if I were not to state to your Lordship the impression which has been left on my mind by the inspection which I have made of the Upper Province. It is really impossible to say too much of the advantages which nature has bestowed upon it, especially that part of the country which lies between the three lakes, Ontario, Erie, and Huron. If these great advantages be properly used, I foresee that in the course of a very few years that province must become one of the most valuable possessions of the British empire. Its population may be trebled, and its products increased in an immense ratio; whilst, if properly governed, its inhabitants will, I am satisfied, become the most loyal, intelligent, and industrious subjects which Her Majesty can number.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SYDENHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 245.)

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 23rd October, 1840.

No. 7.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, No 161, of the 27th ultimo, reporting the result of your recent tour in Upper Canada, and the improved state of public feeling in both the Canadian provinces.

Having had the honour to lay that Despatch before the Queen, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command me to inform your Lordship that she has

been highly gratified to learn that the disposition of the people in Upper Canada, as well as of the British residents in the Lower Province, is so loyal and free from party feuds and factions.

CANADA.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
J. RUSSELL.

(No. 162.)

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord, Government House, Montreal, 27th September, 1840.

I TRANSMIT, for your Lordship's information, copies of the addresses which were presented to me on my late tour through the eastern townships, and of my replies.

No. 8.

I have derived great pleasure from this visit, and it will be attended with good effects. This part of the province of Lower Canada had not hitherto received the attention to which it is entitled from the advantages which it derives from nature, and from the character of its inhabitants, which render it, in my opinion, by far the most valuable portion of Lower Canada.

Since my arrival in this country, it has been my object to introduce measures calculated to benefit it into the Special Council, and I was very glad to find that this had been appreciated by the inhabitants, who are distinguished for their loyalty and their industry. I shall anxiously seek every opportunity of advancing their industry in future.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
SYDENHAM.

Enclosure in No. 8.

(Copy.)

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, one of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

We, the inhabitants of the town of Sherbrooke and vicinity, humbly approach your Excellency to offer you our best congratulations upon your visit to the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, and your arrival at this their principal town, fully appreciating the zeal for the public good which has thus prompted you to deviate from the more convenient and speedy line of intercourse by water, to encounter the fatigue and delay of inland communication, having in view the personal and full knowledge of this, we believe we may truly say, flourishing part of the province.

We rejoice in this opportunity of expressing to you our sincere attachment to the British Constitution, and, forming a mixed people of British and American origin, our firm allegiance to the British Government, our respects towards yourself, both as the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign and as a talented and efficient member of Her Majesty's Ministry, and the gratification we feel at being thus honoured by your presence among us.

While we would tender our humble tribute to the enlightened and liberal principles with which you have undertaken the administration of the government of these important colonies, and to your well-judged and successful endeavours "in calming party agitation, in reconciling political differences, and in pointing the attention of the people to their real interest," we are particularly sensible of and grateful for the attention and interest which your Excellency has evinced, by several important measures, in the welfare of this section of the province, tending to devote it in its institution to the scale to which we humbly consider it entitled, and we confidently rely upon a continuance of the same favourable disposition in the promotion of future views for our prosperity.

In the sanguine hope that your important labours may be crowned with entire success in the development of the resources of these extensive provinces, and in fostering their loyal adherence to the British Crown, we wish your Excellency, in conclusion, a prosperous journey and the enjoyment of health and all happiness.

Two hundred and fifty Signatures.

Sherbrooke, August 11, 1840.

CANADA.

Answer to the above.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you sincerely for your Address and for your kind greeting on my arrival in Sherbrooke.

The tried loyalty of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships and the spirit of industry and improvement which distinguished them, give to this part of the province a special claim upon the attention of the Government, and I can assure you that I am fully sensible of its importance.

It is with great satisfaction therefore that I receive your assurance that the measures which I have adopted with a view to the advantage of the townships have met with your approbation.

You may rely upon my continued attention to all that concerns your welfare, and the opportunity which I have now enjoyed of visiting the district from which I have derived so much pleasure, will increase the interest I feel in it, and render me yet more anxious to co-operate with you in whatever may tend to its improvement and to the prosperity of its inhabitants.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, one of Her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Undersigned, inhabitants of the village of Waterloo and its vicinity, in the town and county of Shefford, beg to approach your Excellency with our warmest congratulations on your Excellency's visit to this part of the eastern townships.

We hail with great pleasure the arrival amongst us of the representative of our Most Gracious and beloved Sovereign, and gladly embrace the opportunity of assuring your Excellency of our devoted attachment to Her Majesty's person and government, and of our desire and readiness, on constitutional principles, to maintain inviolate the happy connexion of these provinces with the British Crown.

We have witnessed, with much satisfaction, your Excellency's indefatigable exertions and the success that has attended them, in promoting general and local improvements, and your readiness to sacrifice ease, health, and domestic comforts, in order to become, by personal observation, thoroughly acquainted with the most distant parts of this western Empire, over which, in the providence of God, by the will of our Most Gracious Sovereign, you have been ordained to preside.

We, therefore, welcome your Excellency with the deepest cordiality, and recognize, in the highly appreciated favour of your Excellency's tour through the eastern townships, an omen of their future prosperity and the development of those resources which hitherto have lain "to fortune and to fame unknown."

We wish your Excellency health and success in all your praiseworthy endeavours, and say that your Excellency may be guided by unerring wisdom in all your measures for establishing the tranquillity and happiness of these colonies, until, in the completion of what you have so successfully begun, you leave in the record of your administration a monument more durable than brass.

Answer to the above.

I beg you to accept my thanks for your Address.

I have derived great pleasure from my visit to the eastern townships, and from the opportunity it has afforded me of becoming acquainted with this most interesting part of the province.

I shall ever feel a deep interest in its improvement and in whatever may be for the welfare of its inhabitants, and you may confidently rely on my using my best endeavours to promote all measures calculated to effect these objects.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor-General in and over the British Provinces of North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the clergy, magistrates, &c., on behalf of the habitants of Melbourne and Shipton, beg leave to approach your Excellency with every feeling of respect and attachment which is due from loyal subjects to the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

We hail your Excellency's arrival in the townships (called the Eastern Townships) with our best congratulations, and beg to assure your Excellency that we duly appreciate every act of your administration which tends to benefit these townships or in anywise to advance the welfare of their inhabitants.

We are not insensible of the difficulties with which your Excellency has had to contend,

upon assuming the reins of the government of a colony recently rent with civil discord and rebellion, we therefore rejoice with your Excellency in the tranquillity which has thus far favoured your administration.

Maintained and defended as we have ever been by Britain and Britain's sons, we should feel wanting in gratitude to our Sovereign did we not avail ourselves of the few opportunities afforded us, in our secluded location, of expressing our filial attachment to Her Majesty and the British Constitution, (which constitution it will ever be our pride to support in its purity).

And while we make this assurance of our attachment to Her Majesty and the Constitution of Great Britain, we more than indulge the hope that your Excellency will in all matters connected with the administration of the government committed to your care, exercise a parental watchfulness over the rights and privileges of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in these townships, thereby strengthening their attachment to the Crown and securing their gratitude to yourself, and their hearty support toward your administration.

Twenty-five Signatures.

Answer to the above.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg you to accept my thanks for your Address.

I rejoice in the opportunity which has been afforded me of visiting this most interesting part of the Province of Lower Canada, and it is gratifying to me to be able personally to assure you that I fully appreciate the loyalty and good conduct by which its inhabitants are distinguished.

Since my assumption of the government of the province, my attention has been particularly directed to this portion of it, and I trust that the measures which I have already adopted will prove conducive to its prosperity. It is my anxious desire to assist in the development of its resources and to promote the welfare of its inhabitants, and you may confidently rely upon my best exertions for these objects.

(Copy.)

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, one of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The undersigned deputation on the part of the inhabitants of the Township of Stanstead beg most respectfully to address your Excellency.

MAY-IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We are proud in having the honour to welcome your Excellency to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. We are happy to welcome you as the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and we are happier still to welcome you as our Governor, under whose administration we have reason to hope that the anarchy incident to the late rebellion will soon become tranquillized.

And we trust that by the blessing of Providence, through your Excellency's wisdom, our beloved country may soon be (if it is not now) in that peaceful state when we may be again restored to our rights of elective franchise, which, as British subjects, we have inherited.

The efficient aid rendered by Her Majesty's Government to the loyal inhabitants in these provinces, in suppressing the late unnatural rebellion, warrant our confidence that the connexion with Great Britain, which we have ever endeavoured to support, will be through every emergency maintained.

We view with pleasure the unwearied efforts of your Excellency for the political welfare of these colonies, and we therefore deem it not ill-timed to point out to your Excellency, as an evil which cries aloud for redress, that the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships have no power of compelling the non-resident proprietors of large tracts of land to aid in those improvements by which they are equally benefited.

We beg also to state as an improvement which will contribute largely to develop the resources and intrinsic wealth of these townships, the construction of a *railroad* from St. John to the outlet of Memphremagog Lake, connecting so directly the heart of the townships with the grand marts of the St. Lawrence.

We wish your Excellency a pleasant tour through our district, and a happy and fortunate issue of your government.

And when Her Majesty shall be pleased to relieve you of your duties here, we trust you will receive the approbation of your Sovereign and the gratitude of every loyal inhabitant of these provinces. And your Excellency may rest assured of our sincere prayers for your health and happiness.

Twelve Signatures.

Stanstead, 10th August, 1840.

Answer to the above.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg you to receive my thanks for your Address, and for the expression of your kind feelings towards myself.

I assure you that my visit to this part of the province has given me the utmost pleasure, since it has more than confirmed the expectations which I had been led to entertain. The

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CANADA.

fertility and beauty of the country, the advance which has been made in cultivation, and the improvements which I see in progress demonstrate its value, and at the same time afford the best evidence of the industry and intelligence of its inhabitants.

It is to be hoped that those dissensions, from the effects of which you have suffered, will have for ever been terminated; but you may confidently rely upon the continued protection and support of the British Crown, and upon the firm determination of the Queen to maintain the connexion which binds you to her empire.

I rejoice to think that there is every prospect of your being speedily restored to the enjoyment of your constitutional privileges; and if the representations and advice which I have offered shall prevail, those evils of which you so justly complain as arising from the absence of power to enforce improvements will be remedied by the establishment of a well-digested system of local government, which will place the affairs of each district under the control of those who reside within it, and who can best judge of their true interest.

It will afford me sincere satisfaction to consider any plans you may suggest for the improvement of your condition, and you may rely upon my best endeavours to promote your welfare.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, Governor-General of Her Majesty's possessions in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Undersigned inhabitants of the county of Shefford, respectfully beg leave to welcome your Excellency to this part of the country.

In the Eastern Townships your Excellency beholds a portion of the province eminently abounding in natural capabilities, but therefore indebted for the improvement of them almost entirely to the manual labours of its industrious but scanty population.

In addition to the usual difficulties experienced in a new country in opening the forest and constructing good roads to market, the Eastern Townships have had to contend with those arising from the neglect of local interests and the retardation of public improvements consequent upon the unfortunate political agitations which, under the late form of legislature, distracted the province, resulting in the most deplorable afflictions to some portions of it, and not exempting the townships from that share in the general calamity to which their frontier position rendered them peculiarly exposed.

But we are happy to assure your Excellency that we look with confidence to the comprehensive measures for our relief now under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and more particularly to the spirit of your Excellency's administration—to your Excellency's persevering efforts to calm party agitation, to reconcile political differences, and to point the attention of the people to their real interests,—for a better order of things, for the amelioration of both local and general evils, for the dawn of brighter prospects upon the British North America possessions—while your Excellency's unsparing exertions and expedition to become acquainted by personal observation with every portion of the widely-extended country under your Excellency's government, assure us in the belief that measures for the future development of the resources of the Eastern Townships will meet with every attention from your Excellency.

We hail with lively satisfaction this opportunity which your Excellency's return from the Lower Provinces by the way of the Eastern Townships affords us of conveying to your Excellency our best wishes for the success of your Excellency's measures, and for the long continuance of your Excellency's health and happiness.

Sixty Signatures.

Frost Village, 11th August, 1840.

Answer to the above.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg you to convey to the inhabitants of the county of Shefford and its neighbourhood, my acknowledgments for their Address, and for their good wishes towards myself.

The visit which I have made to this part of the province, and the opportunity I have thus had of becoming acquainted with its principal features, have given me sincere pleasure, and will stimulate my efforts in favour of whatever may appear conducive to its improvement.

I learn with great satisfaction that the measures which have already occupied my attention with a view to the benefit of the Eastern Townships have met your approbation. I require the assistance of the people to enable me to proceed in that course; but with this co-operation I feel satisfied that this most important district of this country, in which I recognize with so much pleasure a truly British feeling, must attain that station in the province which it so justly merits.

(No. 247.)

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 25th October, 1840.

No. 9.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 162, of the 27th September, enclosing various addresses which were presented to you during your tour through the eastern townships of Lower Canada, with your replies.

It has afforded me much gratification to perceive the terms in which the inha-

bitants of that important district have acknowledged your Lordship's exertions for their benefit.

CANADA.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 169.)

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 2nd October, 1840.

No. 10.

IN conformity with the intention expressed in my Despatch of the 27th ultimo, No. 161, I transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of the Addresses presented to me in my progress through Upper Canada, and of the answers returned to them.

I annex a list of those Addresses.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SYDENHAM.

Enclosure in No. 10.

List of Addresses presented to Lord Sydenham in Upper Canada, in August and September, 1840. Enclosure in No. 10.

Date of Receipt.	Place.	Date of Receipt.	Place.
August 19 .	Cornwall.	August 10 .	Toronto.
" 20 .	Brockville.	" "	" "
" 21 .	Kingston.	" "	" "
" 22 .	Hamilton.	" 12 .	Niagara.
" 29 .	St. Catherine.	" "	Goderick.
" "	Chippewa.	" 14 .	Barrie.
" "	Port Robinson.	" 14 .	Medont and Floss
Sept. 1 .	Amherstburg.	" 14 .	Penetanguishine.
" 1 .	Sandwich.	" 15 .	Orellia.
" 2 .	Chatham.	" 16 .	Hollands Landing.
" 4 .	London.	" 16 .	Hope Village.
" 5 .	St. Thomas.	" 16 .	Township of Mosa.
" 5 .	Beechville.	" 19 .	Belleville.
" 5 .	Woodstock.	" 19 .	District of Trent.
" 7 .	District of Talbot (Simco)	" 19 .	Ditto of Prince Edward.
" 7 .	Mount Pleasant.	" 22 .	Kemptville.
" 8 .	Brantford.	" 22 .	Smith's Falls.
" 8 .	Paris.	" 22 .	Newborough.
" 8 .	Galt.	" 23 .	Bytown.
" 8 .	Guelph.	" 23 .	Ottawa.
" 9 .	Dundas.	" 23 .	Richmond.
" 10 .	Oakville (District of Trafalgar.)	" 24 .	Chatham.
" "	Toronto.	" 28 .	Montreal.
		" 29 .	Sarnia.

(No. 252.)

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 31st October, 1840.

No. 11.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 169, of the 2nd October, forwarding copies of various addresses which were presented to you on the occasion of your late tour through Upper Canada, with your replies. I have received and read with great pleasure a series of documents so honourable to your Lordship's public services in Canada, and bearing such ample testimony to the favourable acceptance of them by Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

I have directed these addresses to be placed with those which you transmitted to me in your despatch, No. 93, of the 25th April for the purpose of being recorded in this office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL,

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

CANADA.

(No. 3.)

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 16th February, 1841.

No. 12.

No. 1.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the Royal Commission, and by the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 10th August last, I on the 5th instant issued a proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed, appointing the 10th instant as the day on which the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada should take effect. On that day I accordingly took the oaths and assumed the office of Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the United Province, according to the form prescribed by the Royal Commission. I the same day issued a commission to Sir George Arthur, appointing him to discharge the duties of Deputy Governor for that part of the province heretofore Upper Canada, and investing him with all the authority previously belonging to him as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, with the exception of the use of the great seal.

Sir George Arthur had most kindly consented, at my request, to defer his departure until the middle of next month, and to undertake this duty; and I beg to take this opportunity of expressing to your Lordship my sense of the very generous conduct of his Excellency in thus affording his assistance to prevent inconvenience to the public service, and render more easy the passage from two distinct governments to one.

No. 2.

I enclose copies of the official correspondence which has passed between us on this subject.

The considerations which induced me to select the 10th February as the day on which the union should be brought into operation will readily occur to your Lordship. It is the anniversary of the marriage of our Sovereign; it is also peculiarly remarkable in Canadian history, as the anniversary of the conclusion at Paris of the definitive treaty of peace, by which Canada was surrendered to the British Crown; and as the day on which, three years ago, the Act of the British Parliament for the suspension of the constitution of Lower Canada received the Royal assent. It was, moreover, the day on which the Legislature of Upper Canada was last year prorogued, and on which, therefore, had the Act of the 31st Geo. III., cap. 31, remained in force, it would have been necessary that that Legislature should again have come together.

No. 3.

On the occasion of the union, I took the opportunity of addressing the inhabitants of Canada generally, through a proclamation, urging on them the necessity of a cordial co-operation of all classes to promote the common welfare, and to carry out the views with which the Imperial Parliament had adopted the measure of reuniting the two provinces. Of this proclamation I enclose a copy.

On the 15th instant I issued a proclamation summoning the Parliament of the United Province to meet at Kingston; the writs to be tested on the 19th instant, and to be returnable on the 8th April.

The meeting of the Legislature, for the dispatch of business, I hope to be able to fix for a day about the middle of May, by which time I expect the water communication will be open, and the arrangements requisite for the accommodation of the two Houses, and of the government departments, completed.

It will of course be necessary, in consequence of the union, to remodel the principal government officers; and to this task I shall immediately address myself. The only appointments which I have hitherto made are, of Mr. Daly, late Provincial Secretary of Lower Canada, and Mr. Harrison, late Civil Secretary of Upper Canada, to be Secretaries for the United Province. Mr. Dunn, late Receiver-General of Upper Canada, I shall appoint immediately Receiver-General of the United Province, as it appears that until such an appointment be made, it will be impossible to draw from the public chest any of the moneys appropriated by law to the public service.

I have nominated as members of my Executive Council Messrs. R. B. Sullivan, J. H. Dunn, D. Daly, S. B. Harrison, C. R. Ogden (Attorney-General for Lower Canada), W. H. Draper (Attorney-General for Upper Canada), Robert Baldwin (Solicitor-General for Upper Canada), and Charles D. Day (Solicitor-General for Lower Canada); and I have to request that your Lordship will submit their names for Her Majesty's approbation. Messrs. Daly, Harrison, Ogden, and Draper have already been sworn in; the others will take the oaths on the first convenient opportunity.

It is my intention hereafter to furnish your Lordship with a report on the

arrangements which I shall make for the future conduct of the Government of Canada, and I shall then state to your Lordship the names of those whom I would submit to Her Majesty to be appointed to the several offices not now mentioned, and I shall explain the alterations which I propose to make for the better conduct of the public business. My arrangements being at present incomplete, I feel that it is more convenient to postpone for a short time such a communication.

CANADA.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SYDENHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

To all our loving subjects whom these presents may concern, greeting:—

WHEREAS, for the good government of our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the security of the rights and liberties and the preservation of the interests of all classes of our subjects within the same, it is by an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Fourth year of our Reign, intituled, "An Act to Reunite the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, with the advice of our Privy Council, to declare or to authorize the Governor-General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare that the said two Provinces upon, from, and after a certain day, in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within 15 calendar months next after the passing of the said Act, shall form and be one province, under the name of the Province of Canada, and thenceforth the said Province shall constitute and be one Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from, and after the day so appointed as aforesaid. And whereas in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in us by the said recited Act, we did on the 10th day of August, 1840, with the advice of our Privy Council, authorize the Governor-General of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare by Proclamation that the said two Provinces, upon, from, and after a certain day, in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within 15 calendar months next after the passing of the said Act, should form and be one Province under the name of the Province of Canada.

Now know ye, therefore, that our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Charles Baron Sydenham, our Governor-General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, hath, in pursuance of the provisions of the said recited Act, and under and by virtue of the power and authority by us granted to him as aforesaid determined to declare, and it is by this our Royal Proclamation declared, that the said Provinces, upon, from, and after the 10th day of this present month of February, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, of which all our loving subjects and all others concerned are to take notice, and 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 Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At our Government House in our city of Montreal, in our said Province of Lower Canada the fifth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One, and in the fourth year of our reign.

(By command.)

(Signed)

D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Government House, Montreal, 5th February, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's information, copy of the proclamation which I have this day issued, fixing the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada for Wednesday the 10th instant, on which day I propose to open Her Majesty's commission and take the oaths prescribed as Governor of the Province of Canada.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

Your Excellency having consented, at my earnest request, and with that regard to the interests of the public service which has so eminently distinguished all your acts, to defer your departure from Toronto for a short time, I shall have the honour, immediately after I shall have been sworn in, of forwarding to you a commission, under the powers confided to me, by which your Excellency will be enabled to exercise all the powers heretofore assigned to you, with the exception of affixing the great seal of the province, which is not transferable.

I have, &c.

His Excellency, Major-general Sir George Arthur,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

SYDENHAM.

CANADA.

(Copy.)

My Lord,

Government House, Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, during the night of the 8th instant, of your Lordship's Despatch of the 5th instant, enclosing a copy of the proclamation issued on that day, fixing the reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada for the 10th instant—this day.

Your Lordship's proclamation was read yesterday before the Executive Council; and I beg to enclose a copy of the Gazette Extraordinary in which the proceedings on the occasion are published.

A royal salute has this day been fired in honour of this great event.

In accordance with your Lordship's earnest request that I should defer my departure from Canada for three weeks or a month, I shall cordially meet your Excellency's wishes, and postpone it until the 10th of March, in the hope that it may be in my power to be of some use before your machinery is perfected for carrying on the government under the new system that must necessarily be introduced—but I beg your Lordship will permit it to be understood that the gratification I shall feel from being useful is the only personal advantage which I desire to derive from postponing my departure from Canada.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE ARTHUR.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

SYDENHAM.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same;

A PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to the commands of the Queen, I have this day assumed the government of the Province of Canada. Upper and Lower Canada, separated for 50 years, are once more reunited, and henceforward form one province, under one administration.

On my arrival in Lower Canada I declared that one of the main objects of my mission was to put an end to the suspension of the constitution of that province, and to restore to its inhabitants the full benefit of British institutions. That object is accomplished. By the Imperial Act, which fixes the union, representative government is again established, and that control by the people over their own affairs, which is deemed the highest privilege of Britons, is once more restored to them. The Act which provides for this affixes certain conditions to the grant, over which the Provincial Legislature can exercise no authority, while it leaves to the final arbitration of that Legislature all questions but those which the Imperial Parliament in its wisdom has deemed essential itself to determine—the legislative reunion, the establishment of a secure and firm administration of government, and the maintenance of the due relations of colony and parent state: Efforts have been sedulously made to deceive the unwary, and especially some of our fellow-subjects of French origin, upon this point, to represent these provisions as injurious, to treat them as susceptible of change here, and to excite opposition, which can only prove as mischievous as it must be useless.

I rely, however, on these efforts proving unavailing; and I appeal with confidence to the loyalty and good sense of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, of whatever origin, so to use the power which is now again committed to their hands as to justify the trust which our Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament have reposed in them, and cordially to join in an endeavour to promote the common interest of the United Province.

In Upper Canada the sense of the people was declared, fully and freely through their constitutional organs, upon the great question of the union itself, and on the principles on which it should be based. Those principles have been adopted by the Imperial Parliament; and it will ever be matter of the utmost gratification to me that my humble efforts have aided in perfecting a measure securing, as I firmly believe, to that province which I regard with feelings of affection as well as interest, advantages which it could attain by no other means.

Inhabitants of the Province of Canada! henceforward may you be united in sentiment, as you are from this day in name. Who can visit, as it has been my good fortune to do, the extensive regions which are now united in one common denomination, and fail to acknowledge the vast resources they present for all that can conduce to the comforts and happiness of man? A part of the mighty empire of England, protected by her arms, assisted by her treasury, admitted to all the benefits of trade as her citizens, your freedom guaranteed by her laws, and your rights supported by the sympathy of your fellow-subjects there—Canada enjoys a position unsurpassed by any country in the world.

It is for you, its inhabitants, to cultivate these advantages, to avail yourselves of the new era which now opens upon you. Our gracious Sovereign and the people in England watch with anxiety the result of the great change which has to-day received its completion. It is the first wish of the Queen to rule in the hearts of her subjects, and to feel that they are contented and prosperous under her mild and just sway. Her Parliament and Government, in conferring on you new institutions, have sought only your happiness and advantage. In your hands rests now your own fate; and by the use which you will make of the opportunity must it be decided. May the All-wise Disposer of events so ordain your acts, that they may tend to the

promotion of peace and happiness amongst you; and may He pour his blessing upon that union of which it is my pleasing duty this day to announce to you the completion.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at the Government-house, in the city of Montreal, in the said Province of Canada, the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,
(Signed) D. DALY, Secretary of the Province.

(No. 345.)

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 27th March, 1841.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 3, of the 16th of February, with its enclosures, reporting your proceedings for proclaiming the re-union of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Having laid this Despatch before the Queen, I have received Her Majesty's commands to signify to you her gracious approval of your Lordship's conduct, and of the proclamations which you issued on the 5th and the 10th of February.

The latter proclamation appears to me to have been well adapted for the purpose which it had in view, of exhorting all classes of inhabitants to disregard unwise counsels, and to avail themselves of the present favourable opportunity, when representative Government is restored to them, to co-operate cordially with each other in promoting those measures of public importance which will conduce to the common welfare of the province.

Her Majesty's Government must fully appreciate the conduct of Sir George Arthur in consenting to defer his departure from the province, and assuming the subordinate office of Lieutenant-governor of Canada. I believe, however, that I shall best explain the sense of approval which the Queen and her ministers entertain towards Sir George Arthur for this conduct by communicating to you a Copy of the Despatch which I wrote to that officer by the last mail on this subject.

The names of the gentlemen whom you have nominated as members of your Executive Council will be submitted to the Queen, at the first Council, for Her Majesty's approval; and on receiving that approval, the necessary instruments of appointment will be made out, and sent to your Lordship.

With regard to the appointments of Mr. Daly, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Dunn, to the respective offices to which you have named them, I have only on this occasion to signify my approval of those appointments, and to acquaint you that I have given directions for the immediate preparation of the usual Warrants.

I have, &c.,
J. RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 97.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir GEORGE ARTHUR to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship, that during the night of the 8th instant I received from the Governor-general his Lordship's proclamation of the 5th instant, fixing the re-union of the provinces to take effect from this day.

This instrument was yesterday read before the Executive Council, and the proceedings on the occasion are contained in the accompanying Gazette.

Copies of Lord Sydenham's Despatch to me upon the subject, and of my answer, are enclosed, by which your Lordship will perceive, with reference to a private correspondence that had passed between the Governor-general and myself, that I have, at Lord Sydenham's earnest request, consented to remain in Canada for a few weeks as his Lordship's deputy, whilst the new system for carrying on public business incident to the Union is being brought into operation.

Many considerations render this arrangement very undesirable to myself, and I have, indeed, a feeling respecting its propriety, after administering the government under Her Majesty's Commission, which I cannot entirely overcome. At the same time I believe it is difficult, under any circumstances, to be very much in the wrong when personal considerations are made entirely subservient to the public interest.

The seal of Upper Canada I shall have the honour to return to your Lordship at an early period, and I am most grateful to a merciful over-ruling Providence that my administration of its government is closed in peace, whilst the Addresses I have

No. 13.

Page 32.

No. 14.

For Lord Sydenham's Proclamation, &c., vide Enclosures 1 and 2 in No. 12, page 29.

CANADA.

received, and the general kind feeling at this time otherwise manifested towards me, by moderate men of all parties, afford me reason to hope that I have succeeded in the one great object which I have undeviatingly aimed at since my arrival in the country.

I have had many serious difficulties to contend with, but I discharge a most gratifying duty in assuring your Lordship that those difficulties have been greatly decreased by the cordial support which I have at all times received from Her Majesty's subjects throughout my government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE ARTHUR.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 145.)

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Sir GEORGE ARTHUR.

Sir,

Downing-street, 20th March, 1841.

No. 15.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 10th of February, No. 97, announcing the Proclamation at Toronto of the Union of the Canadas, and informing me that you had consented to act under Lord Sydenham's Commission, as Deputy-Governor of Upper Canada, for some few weeks in order to diminish, as much as possible, the difficulties which may occur on the immediate change of the system of Government.

I subscribe to your opinion that it is "difficult, under any circumstances, to be very much in the wrong when personal considerations are made entirely subservient to the public interest." In submitting to appear in an inferior rank, and in a subordinate character in the great province in which you have for some years past held the highest place of authority, you have given the most forcible illustration of the truth of this remark. From such a seeming degradation, men actuated by vanity or vulgar ambition would, of course, have shrunk. You have judged much more wisely in attaching real dignity to the prosecution of objects of eminent public usefulness, regardless of misconstructions to which for the moment you may be exposed. Highly appreciating the motives of your conduct, it has afforded me great pleasure to lay your Despatch before the Queen, and I have received Her Majesty's Commands to convey to you the expression of her entire approbation of your conduct in this instance. It is gratifying to me to know that the last act of your administration has thus been in perfect harmony with the spirit with which it has been conducted from the commencement; and that you will quit British North America in full possession of the confidence of Our Gracious Sovereign.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Sir George Arthur,
&c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL.

(No. 16.)

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 6th March, 1841.

No. 16.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that in execution of the duty imposed on me by the 21st clause of the Union Act, I, on the 27th ultimo and 4th instant, issued proclamations defining the limits of the several cities and towns in the Province of Canada. Of these proclamations I enclose copies for your Lordship's information.

No. 1.

No. 2.

On the 1st, which defines the limits of the cities and towns in that part of the province heretofore Upper Canada, it is scarcely necessary for me to make any observation. I have not deemed it necessary to make any alteration in the bounds of such as them as returned representatives to Parliament before the Union Act, and I have only been called therefore to assign such limits to the new Borough of Bytown, as seemed best fitted for the object.

In this part of Canada I was obliged to pursue a different course. There are attached to the cities, both of Montreal and Quebec, very extensive suburbs, inhabited generally by a poor population, unconnected with the mercantile interests to which those cities owe their importance. Had these suburbs been brought within the electoral limits, the number of their population would have enabled them to return one, if not both, of the members for each city. But such a result would have been directly at variance with the grounds on which increased representation

was given by Parliament to these cities. On referring to the discussions which took place in both houses when the Union Bill was before them, I find that Members on all sides laid great stress on the necessity of securing ample representation to the mercantile interests of Canada, and that with this view it was even proposed that the Boards of Trade in the respective cities should elect representatives. It is also to be remarked that in this part of the province, formerly Lower Canada, it is to these two cities of Montreal and Quebec alone that the mercantile interests can look for "representation," as the counties are purely agricultural, and the influence which can be exercised in them by any of the mercantile body is next to nothing.

Feeling myself, therefore, bound in duty to carry out the views of the British Parliament in this matter, I was compelled in fixing the limits of Quebec and Montreal, to transfer to the county a large portion of the suburbs of each. It had at first been proposed to take as the limits the boundaries of the ancient cities, but having found, on inquiry, that there was a population in a portion of the suburbs who might fairly be considered as connected with the commercial interest, I was happy to be able to extend the limits so as to include them.

In the limits of the borough of Three Rivers, I did not make any change, as they appear well enough suited to the purpose, that place being scarcely to be considered a place of trade.

To the new borough of Sherbrooke I assigned pretty extensive limits so as to comprehend the village of Lennoxville, distant about three miles from that of Sherbrooke. The population of the whole borough will be of course agricultural, but of this I conclude that Her Majesty's Government must have been aware when they added it to the list of places empowered to return members to the United Parliament, and under the limits I have assigned I should hope that the constituency may not prove very limited.

As it is possible that this subject may be adverted to in Parliament, I have thought it my duty to explain to your Lordship the grounds on which I have acted.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

SYDENHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16.

No. 1

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

SYDENHAM

Enclosure in No. 16.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

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

WHEREAS in and by the Act of 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 Reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," it is, among other things, in effect, enacted, that for the purpose of electing their several representatives to the Legislative Assembly of our said province, the cities and towns hereinafter named shall be deemed to be bounded and limited in such manner as the governor of our said province, by letters patent under the great seal thereof, to be issued within thirty days after the union of our late provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, under the provisions of the said Act, shall set forth and describe.

And whereas, by our royal proclamation issued under the provisions of the said Act, and bearing date at our city of Montreal, in our late province of Lower Canada, on the 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, it was declared, that our said late provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada should, upon, from, and after the 10th day of this present month of February, form and be one province, under the name of the province of Canada; know ye, therefore, that our right trusty and well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada, our governor of our said province of Canada, by virtue of the power in him vested by the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, hath declared, appointed, and directed, and by this our Royal Proclamation, doth declare, appoint, and direct, that, for the purpose of electing their several representatives to the Legislative Assembly of our said province, the cities and towns hereinafter mentioned, shall be respectively deemed to be bounded and limited in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

The town of Kingston shall be bounded and limited as follows:—commencing on Lake Ontario, in the limit between lots number 24 and 25, in the township of Kingston, at the south-west angle of the said lot number 25, then north 107 chains 50 links, more or less, to the northern limits of the lands granted to Magdalen Ferguson, then east 61 chains, more or less, to the river Cataraqui, thence along the water's edge of the said river Cataraqui and Lake Ontario, southerly and westerly to the place of beginning.

CANADA.

The city of Toronto shall be bounded and limited as follows, to wit: all that part of the county of York which lies within the following limits, that is to say, commencing at the distance of one chain, on a course south 16 degrees east from the south-westerly corner of lot number two, in the first concession from the bay in the township of York, in the county of York, thence southerly in the direction of the side line between lots number two and three in that concession to the distance of 500 feet from the point at which the said line intersects the margin of the water on the shore of Lake Ontario, thence westerly through the waters of Lake Ontario, following the direction of the curvatures of the shore, and keeping always at the distance of 500 feet from the margin of the water till the point is attained, which is 500 feet from the north-westermost point of the island or peninsula forming the harbour, thence across the bay or harbour of York to a point where a line drawn southerly from the north-easterly corner of Park Lot, number 29, in the said township of York, in the direction of the easterly boundary line of the said Park Lot, intersects the margin of the water on the shore of the Lake Ontario, thence northerly in the direction of the said line so drawn from the said corner of the said Park Lot, through the said corner to the point at which the said line so drawn through the said corner intersects the northerly boundary line of the allowance for road between the Park Lots and the second concession from the bay in the said township of York, thence easterly along the said northerly boundary line of the said allowance for road to the easterly shore or water's edge of the River Don, thence southerly along the water's edge on the eastern side of the said river to the point where the said water's edge intersects the southerly boundary line of the allowance for road in front of the said first concession, thence easterly along the southerly boundary line of the allowance for road in front of the said first concession to the place of beginning, (except so much thereof as by certain indentures, bearing date the 10th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the 19th day of May, the 15th day of August, and the 2nd day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, respectively, has been conveyed to the University of King's College, or the chancellor, president, and scholars thereof, shall from henceforth constitute the city of Toronto, and the liberties thereof.

The town of Niagara shall be bounded and limited as follows:—commencing at Mississauga Point, thence westerly along Lake Ontario to Crookston, thence along the rear or town-line of Niagara to the Black Swamp Road, thence along the eastern limit of the lands of the late Thomas Butler, Esquire, deceased, and the lands of Panet Hingerland, to the north-west angle of the lands of John Eccleston, thence easterly to where the lands of William Dickson, Esquire, and the late Martin Macleannon, deceased, came in contact, thence east along the northern boundary of the lands of the said Martin Macleannon, deceased, to the River Niagara, thence easterly down said River Niagara to the place of beginning.

The town of Hamilton shall be bounded and limited as follows:—commencing at the north-east corner of broken lot number 13 in the first concession of Barton at the water's edge of Burlington Bay, thence along the shore of the said bay to the north-west corner of lot number 16, thence southerly along the allowance for road between lots number 16 and 17 to the allowance for road in rear of the third concession, thence easterly along the said allowance to the allowance for road between lots numbers 13 and 12, thence along the said allowance to Burlington Bay to the place of beginning.

The town of London shall be bounded and limited as follows:—commencing on the north branch of the river Thames between the second and third concessions of the township of London at the north-west angle of the said town of London, then north 68 degrees 30 minutes east 150 chains, more or less, to the limit between lots numbers 11 and 12 of said township, then south 21 degrees 30 minutes east 211 chains, more or less, to the river Thames; then westerly and northerly along the said river to the Forks near Dundas-street, forming the north branch of the said river, then along the waters of the said north branch in a northerly direction to the place of beginning.

The town of Brockville shall be bounded and limited as follows:—commencing on the river Saint Lawrence in the limit between lots numbers 9 and 10 of the township of Elizabethtown, thence north 24 degrees west 54 chains, more or less, to the centre of the first concession, thence south 55 degrees west 80 chains, more or less, to the limit between lots numbers 13 and 14, thence south 24 degrees east 56 chains, more or less, to the river Saint Lawrence, then easterly along the water of the Saint Lawrence to the place of beginning.

The town of Cornwall shall be bounded and limited as follows:—commencing at the north-west angle of the said town in the western limit of Cumberland-street on the river Saint Lawrence, thence north 16 degrees west 92 chains, more or less, to the northern limit of Ninth-street, then north 74 degrees east 80 chains, more or less, to the eastern limit of Marlborough-street, then south 16 degrees east 106 chains, more or less, to the said river Saint Lawrence, then westerly along the water of the said Saint Lawrence to the place of beginning.

The town of Bytown shall be bounded and limited as follows, to wit:—commencing at the western shore of the river Rideau in the limit between lots lettered E and F in the broken concession D on the river Rideau in the township of Nepean, then south 66 degrees west 175 chains, more or less, to the limit between lots numbers 39 and 40 in the first concession from the Ottawa of the said township of Nepean, then north 16 degrees west 91 chains, more or less, to the river Ottawa, then easterly and north-easterly following the waters of the same with the stream to the mouth of the river Rideau, then following the waters of the said river Rideau against the stream to the place of beginning—of which all our loving subjects, and all others concerned, are to take notice, and 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 well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At our Government House in our City of Montreal, in our said Province of Canada, the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

By Command,

T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Secretary of the Province.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

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

WHEREAS in and by the 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 Reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," it is among other things in effect enacted, that for the purpose of electing their several Representatives to the Legislative Assembly of our said Province, the cities and towns hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be bounded and limited in such manner as the Governor of our said Province, by letters patent under the great seal thereof, to be issued within 30 days after the Union of our late Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, under the provisions of the said Act, shall set forth and describe:—

And whereas, by our Royal Proclamation issued under the provisions of the said Act, and bearing date at our city of Montreal, in our late Province of Lower Canada, on the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, it was declared, that our said late Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada should, upon, from, and after the tenth day of the then present, and now last past month of February, form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada: Know ye, therefore, that our right trusty and well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada, our Governor of our said Province of Canada, by virtue of the power in him vested by the said Act of Parliament, hath declared, appointed, and directed, and by this our Royal Proclamation, doth declare, appoint, and direct, that for the purpose of electing their several representatives to the Legislative Assembly of our said Province, the cities and towns hereinafter mentioned shall be respectively deemed to be bounded and limited in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say,—

The city and town of Quebec shall, for the purposes aforesaid, consist of and comprehend all that part of the county of Quebec contained within the following boundaries and limitations, to wit:—commencing at the southern angle of the citadel on Cape Diamond, and continuing thence northerly along the westerly line of the fortifications, to the north-westernmost external angle thereof, and thence on a northerly course to the middle of St. Vallière Street; thence easterly along the same to the middle of St. Nicholas Street; thence northerly, following the middle of the said last-mentioned street, and continuing the same direction to the river St. Charles, at low water; thence easterly, following the course of the said river to the place of its junction with the river St. Lawrence, and thence southerly and south-westerly along the latter river to the former western boundary line of the city; thence northerly along a section of the said boundary line to the foot of the cape or highlands, near Cape Blanc; thence returning, following along the foot of the said cape downwards; and thence to the foot of Cape Diamond, opposite the aforesaid southerly angle of the citadel, in such manner as to include all that interval of land lying between the said river St. Lawrence and the said capes or highlands, commonly known as the continuation of Champlain Street; and thence in a north-western direction to the said southerly angle of the citadel, being the point of departure first above mentioned.

The city of Montreal shall for the purposes aforesaid, consist of and comprehend all that part of the island and county of Montreal contained within the following boundaries and limitations, to wit:—commencing on the westerly bank of the river St. Lawrence, at a point opposite the termination of Lacroix Street, and proceeding thence in a north-westerly direction, along the centre of the said street, and following the course of the north-westernmost section thereof, to the small creek or rivulet passing in rear of Perth Street; thence south-westerly and southerly, following and continuing along the easternmost side of the said creek or rivulet, through the whole extent of Craig Street, and onward to the middle of St. Joseph Street in the Recollet Suburbs; thence south-westerly along the middle of St. Joseph Street to the street running south-easterly therefrom, commonly designated as Colborne Street; thence south-easterly along the last-mentioned street to Wellington Street, thence southerly along the same to the Lachine Canal; thence north-easterly and northerly, following the westerly side of the said canal to the place of its conjunction with the River St. Lawrence, and continuing thence downwards along the said river to the point of departure first above mentioned.

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The town of Three Rivers, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be bounded and limited as follows, to wit: shall comprehend all that tract or parcel of land (being part and parcel of the aforesaid county of St. Maurice) bounded in front by the river St. Lawrence, and in the rear by a line parallel to the general course of the said front, at the distance of 160 chains from the westerly point of the mouth of the river St. Maurice; on the easterly side by the said river St. Maurice, and on the westerly side by a line rectangular to the aforesaid rear line, running from a point therein at the distance of 160 chains from the westerly bank of the said river St. Maurice until it strikes the said river St. Lawrence.

The town of Sherbrooke, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be bounded and limited as follows, to wit: shall comprehend all that part of the township of Ascot, in the district of St. Francis, which is contained in the fifth and sixth ranges of the said township, from lot number 10 to lot number 17, inclusively, and in the seventh and eighth ranges thereof from lot No. 14 to lot No. 22 inclusively; also all that part of the township of Orford, in the said district, which is contained in the first and second ranges thereof inclusively; the above parts and sections conjointly including and circumscribing the said town of Sherbrooke and the adjacent village of Lennoxville, with their respective vicinities. Of which all our loving subjects, and all others concerned, are to take notice, and 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 well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada, one of our most honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At our Government House in our city of Montreal, in our said Province of Canada, the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(By command.)

T. W. C. MURDOCH,

Secretary of the Province.

(No. 42.)

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

No. 17.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 6th April, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day issued a Proclamation proroguing the Provincial Parliament from the 8th instant to the 26th of May next, then to meet at Kingston for the despatch of business. This is the earliest day at which, in consequence of the lateness of winter weather this year, it appeared possible to convoke the meeting, and with reference to the period of the Assizes in Upper Canada, it would have been desirable to have postponed it for 10 or 12 days more, but I feel extremely desirous to assemble the Parliament at the earliest possible moment, and therefore I determined on overlooking this last consideration.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SYDENHAM.

(No. 369.)

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

No. 18.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 3rd May, 1841.

THE Despatches which I have received from you on the general state of the province of Canada, the reports with which you have furnished me on several important subjects, and the approaching meeting of the Council and Assembly of the United Province, have induced me to explain to you at this time the views which Her Majesty's Government entertain on the topics most interesting to the welfare of Canada.

In any measures that may be adopted it must be taken for granted that Her Majesty persists in the determination to maintain at all hazards Her Royal authority in Canada. Neither the honour of Her Majesty's Crown, nor the support due to Her loyal subjects in British North America, nor the provident care of the interests of the empire at large would permit any deviation from this fixed principle of British policy.

At the same time Her Majesty's advisers are not insensible to the difficulties imposed upon them in carrying into execution the purpose of the Crown. A province bordered by an open frontier of more than a thousand miles, approached with ease at all times by the citizens of a neighbouring and powerful state, separated from England not only by the ocean but by the rigours of climate and season, must

be maintained by a judicious preparation for defence in time of peace, and a vigorous exertion of the resources of the empire in time of war—or not at all. To trifle with the fortunes of men whose lives and properties are freely devoted to the service of England, or to encourage foreign aggression by neglect or apathy would be far worse than the spontaneous surrender of these important possessions of the Crown. The Canadians might in such a case incur no risk, no blood need be shed, and the treasures of the empire might be spared. The other course would be cruel to a brave people, and unbecoming the character of the country.

But, as I have already said, we have no alternative. We have only to consider the means of binding Canada more firmly to this country, of developing her resources, of strengthening her British population, of defending her territory, and of supporting and encouraging the loyal spirit of her people.

In this spirit, then, I shall touch upon the principal topics connected with these views:—

1. FINANCE.

You have stated the debt of the United Province to amount to 1,226,000*l.*, and with the sum required to complete public works necessary for the free passage between the western portion of the province, the St. Lawrence and the sea, to about 1,500,000*l.*

The Queen's Government coincide in your views of the expediency of making such an arrangement as may employ the credit of this country for the benefit of the finances of Canada, and have given their best consideration to the plan proposed in your Despatches. They are of opinion that such an arrangement, if it can be carried into effect, with the consent of the creditors, would be in every way desirable, but they feel that the objections to a Bill, compelling parties to receive payment of their money in breach of agreements entered into with them by competent authority, are insuperable.

Her Majesty's Government are ready to give any assistance in conformity with your proposal which does not appear to them inconsistent with good faith. They are ready to propose to Parliament to guarantee a loan which may be required for public works (under the restrictions suggested by you), for the repayment of such part of the debt as may be now redeemable, or may be held by creditors, who shall declare themselves willing to accept reasonable terms.

With regard to this latter sum, it appears to the Government most expedient that you should fix such terms as you may consider sufficient to induce the creditors to accept the proposed equivalent (not of course exceeding 100*l.* for every nominal 100*l.* lent); that you should make known such tender in such way as may appear to you most advisable, giving the holders sufficient notice and information, and fixing a given day before which the willingness of the parties to accept such offer should be sent in.

To do this an Act of the Canada Legislature will be necessary, and when that is obtained the subsequent arrangements might be made; or through some party deputed on the part of the Canadas to this country with full instructions.

It may, perhaps, be also expedient at the same time by law to enable trustees, &c. to account as in cases where the interest of loans are received in this country. Upon receiving the information of the assent of the parties accepting the terms proposed, the necessary means may be taken in this country to raise the requisite funds; and it may be expedient that you should fix the day for the paying off such assenting creditors and other claims at a time when the Parliament of this country is sitting; for should it be necessary to have recourse to a loan, such a measure has always been considered open to objection during the prorogation of Parliament.

2. DEFENCE.

I have perused with great interest the enclosures in your Despatch of 24th December, containing reports from Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jackson, and Colonel Oldfield, the commanding officer of engineers, on this subject.

The question is one of so much importance, that I was not satisfied with referring your Despatch to the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, but I also asked the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, and requested him to consult the Duke of Wellington, whose high authority on every military subject is in this instance of peculiar weight, from the attention he has for many years given to this

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matter, both on political and on military grounds. Their opinions are transmitted with this Despatch.

Her Majesty's Government agree in opinion with Lord Hill and Sir Richard Jackson, that "no dependence upon the decided superiority of our troops, and arrangements made for defence connected with them, should lead us to neglect the construction and completion of permanent works calculated for the protection of the points of most importance to us."

They likewise concur in his Lordship's opinion, that in the event of the construction of these or any other works, a large effective regular force, and a militia, registered and enrolled, but not called from their districts, except in case of invasion, will be indispensable.

But it cannot be reasonably expected that works on a large scale should be undertaken without reference to the great expense to be incurred.

I have therefore to inform you that the Government are prepared to state their opinion that, beyond the ordinary estimates of the year, 100,000*l.* should yearly be applied for the defence of Canada. At present, this sum is nearly absorbed in the maintenance of the militia and volunteers. But by a more economical plan this expense might be greatly diminished, and a great portion of the sum of 100,000*l.* left for the improvement of military communications, and the erection or repair of fortifications.

You will hear further from me on this point when I have more fully considered the various plans proposed.

3. EMIGRATION.

I have read with great interest your Despatches on this subject, and I agree with you in opinion that it would not be wise for this country to engage to convey emigrants to Canada at the public expense. But neither can I agree that this country ought to pledge itself indefinitely to the expense of maintaining the emigrants in Canada till they are able to obtain employment.

I quite concur, however, in the sense you entertain of the importance of the object.

It is a hardship to Canada that she should be obliged to maintain the pauper emigrants from the United Kingdom who arrive in a state of destitution and disease. But this object was formerly provided for by the imposition of the emigrant tax, and I think the renewal of this tax should be recommended to the Legislature of Canada.

I have recommended to the Treasury that the expense thus incurred by the emigrant should, in consideration of the great political advantages likely to flow from emigration to Canada, be defrayed by this country.

Supposing a tax of 5*s.* a-head, 32,000 emigrants might be freed from the tax for 8,000*l.* This is a sum which I think Parliament might be asked to vote for so important an object. The tax might then be paid in Canada, not by the captain of the passenger ship, but by the Commissary-General, on proper vouchers of the number of emigrants landed.

In this case, the only emigrants paid for must be those whose fitness for emigration had been previously attested by an emigration agent in this country.

The emigrant tax would then act as a check, and very properly so, on those who could not obtain the attestation required.

I have now adverted to the three principal topics to which I have called the attention of the Queen's confidential servants. There are many others of great importance to the welfare of Canada, but upon which I am anxious to receive your reports before proceeding further.

Of this kind are the engagements of the Land Companies, and the future disposal of the Crown Lands.

The means of communication for commercial purposes within the British territory, through the whole length of Canada, must always be a matter of the highest interest, both to Canada and to this country. But it seems to me that with a Legislature in Canada disposed to co-operate with the Queen and the Parliament of the United Kingdom in developing her vast and unexplored resources, there is every hope that we shall behold the prosperity of that noble province augment every year, and add more and more to the strength and stability of the empire.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lord Sydney,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

(No. 66.)

No. 19.

CANADA.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston, 1st June, 1841.

No. 19.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that in consequence of the continued lateness of the season, and the consequent delay in the completion of the arrangements necessary for the accommodation of the Legislature, I was compelled to postpone to the 14th instant the meeting which, as I informed your Lordship, had been fixed for the 26th ultimo. This postponement I was the less unwilling to sanction as it was generally called for by the Members of both Houses who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was likewise more convenient to such of them as were connected with the bar of Upper Canada, the assizes not terminating before the 12th instant. My decision has, in another respect, been fortunate, as owing to the state of my own health it would not have been in my power, as it has since turned out, to have reached Kingston in time to meet Parliament on the day first fixed by me.

I left Montreal on the 26th ultimo, and arrived here on the 28th. I enclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of the several addresses presented to me on my arrival, with the answers which I returned to each.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SYDENHAM

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

To the Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the members of the Board of Trade of the town of Kingston, beg leave most respectfully to welcome your Excellency on your arrival at the metropolis of Canada.

It is a source of gratulation to the commercial community generally, that one so well versed in the principles of trade as your Excellency should have been chosen to preside over the affairs of this country, the resources of which are unbounded, and which we feel certain your Excellency is of opinion only need developing in order to make Canada one of the most valuable possessions of the British Crown.

We are fully impressed with a sense of the many advantages your Excellency has already conferred on this province; and we hope, as we believe, that the measures now in progress will result in the general prosperity of Canada and the strengthening of our connexion with the parent-country.

The Board of Trade recognizes, in the choice of Kingston as the seat of Government, the desire to forward general rather than local interests; and the result of comprehensive views of the increasing resources of the province. The importance derivable from such a selection which Kingston must acquire we gratefully acknowledge, and we trust that your Excellency's residence here will serve to impress you with the opinion we entertain, that the position of the metropolis of Canada is eminently desirable, and one every way qualified to insure its continuing what it now is,—the emporium of the lakes.

Confident in your Excellency's disposition and desire to promote every measure having for its object the advancement and protection of trade, we, as a body, shall, whenever occasion may require, presume so far upon your Excellency's indulgence as to seek from your Excellency that counsel and assistance which you are so eminently qualified to bestow.

We would most sincerely congratulate your Excellency on your recovery from a late and dangerous illness; and we fervently trust, that a short residence in the delightful spot chosen by your Excellency may result in your complete restoration to health and strength.

(Signed)

THOMAS A. HAINES, Secretary.

Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to return my grateful acknowledgments to the members of the Board of Trade of Kingston for the Address which you have presented to me.

All that is required to develop the vast resources of this colony is, a steady determination on the part of those to whom power is now given, to devote their attention to public improvements, and to take advantage of the returning confidence in our credit and security which prevails in England. I shall use my best efforts to recommend measures for this purpose; and I trust that the people of Canada will not permit the present opportunity to pass without reaping the benefits which I am satisfied it presents, if used with prudence and discretion.

It will at all times afford me sincere pleasure to give my best counsel and assistance to the Board of Trade which you represent.

CANADA.

(Copy.)

To the Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the Midland District, beg leave to avail ourselves of the present opportunity of assuring your Excellency of our attachment to Her Majesty's royal person and Government, and to express our gratification at your Excellency's recovery from your late serious indisposition.

Since your Excellency's last visit to this portion of Canada a change has taken place in our political condition, which we trust, under the watchful care of the British Government, will tend to discover the true causes of our troubles and the means of removing them; and we rely with confidence on your Excellency's acknowledged talents and statesmanlike views to develop the vast resources of United Canada, and to lay the true foundation of our prosperity and greatness. And we feel assured that the accomplishment of so desirable an end must be the source of the greatest satisfaction that your Excellency can experience.

The selection of Kingston for the seat of Government, while it cannot fail of greatly advancing our immediate neighbourhood; will, we trust, be found, from the commanding position of the town, the most convenient and advantageous for the general prosperity of the United Province.

We beg to assure your Excellency of our zealous co-operation in all those measures which your Excellency has in view for securing to this colony the permanent ascendancy of British institutions and British connexion; and we trust that your Excellency's administration will meet with the unqualified approbation of our most gracious Sovereign.

(Signed)

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, M.P. for

Lenox and Addington.

ALAN M'PHERSON, J. P.

HENRY LASHER.

SAMUEL CLARK, J. P.

W. J. FAIRFIELD, J. P.

Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you sincerely for your Address, and for the assurances of confidence and support which you tender in the name of the inhabitants of the Midland District.

I unite with you in the earnest hope that the future may be productive of increased happiness and prosperity to the Province of Canada, and my efforts will be unceasingly directed to that object.

(Copy.)

To the Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the inhabitants of the town of Kingston, beg permission most respectfully to offer to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on your arrival at the seat of Government of United Canada.

We have learned with feelings of extreme sorrow that your Excellency suffered under a painful indisposition, and it was with anxious solicitude that we daily awaited the announcement of your restored health. In these feelings we participated with our fellow subjects throughout the province, for the general benefit of whom you have undergone those mental and bodily labours which could scarcely fail to press on the human constitution.

It is needless for us to assure your Excellency that we rejoice that it has been our providential lot to be placed in a geographical position so favoured as to be selected by those most competent to decide the momentous question for the location of the government of this extensive province; but while we behold with humble gratification this important change in our condition, we cannot but feel sensible that much personal inconvenience must for the present be experienced by many who will necessarily accompany this movement; and it becomes our duty, as it will be our endeavour, as far as lies in our power, to render those inconveniences as little pressing as possible on those exposed to them.

With respect to your Excellency personally, we take occasion to declare, that we should be wanting in every feeling of gratitude and duty were we to fail in ministering by all the means in our power to your Excellency's comfort and wishes; and we fervently hope that, notwithstanding the disadvantages of temporary accommodation, your Excellency may enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness.

On behalf of the Inhabitants,

(Signed)

J. COUNTER, Mayor.

Kingston, 28th May, 1841.

(Copy.)

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN;

I accept with great pleasure the welcome which you offer me on my arrival at Kingston.

Having felt it to be my duty, with reference to the general interests confided to my care, after due consideration, to fix upon your city as the place where the first Legislature of the

Province of Canada should meet, I learn from you with satisfaction that the inhabitants are determined to use their best efforts to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those whom the public business must necessarily assemble there. It is unquestionably your interest to do so.

On my own part I thank you for the expression of your sympathy for the suffering with which I have been afflicted. The interest which I take in the welfare of this province, and my deep conviction that the present is a crisis in its fate will, I trust, under Providence, support me in the task which yet remains to be performed, and enable me, even under the disadvantage of failing health and strength, to discharge my duty to my Sovereign and to the people of Canada, who have afforded me so many marks of their confidence and regard.

(No. 395.)

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 3d July, 1841.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's Despatch, No. 66, of the 1st June, reporting the circumstances under which you had found it necessary to postpone the meeting of the Legislature of Canada until the 14th of that month, and enclosing copies of the Addresses, with your answers, which were presented to you on the occasion of your arrival at Kingston.

No. 20.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

(No. 73.)

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston, 9th June, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the return made to me by Mr. Buchanan, of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec up to the 22nd ultimo. I also enclose for your information the copy of a letter addressed to my Secretary by the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle.

No. 21.

Both these documents your Lordship will find to be very satisfactory. Notwithstanding the unusually large number of emigrants, scarcely any sickness has prevailed among them; nor have there as yet been so many cases of destitution as heretofore. I trust that this will continue to be the distinguishing feature of this year's emigration.

You will observe that Mr. Buchanan alludes to the difficulty of persuading emigrants to accept work at Quebec or Montreal; and I have received similar reports from the emigration agent at the latter port. This arises no doubt from extravagant expectations held out to them in regard to Upper Canada, and the wages there to be obtained, but it is productive of very serious inconvenience. Unskilled labour is, at the present moment, in comparatively small demand in this part of the province, although mechanics and farm servants, &c. can obtain good wages. Accordingly the emigrants, on arriving here, find that they have exhausted all their means in procuring their conveyance to a place where their labour is not wanted, and where they are only likely to become a burden on the public; while at Quebec and Montreal, the only work for which they were fit, that, namely, on the roads, would have afforded them an ample subsistence until the harvest should have provided work for them in the upper part of the province.

It is impossible altogether to correct this evil, but something might be done by cautioning the emigrants, through the agents at the out-ports in England, not to refuse work at reasonable wages when offered to them on their first landing in Canada, or to suppose that mere labour is so much in demand as to ensure them extravagant wages. I would suggest to your Lordship whether it might not be advisable to direct the general promulgation of such a caution among those who come out here in the character of mere labourers.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SYDENHAM.

Enclosure in No. 21.

No. 1.—RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of Quebec and Montreal from the 6th day of May to the 20th day of May, 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from	Number of Emigrants.			Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If voluntary.	Observations.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.					Total.
May 6	Favourite	Bannerman	Glasgow	21	8	13	42		42	<p>Proceeded to join their friends in Inverness, Montreal, Toronto, and Dalhousie.</p> <p>Remain in Quebec.</p> <p>One family went to Montreal, others to friends in Hinchinbrook and Toronto.</p> <p>Going to their friends in the western section of the country late Upper Canada.</p> <p>A family sent out by the Rev. H. Waters.</p> <p>Going to Toronto, all have friends in the country.</p> <p>Going to Montreal.</p> <p>About 20 going to friends in Ohio, 3 to Ogdensburgh.</p> <p>Four carpenters to Montreal, and the others to Toronto.</p> <p>Returning to Upper Canada, where home for their families.</p> <p>Proceeding to friends in Montreal, Prescott, Perth, Kingston, Pickering, and Winchester, a few remain in Quebec for employment.</p> <p>A few remained here employed, the rest went to the western section.</p> <p>Proceeded direct to Montreal in the vessel.</p> <p>Going to Elizabethtown, Belleville, and Hamilton to their friends, a few remain here employed.</p> <p>Chiefly going to Kingston and Toronto, a few to their friends in the State of New York.</p> <p>Proceeding to their friends in the New Castle district, and to Sandwrich.</p> <p>Nearly all are proceeding to the western section of the province; 16 are going to Albany.</p> <p>Will settle in the Bathurst, Ottawa, and Johnstown districts.</p>
May 16	Mohawk	Miller	Ditto	8	9	20	37	..	37	
May 17	True Friends	Codico	Baychaleur	5	..	..	5	..	5
	Caroline.	Marsh	Aberdeen	4	5	7	16	..	16	
May 18	Lotus	Sampson	Bristol	3	..	..	3	..	3
	British Empire.	Wheatly	London	8	4	3	15	..	15	
	Covenant	Patterson	Liverpool	4	..	..	4	..	4
	Marmion	Harrison	London	10	6	5	21	..	21	
	Amazon	Broderick	Hull	16	5	7	28	7	28	
	Tecumseh	Gardner	Greenock	12	..	..	12	..	12
	Brilliant	Elliott	Aberdeen	34	22	26	82	..	82	
	Andrew Marvell	Chambers	Hull	10	2	3	15	..	15	
May 19	Rainbow	Arnold	Portsmouth	11	2	4	17	..	17	
	Barnes	Gorman	Limerick	133	89	88	310	..	310	
	Maria	Curriall	Milford.	3	2	3	8	..	8	
	Pomonia.	Elliott	London	3	5	3	11	..	11	
	Tottenham	Brown	Ross	45	29	11	85	..	85	
	Sarah Botsford	Wallace	Glasgow	73	41	106	220	180	40	
	Apollo	Walker	Dundee	10	5	6	21	..	21	
	Ann	Joice	Ross	57	32	37	126	..	126	
	Energy	Irwine	Limerick	61	53	25	139	..	139	
	Thistle	Thomas	Waterford	7	5	6	18	..	18	
	Edwards.	M'Kenzie	Plymouth	9	4	5	12	..	12	
	Caulton	Symmers	Dublin	35	25	23	83	..	83	
	Marchioness.	Hagerty	Londonderry	220	138	150	508	..	508	
	Victoria	Foreman	Dundee	3	2	1	6	..	6	
May 20	John Bell	Black	New Ross	114	84	110	308	..	308	
	Dolphin	Roach	Newry	80	65	60	205	..	205	
	Prince George	Friend	London	74	48	82	204	190	14	
				1,067	690	804	2,561	377	2,184	
							Carried forward			

England 838
 Ireland 1,782
 Scotland 436
 Lower Ports 5

Carried to the second sheet 2,561

No. 2.—RETURN OF EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of Quebec and Montreal from the 20th day of May to the 21st day of May, 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.			Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If voluntary.	Observations.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 14 Years.					Total.
1841.										
May 20	Ann Jeffery.	Edwards	Liverpool	117	72	72	Brought forward	377	2,184	
"	Wexford.	Slattery	Wexford	16	9	20	Labourers and trades	..	261	Proceeded to Bloomfield, Brockville, Perth, and Kingston, and some remain in Quebec employed.
"	Ocean	Knox	Waterford	95	44	98	Ditto	..	45	
"	Champlain	Lockland	Youghal	26	19	5	Farmers and labourers	..	232	
"	Chieftain	Dunn	Cork	100	53	40	Farmers and farmers	..	50	
"	Marquis Buté	Fraser	Cardiff	5	4	6	Farmers	..	193	A few went to the United States, some are in Quebec employed, and the remainder went to Bytown, Prescott, and Kingston.
"	Lady Seaton	Gain	London	4	3	1	Ditto	..	15	
"	Monarch	Allan	Glasgow	6	4	6	Ditto	..	7	
"	Colinia	Marshall	Gloster.	20	17	37	Labourers and a few trades	..	16	
"	Hampton	Graham	Belfast.	108	75	90	Farmers and labourers	45	228	Seven families, 45 souls, were sent out by Lord Charlemont in the Hampton, who proceeded upwards; the others went to Perth, Kingston, and Toronto.
"	Thompson	Burton.	Killala.	37	23	12	Labourers	..	72	
"	Emerald	Fligg	London	4	3	5	Farmers	..	12	
"	Volunia.	Easthorp	Padstow	22	14	16	Labourers and farmers	..	52	Principally proceeded upwards; a few remain here employed, and some gone to their friends in Ohio and Pennsylvania.
"	Naparima	White	Dublin.	49	32	26	Labourers and a few trades	..	107	
"	Blanch	Rankins	Donegal	28	22	12	Farmers and labourers	..	62	
May 21	Leander.	Phelan.	Liverpool	20	15	27	Ditto	..	62	
"	Urania	Clerke	Cork	64	30	20	Ditto	..	114	The chief part went to the western section of the province; many had no fixed place in view, and others were to settle at Whitby and Darlington.
"	Clio.	Brown,	Padstow	106	57	88	Farmers, labourers, & trades	..	251	
"	George Gulford.	Reid	Bristol	7	4	7	Farmers and labourers	..	18	
"	Victoria	Simpson	Truro	11	9	20	Farmers and trades	..	40	
"	Ann Moore	Pattion	Limerick	68	36	44	Farmers and a few trades.	..	148	
"	Thetis	Ross	Ditto	55	39	38	Labourers	..	132	Several remain in Quebec employed; some went to Drummondville and Melbourne East townships, and a part to Montreal, Kingston, and other parts, and a few went to the United States.
"	Ann.	O'Brien	Donegal	18	18	22	Farmers and labourers	..	68	
"	Governor	Gormon	Limerick	28	20	45	Labourers and a few trades	..	203	
"	Eleanor.	Blackgirdle	Belfast.	50	58	59	Ditto	..	167	
"	Spring Flower	Simmons	Padstow	18	10	5	Trades and labourers	..	33	
"	Albion	Robinson	Londonderry	42	38	63	Labourers	..	143	Some remain in Quebec at work; one family went to Melbourne East township, others to Montreal, Bytown, Brockville, Kingston, Toronto, and Whitby.
"	Empress	Cathcart	Dublin.	70	53	59	Farmers, labourers, & trades	..	182	
"	Newland	Lickis	Hull	19	10	23	Farmers, labourers, & trades	..	52	
"	Industry	Stephens	Dublin.	76	55	47	Labourers and trades	..	178	Were in good circumstances, & proceeded to their friends. Several are at work in Quebec, and a large number settling in the western section of the province, where they have friends, and some proceed to their relatives in the United States.
"	Dominica	Bowman	Cork	56	39	35	Farmers and labourers	..	130	
"	Sarah	Allan	Aberdeen	11	3	4	Farmers	..	18	
"	Earl Grey	Douglas	Leith	6	5	3	Farmers and servants.	..	14	
"	Helen Stewart	Stuart	West Port	69	45	29	Farmers, labourers, & trades	..	143	
"	Try Again	Heacock	Cork	80	55	45	Labourers and a few trades	..	180	
				1,581	1,042	1,124	Carried forward	422	5,886	

England	877
Ireland	2,822
Scotland	48
Total	3,747
Number rendered, brought forward	2,561
Total	6,308

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

No. 3.—RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of Quebec and Montreal, from the 21st day of May to the 22nd day of May, 1841, both inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.			Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	Observations.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.					Total.
1841.	Eagle	Long	Liverpool	8	5	5	18	Many are proceeding to their friends in Western Province, some are in Quebec, and a few went to their relations and friends in the United States. Proceeded to Montreal, Perth, Belleville, Toronto, and Hamilton; a few went to their relations in the States, and some are at work here. Three families went to Whitby, others to Hamilton, Toronto, and Kingston. A few of these went to the States, and the rest upwards. Sent out by Colonel Wyndham.
May 21.	Thomas	Simpson	Hull	41	36	27	104	..	..
"	Congress	Wheel	Belfast	81	60	69	210	..	..
"	Sir G. Provost	Walker	Newry	104	89	87	280	..	..
"	Aberdeen	Duggan	Liverpool	16	14	16	46	..	..
"	Wellington	McIntire	Belfast	130	125	142	397	..	..
May 22.	St. Patrick	Webster	Cork	26	21	7	54	..	..
"	Sarah Stewart	Low	Belfast	99	75	100	274	..	..
"	Spring Hill	Hall	Killala	104	84	59	247	..	..
"	Alan Rumney	Simpson	Hull	60	14	27	101	..	..
"	Ninian	Bowler	Limerick	80	60	42	182	..	..
"	Prince Royal	Randal	London	2	2	3	7	..	..
"	Cornwallis	Davies	Waterford	58	41	29	128	..	..
"	Robert George	Dixon	Newcastle	2	..	..	2	..	..
"	Queen Victoria	Rosie	Sligo	62	70	43	175	..	..
"	James Cook	Follin	Limerick	55	38	68	161	..	48	
"	Baltic	Cardigan	Yarmouth	10	5	17	32	..	..
	"	"	Total	938	739	741	2418			

England	310
Ireland	2108
Number rendered, carried from the second sheet	2418
To the same period last year	6308
Increase in favour of 1841	8726
	3737
	4989

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANNAN, Chief Agent.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 30th May, 1841.

NOTE TO PAGE 44.—The number of emigrants arrived during this week have been unusually large, in fact 8600 of them have landed during this last four days, all in good health and circumstances: their destination, with but few exceptions, is to the western section of the province, where a large number of them have relations and friends already settled. I am happy to state that there has not been a single well-founded complaint from any of them. They have all landed with large surplus stock of provisions, which is owing to the favourable passages they have had, the average of which has been 38 days.

The Marchioness of Abercorn, with 508 passengers, landed her passengers on the 26th day from Londonderry. Among these emigrants are 460 who have been assisted by their landlords; 190 by the Prince George; 15 embarked at London, sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners; 116, embarked at Gravesend, were sent out by Lord Portman from his estate in Dorset and Kent, and 59 from the House of Industry, Isle of Wight, and from the parishes of Salehurst and Readcourt. These people were all amply provided for, and received, on leaving the ship, two days' rations, and a free passage to Montreal, with 20s. sterling each adult to assist them up the country. A few of the young men went to friends they had near Albany State of New York; the remainder up the country for employment. In the Sarah Botsford were 180 persons connected with the Carlton Emigration Society. The greater part of these people are hand-loom weavers; they have been assisted to emigrate from the liberality of private individuals and public bodies. These people arrived in excellent health, and proceeded direct in the vessel to Montreal, and were well provided for during the voyage. In the Hampton were seven families, 45 persons, who were assisted to emigrate by Lord Charlemont from his estates at Armagh; they were well provided for, and proceeded direct on their route to the Midland district. In the James Cook, from Limerick, were 48 persons, assisted by Colonel Wyndham; they had sufficient means to carry them up the country, where they had friends in the Newcastle district, and had a large surplus stock of provisions on landing. This vessel made the quickest passage this season, being only 20 days on the voyage. The English emigrants from Padstow and Hull are a few healthy body of settlers, nearly all going to settle in the Home and Newcastle districts: a few families have relations in Ohio and Pennsylvania, who they are going to join. On the whole, I consider that but a small proportion of the emigration this season are going to the States: from what I can learn from them here, much fewer of the Irish, with the exception of those who have friends already settled there, than in former years. If those depending on immediate labour for their support could be induced to listen to what is most for their advantage, they would accept of employment here or in Montreal. We have plenty of employment here, and I have arranged that all who want it will be employed on the roads, yet it is with difficulty I can induce them to remain; if they have sufficient to pay their passage in the steamer they will go on. Wages here on the government works is 3s. 1½d. per day, and on the roads it is job-work, by which they can earn 3s. to 3s. 6d. On board the vessels they get from 4s. to 5s.; any good men get as high as 6s., but this will only continue for a short time during the hurry occasioned by the arrival of so large a spring fleet. I have obtained employment for upwards of 500 persons this season; and, as near as I can judge, about double that number are at present employed here. Mr. Hawke writes me from Kingston, that all those who have arrived there this season seeking employment stated that they were offered employment both here and at Montreal, but refused to work, as they expected higher wages at Kingston and Toronto. Very many ridicule the idea of working here at 3s. per day; the consequence is, on their arrival at Kingston or Toronto, they are disappointed.

A large number of emigrants from Belfast and other ports in the North of Ireland are going to settle in the Bathurst and Johnstown districts; a good many are going to Cavan in the Newcastle District.

CANADA

(Copy.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

Sir,

Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, May 23rd, 1841.

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the accompanying Reports, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, of emigrant vessels inspected by me at this station since my arrival, May 3rd. It will be observed, that all these vessels, with the exception of two, have arrived within these five days, viz., from May 17th to May 23rd.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that the emigrants up to this time have arrived here in better health than I have before witnessed during the six years of my connection with this establishment; out of 9004, (the number inspected,) I have only had occasion to send 37 sick to the hospital.

This excellent state of health, in which emigrants have arrived, I attribute in a great measure to their having embarked early in the season, to the shortness of the passage, and to their being a class of men apparently in better circumstances than last season.

As the number of sick in hospital on the 21st instant, exceeded 30, I engaged the services of Mr. Wolff, as apothecary and house-surgeon, at the rate of 5s. per diem, from that day, until discontinued by his Excellency the Governor-General, agreeable to the permission conveyed to me in your letter of the 12th April.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Hon. D. Daly, Civil Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

No. 1.—Report of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, from the 5th day of May to the 18th day of May, 1841.

Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	Cargo.	Passengers.		Consigned to	Date of Release.	Remarks.
						Cabin.	Steerage.			
Barque Favourite	Geo. Bannerman	Greenock	April 2	May 5	General	8	42	Miller and Edmonston	May 5	One young man ill of dysentery.
Ship Mohawke	John Millar	Glasgow	" 1	" 14	"	11	95	M'Intosh and Co.	" 15	Small-pox broke out among crew, April 8.
Ship Borneo	Tim Gorman	Limerick	" 6	" 17	Ballast	"	310	Prince and Co.	" 18	Died on the passage, 1 woman in child-bed and 7 children from debility; the
Barque John	A. Carling	Bristol	" 2	" 17	General	5	20	Levey and Co.	" 17	master confined to bed four weeks; the
Ship Belmont	Am. Armstrong	Liverpool	" 18	" 17	Ballast	"	"	Tibbets	" 17	mate from injury, unable to go on deck;
Ship Brilliant	Joseph Elliott	Aberdeen	" 8	" 17	"	11	71	Heath	" 17	2 births.
Ship Amazon	Chs. Broderick	Hull	" 8	" 17	"	"	28	Symes	" 17	
Barque Marmion	Thos. Harrison	London	March 30	" 17	General	"	21	Thompson	" 17	
Barque Energy	Daniel Irvine	Limerick	" 5	" 17	Ballast	1	188	Price	" 18	Two births.
Ship John Bell	William Black	New Ross	April 10	" 17	"	11	305	Pemberton and Co.	" 19	One adult, aged 80, and 2 infants died on
Brig Thistle	Peter Thomas	Waterford	" 8	" 17	"	1	19	Order	" 17	the voyage.
Ship Albion	Robert G. Moran	London	" 2	" 17	"	"	5	Thibbets	" 19	Small-pox broke out among the crew eight
Barque Anne	William Joyce	New Ross	" 8	" 18	"	5	121	Pemberton and Co.	" 18	days after leaving port, 1 of them died
Marchioness of Abercorn	John Flagerty	Londonderry	" 23	" 18	Sugar	1	508	Gilmour	" 18	and the passengers then caught the
Barque Tottenham	Peter Brown	New Ross	" 7	" 18	Ballast	"	87	Heath	" 18	contagion.
Barque Carleton	James Symes	Dublin	" 19	" 18	"	2	81	Burstall	" 18	A child suffocated by its drunken parents
Brig Apollo	Henry Walker	Dundee	" 7	" 18	General	"	21	Tobin and Murison	" 18	the day after leaving port, having been
Barque Andrew Marvel	Henry Chambers	Hull	" 4	" 18	"	1	15	Order	" 18	overlain in bed.
Barque Sarah Botstford	Matthew Wallace	Greenock	" 20	" 18	"	2	203	Pemberton	" 18	
Ship Ann Jeffery	Samuel Edwards	Liverpool	" 18	" 18	Ballast	2	261		" 19	Measles broke out on the passage and 9
Barque Wexford	John Slattery	Wexford	" 9	" 18	"	"	46		" 18	children died.

(Signed)

G. W. Douglas, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

No. 2.—Report of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, from 18th day of May to 20th day of May, 1841.

Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrived.	Cargo.	Passengers.		Consigned to.	Date of Release.	Remarks.
						Cabin.	Steerage.			
Barque Ocean	John Knox	Waterford	April 15	May 18	Ballast . . . . .	..	235	Price	May 18	An infant newly born.
Barque Hampton	John Graham	Belfast	8	19	Rigging	4	269	Gilmore	19	
Barque Dolphin	George Roche	Newry	11	19	Ballast	1	218	Order	19	
Schooner Blanche	Daniel Rankin	Donegal	23	19	General . . . . .	..	54	Lemesurier	19	One infant died on the voyage.
Ship, Prince George	Daniel Friend	London	17	19	General	1	206	Price and Co.	19	Two infants died on the voyage.
Brig Hoparina	James White	Dublin	15	19	Ballast . . . . .	..	107	Price and Co.	19	
Brig Voluna	Robert Estrup	Padstow	17	19	Ballast . . . . .	..	51	Atkinson	19	Measles the day after leaving port.
Brig Chiefstain	John Dunn	Cork	21	19	Ballast	1	199	Order	19	An infant died.
Brig Thomson	William Benton	Killala	17	19	Ballast	1	110	Atkinson	19	
Brig Collina	John Marshall	Gloucester	10	19	Ballast . . . . .	..	74	Pemberton	19	A child died on the voyage.
Brig Sarah	George Allan	Aberdeen	8	19	General	2	18	Heath	19	
Brig Victoria	Thomas Daniel	St. Ives	6	19	Ballast . . . . .	..	19	Chapman	19	
Earl Grey	William Douglas	Leith	6	19	General . . . . .	..	14	Order	19	
Brig Marquis of Bute	Joseph Fraser	Cardiff	6	19	Iron . . . . .	..	15	H. A. Jones	19	
Brig Newland	William Tickiss	Hull	13	19	General	1	51	Burstall	19	
Brig Industry	John Stevens	Dublin	23	19	Ballast	6	176	Price	20	
Brig Governor	Daniel Gorman	Limerick	12	19	Ballast . . . . .	..	203	Price	20	Two children died, and one of the crew lost overboard on the voyage.
Brig Dominica	Henry Bowman	Cork	16	19	Ballast . . . . .	..	139	Pemberton	19	
Brig Clio	Thomas Brown	Padstow	10	20	Ballast	13	258	Chapman	20	
Brig Eleanor	M. Bracegirdle	Belfast	12	20	Ballast . . . . .	..	187	Atkinson	20	
Brig Ann	Patrick O'Brien	Donegal	13	20	Ballast . . . . .	..	77	Levey	20	

(Signed)

G. W. DOUGLAS, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 3.—Report of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle; from 20th day of May, at 5 A.M., to 20th day of May, at 8 P.M., 1841.

Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	Cargo.	Passengers.		Consigned to	Date of Release.	Remarks.
						Cabin.	Steerage.			
Ship San Ruimney	Thomas Symson	Hull	April 1	May 20	General Ballast.	1	100	Binshall	May 20	Two adults, from consumption, took ill before leaving Hull.
Barque Urania	Thomas Clarke	Cork	14	"	"	"	114	Lemesurier	"	An infant died, and one of the crew lost overboard.
Barque Ninian	Thomas Bowler	Limerick	2	"	"	"	182	Order	"	An infant, from debility, died on the voyage.
Brig Thetis	Daniel Ross	"	9	"	"	"	132	Price	"	An infant born and died on board.
Barque Tryagan	Richard Haycock	Cork	16	"	"	1	180	Chapman	"	
Ship Vittoria	Thomas Simpson	Falmouth	3	"	"	"	40	Order	"	
Barque Guilford	Isaac Reit	Bristol	3	"	General Ballast.	1	17	Levy and Co.	"	
Brig James Cook	J. Folin	Limerick	28	"	"	"	161	Order	May 22	Small-pox among these passengers, but no deaths.
Brig Empress	C. Hodgson	Dublin	16	"	"	"	191	"	May 20	Two children died on the voyage.
Ship Sir G. Provost	A. Mackay	Newry	11	"	Salt	3	292	"	"	
Barque Springhill	M. Hall	Killala	22	"	Ballast.	1	229	"	"	
Barque-Wellington	Patrick M'Intyre	Belfast	21	"	Salt	1	396	Parke and Co.	May 21	Measles broke out; six children died.
Barque Albion	William Robinson	Londonderry	22	"	Ballast	"	143	Order	May 20	One child died.
Brig Congress	James M'Neill	Belfast	16	"	"	"	213	"	"	Two children died, and two born on voyage.
Barque Eagle	William Long	Liverpool	15	"	General Ballast.	"	17	Greenshields	"	
Barque Sarah Stewart	Archibald Low	Belfast	5	"	"	"	273	Parker and Co.	"	
Brig Ann Moore	Robert Paton	Limerick	12	"	"	"	160	Order	"	
Brig Queen Victoria	William Rosie	Sligo	22	"	"	"	175	"	"	
Brig Springflower	Joseph Simons	Padstow	17	"	"	"	35	Gilbour	"	An infant died on the voyage.
Ship Leander	J. Phelan	Liverpool	15	"	"	5	62	Froste	"	
Barque Robert and George	Peter Dickson	Newcastle	3	"	General	6	22	Budden	"	

No. 4.—Report of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle; from 21st day of May to 23rd day of May, 1841.

Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	Cargo.	Passengers.		Consigned to	Date of Release.	Remarks.
						Cabin.	Steerage.			
Barque Aberdeen	Charles Duggan	Liverpool	April 13	May 20	General Ballast.	"	46	Froste and Co.	May 21	An infant died on the voyage.
Brig Cornwallis	Henry Devins	Waterford	18	"	"	"	131	Levy and Co.	"	
Brig Helen Stewart	John Stuart	Westport	20	"	"	"	156	Tibbitts	"	
Ship St. Patrick	Alex. Webster	Cork	11	"	"	5	49	Chapman	"	
Barque Indusdry	Thomas Barlett	Sligo	21	"	"	"	191	Order	May 22	One of the crew died from apoplexy.
Barque Tamenlane	George Fisher	Liverpool	5	"	"	"	31	Froste and Co.	"	
Barque Baltic	William Cordrum	Yarmouth	7	"	General Ballast.	"	118	Pemberton and Co.	"	
Brig Fairy	James Nicol	Truro	20	"	"	"	42	Price and Co.	"	One of these passengers, a female, washed overboard by a sea.
Brig Duchess of Buccleugh	John Blair	Dumfries	3	"	"	"	96	"	May 23	
Brig Brianabbs	Isaac Huggill	Limerick	12	"	"	"	117	Symes and Co.	"	
Brig Mary Rowe	Joseph Humphries	Baltimore	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	

Signed) G. W. Douglas, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

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(No. 403.)

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 19th July, 1841.

No. 22.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 73, of the 9th June, enclosing Reports from the emigrant agent, and the superintendent of quarantine at Quebec, respecting the emigrants who had arrived at that port to the 22nd May last.

Having communicated your Despatch to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, I enclose herewith the copy of a Report which I have received from them. That Report will explain to your Lordship the nature of the measures about to be adopted for giving effect to your suggestion that emigrants should, at the British out-ports, be cautioned not to refuse employment in the neighbourhood of Quebec or Montreal, when offered to them on reasonable terms.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Enclosure in No. 22.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park Street, July, 1841.

Enclosure in No. 22.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting to us a Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, which enclosed Returns from the Emigrant Agent, and the Superintendent of Quarantine at Quebec.

We have derived much satisfaction from the examination of these Returns. It appears that in the course of the 17 days in the month of May to which they refer no fewer than 8,726 emigrants had arrived at Quebec, and only 37 cases of sickness had been sent to the hospital. They are reported all to have landed with a large surplus stock of provisions owing to the quick passages which the vessels had made, and were, moreover, for the most part, not otherwise destitute of means for their support.

The Emigrant Agent further states, that a much smaller proportion of the emigrants were proceeding to the United States than in former years.

The only evil which had arisen connected with the immigration of this season, and to which Lord John Russell directs that our attention might be called, arose from the unwillingness of the lower class of labourers to accept work at Quebec, and Montreal from the hopes of obtaining higher wages in the more distant parts of the country. With a view of remedying this evil, we shall endeavour to give publicity to Lord Sydenham's Report of the delusive nature of the hope thus entertained. We shall accordingly communicate to the Government emigration agents at the ports, from which vessels sail to America, the substance of Lord Sydenham's observations, and shall further include it in the information which we propose shortly to give to the public, founded upon the returns which have been received from the North American Colonies, in reply to our general inquiries.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed)

FREDERICK ELLIOT,
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.

(No. 81.)

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston,
25th June, 1841.

No. 22.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the copy of the Speech with which, on the 15th instant, I opened the Session of the Legislature, together with copies of the addresses presented to me in answer by both houses, and of my replies to those Addresses. The Legislature had been summoned, as your Lordship is aware, for the 14th instant; but as it was necessary, in compliance with the 33rd clause of the Union Act, that the Assembly should, in the first instance, proceed to elect their Speaker, I abstained, in conformity with the opinion of my Law Advisers, from meeting the Parliament until that preliminary had been completed. This departure from former practice was, as your Lordship

will perceive, the necessary result of that provision of the Union Act which, contrary to the parliamentary usage in England, invests the Assembly with the absolute power of selecting their Speaker without reference to the Executive Authority.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) SYDENHAM.
 The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 23.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,— Encl. 1, in No. 23.

I have deemed it right to assemble you at the earliest period which the circumstances of the Province and the duties imposed upon me by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canadas, under which this Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and it is with sincere satisfaction that I now meet you to deliberate on the great and important interests committed to our charge.

A subject of Her Majesty, an inhabitant of this Province, has been forcibly detained in the neighbouring States charged with a pretended crime. No time was lost by the Executive of this Province in remonstrating against this proceeding, and provision was made for insuring to the individual the means of defence pending the further action of Her Majesty's Government. The Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release. Of the result of that demand I am not yet apprised, but I have the Queen's commands to assure her faithful subjects in Canada of Her Majesty's fixed determination to protect them with the whole weight of her power.

Arrangements were completed during the course of last summer by which, under the directions of the Treasury, the rates of Postage between all parts of this Colony and the United Kingdom were greatly reduced; and a more speedy and regular conveyance of letters between different parts of this Province has since been established by arrangements made by the Deputy Postmaster-General under my directions. A commission has been appointed by me to inquire into and report upon the Post-office system of British North America, and I confidently anticipate that the result of its labours will be the establishment of a plan securing improvements in the internal communication by post within the Colony equal to those which we have already obtained in the communication with the mother-country.

Many subjects of deep importance to the future welfare of the Province demand your early attention, upon some of which I have directed bills to be prepared, which will be submitted for your consideration.

Amongst them, first in importance at the present juncture of affairs is the adoption of measures for developing the resources of the Province by well-considered and extensive public works. The rapid settlement of the country—the value of every man's property within it—the advancement of his future fortunes are deeply affected by this question. The improvement of the Navigation from the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron to the Ocean—the establishment of new internal communications in the inland districts are works requiring a great outlay, but promising commensurate returns. To undertake them successfully large funds will undoubtedly be required, and the financial condition of the Province, as it stands as present, would seem to forbid the attempt. But I have the satisfaction of informing you that I have received authority from Her Majesty's government to state that they are prepared to call upon the Imperial Parliament to afford their assistance towards these important undertakings. In the full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily re-established in this province, under the constitution settled by Parliament, and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its rapid advancement to prosperity, they will propose to Parliament, by affording the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury for a loan to the extent of no less than a million and a half sterling, to aid the Province, for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure of the interest on the public debt, and of enabling it to proceed with those great public undertakings whose progress during the last few years has been arrested by the financial difficulties. I shall direct a measure to be submitted to you embracing a plan for this purpose, and I shall lay before you, for your information and that of the people of Canada, extracts from the despatches which convey to me this most gratifying assurance.

In immediate connexion with the outlay of capital upon public works is the subject of emigration and the disposal and settlement of the public lands. There exist within this Province no means so certain of producing a healthy flow of immigration from the mother-country, and of ultimately establishing the immigrant as a settler and proprietor within the Colony as the power of affording sure employment for his labour on his first arrival. The assistance of Parliament for the public works which may be undertaken here, will in great measure provide for this; but with a view further to aid immigration, I am authorized to declare to you that Her Majesty's government are prepared to assist in facilitating the passage of the immigrant from the port at which he is landed to the place where his labour may be made available, and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parliament. The conditions which Her Majesty's government attach to this measure will be submitted to you at the same time that I shall draw your attention to a scheme for the settlement and disposal of the public lands.

It appears highly-desirable that the principle of local self-government, which already prevails to some extent throughout that part of the Province which was formerly Upper Canada, should receive a more extended application there, and that the people should

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exercise a greater degree of power over their own local affairs. I have directed a measure upon this subject to be submitted to you, and I solicit your earnest attention to the establishment of such a form of local government for those districts of the Province which are unprovided with it, as may ensure satisfaction to the people whilst it preserves inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, and maintains the administration of justice pure from party and popular excitement.

A due provision for the education of the people is one of the first duties of the State, and in this Province, especially, the want of it is grievously felt. The establishment of an efficient system by which the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all is a work of difficulty; but its overwhelming importance demands that it should be undertaken. I recommend the consideration of that subject to your best attention, and I shall be most anxious to afford you in your labours all the co-operation in my power. If it should be found impossible so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to obtain a measure which may meet the approbation of all, I trust that at least steps may be taken by which an advance to a more perfect system may be made, and the difficulty under which the people of this Province now labour may be greatly diminished, subject to such improvements hereafter as time and experience may point out.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

The financial accounts of the Province will be immediately laid before you, and I shall direct the estimates for the public service to be submitted to you with the least possible delay. I rely upon your co-operation in the financial measures which it will be my duty to propose to you for taking advantage of the assistance which her Majesty's Government propose to afford, and for carrying into effect the public improvements which are deemed most desirable. I shall earnestly endeavour that whatever you may appropriate for this latter purpose shall be economically employed and rendered effective.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN,

In your wisdom and prudence I confide for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before you. Canada, united under a constitution which the Imperial Legislature has framed with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British Empire, cannot fail to prosper under prudent and sage counsels. The generous aid which I have already announced to you, the determination which I am also empowered to state upon the part of the Government to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the Province—the fixed and settled determination which I have the Queen's commands to declare that her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards as part of Her Empire, are pledges of the sincerity with which the mother-country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and to assist in the well-working of the new institutions which it has established. The eyes of England are anxiously fixed upon the result of this great experiment. Should it succeed, the aid of Parliament in your undertakings, the confidence of British capitalists in the credit you may require from them, the security which the British people will feel in seeking your shores, and establishing themselves upon your fertile soil, may carry improvement to an unexampled height. The rapid advance of trade and of immigration within the last eighteen months, afford ample evidence of the effects of tranquillity in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. May no dissensions mar the flattering prospect which is open before us. May your efforts be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the Province stands so much in need, and under the blessing of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, may your counsels be so guided as to ensure to the Queen attached and loyal subjects, and to United Canada a prosperous and contented people.

Enclosure 2 in No. 23.

(Copy.)

Encl. 2, in No. 23.

To the Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent and Toronto in Canada, One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &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 this the first session of the Provincial Parliament.

We thank your Excellency for assembling the Legislature of United Canada at the earliest period which the circumstances of the province and the arduous duties imposed upon your Excellency by the Act of Union admitted, and we participate most fully in the satisfaction expressed by your Excellency on your Excellency's meeting the Provincial Parliament to deliberate on the great and important interests committed to their charge.

We learn with feelings of deep indignation the injurious detention, in the neighbouring States, of one of Her Majesty's subjects, an inhabitant of this province, charged with a pretended crime. We gratefully acknowledge the promptness of the Provincial Government in remonstrating against this proceeding, and in ensuring to the individual the means of defence pending the further action of Her Majesty's Government; and we confidently hope that the demand made by the Queen's representative at Washington may be acceded to in the spirit which ought to actuate an enlightened and friendly nation.

We assure your Excellency of our warmest gratitude to our beloved Sovereign for Her Majesty's gracious expression of Her determination to protect Her faithful subjects in Canada with the whole weight of Her power.

We feel great satisfaction at being informed by your Excellency that arrangements were completed during the course of last summer by which, under the direction of the Treasury, the rates of postage between all parts of this Colony and the United Kingdom have been greatly reduced, and that a more speedy and regular conveyance of letters between different parts of this province has been established by the Deputy Post-Master-General, under your Excellency's directions; and that a Commission has been appointed by your Excellency to inquire into and report upon the whole post-office system of British North America; and we rejoice in your Excellency's confident anticipation that the result of the labours of the Commission will be the establishment of a plan, securing the improvements in the internal communication by post within the colony equal to those which have already been obtained in the communication with the mother-country.

We assure your Excellency that we will devote our early attention to the important subjects upon some of which your Excellency has directed Bills to be prepared for our consideration.

We acknowledge the primary importance of the adoption of measures for the development of the resources of the province by well-considered and extensive public works; and we cordially concur in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, that the rapid settlement of the country, the value of every man's property within it, and the advancement of his future fortunes, are deeply affected by this question.

We feel most grateful for the determination of Her Majesty's Government, of which we are informed by your Excellency, to call on the Imperial Parliament to afford their assistance towards the improvement of the navigation from the shores of Lakes Erie and Huron to the ocean, and to the establishment of new internal communications in the inland districts.

We are fully sensible of the importance of these undertakings, and of the benefits to be derived from them, as well as of the necessity for the aid so generously offered by Her Majesty's Government, and uniting with them in the full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily re-established in this province, under the constitution settled by Parliament; and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its advancement to prosperity, we humbly express our gratitude for the proposal intended by Her Majesty's Government to be made to Parliament of affording the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury for a loan to the extent of not less than a million and a half sterling, to aid the province, for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure of the interest upon the public debt, and of enabling it to proceed with those great public undertakings whose progress during the last few years has been arrested by financial difficulties. We will assiduously consider the measure to be laid before us by your Excellency's direction, embracing a plan for this purpose, and receive thankfully extracts from the despatches which convey to your Excellency this most gratifying assurance.

We assure your Excellency that we shall give our best attention to the subjects of emigration, and the disposal and settlement of public lands, as well as to the means which may be devised for affording sure employment for the labour of the emigrant on his first arrival; and we gratefully acknowledge the benign intentions of Her Majesty's Government to assist in facilitating the passage of the immigrant from the port at which he is landed to the place where his labour may be made available; by proposing to the Imperial Parliament a vote of money for this purpose.

We concur with your Excellency in the opinion that it is highly desirable that the principles of local self-government, which already prevail to some extent throughout that part of the province which was formerly Upper Canada, should receive a more extended application there, and that the people should exercise a greater degree of power over their local affairs. We will consider with the most earnest attention any measures which your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us for the establishment of a form of local self-government for those districts of the province now unprovided with it as may ensure satisfaction to the people, while it retains inviolate the prerogative of the Crown and maintains the administration of justice pure from party and popular excitement.

We are peculiarly sensible of the necessity for a due provision for the education of the people, the want of which in this province is grievously felt. We feel the establishment of an efficient system, by which the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all, to be a work of difficulty, but that its overwhelming importance demands that it should be undertaken. We assure your Excellency that we shall give this subject our best attention. We humbly thank your Excellency for your Excellency's offer to afford us your Excellency's co-operation in our labours; and we trust that, if it should be found impossible so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to obtain a measure which may meet the approbation of all, that at least steps may be taken by which an advance to a more perfect system may be made, and the difficulties under which the people of this province now labour may be greatly diminished, subject to such improvements hereafter as time and experience may point out.

We most cordially thank your Excellency for your Excellency's confidence in the prudence

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and wisdom of the Legislature for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before them. We think with your Excellency that United Canada, with a constitution which the Imperial Legislature has framed with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British empire, cannot fail to prosper under prudent and sage counsels. The generous aid announced by your Excellency—the determination which your Excellency states, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the province—the fixed and settled determination which your Excellency, by the Queen's command, declares that Her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards as part of Her empire—we gratefully receive as pledges of the sincerity with which the mother-country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and to assist in the well-working of the new institutions which it has established.

It is most gratifying to us to be assured by your Excellency that the eyes of England are anxiously fixed on this great experiment, and that, should it succeed, the aid of Parliament in provincial undertakings—the confidence of British capitalists in the credit this province may require from them—the security which the British people will feel in seeking our shores, and establishing themselves upon our fertile soil, may carry improvement to an unexampled height. The rapid advance of trade and immigration within the last 18 months affords us ample evidence of the effects of tranquillity in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. And we most fervently and thankfully unite with your Excellency in the patriotic wish that no dissensions may mar the flattering prospect which is open before this country, and that the efforts of the Legislature may be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which this province stands so much in need; and that, under the blessing of that Divine Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, the counsels of this Parliament may be so guided as to ensure to the Queen attached and loyal subjects, and to United Canada a prosperous and contented people.

(Signed) ROBERT S. JAMESON, Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber, 18th day of June, 1841.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled, do humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session.

We duly appreciate the motives which have led your Excellency to assemble the Provincial Parliament at the earliest period which the circumstances of the province, and the duties imposed upon your Excellency by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canadas, under which the Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and we are grateful for your Excellency's expression of satisfaction in now meeting us to deliberate on the great and important interests committed to the charge of the Provincial Parliament.

We learn with pleasure that no time was lost by the Executive of the province in remonstrating against the forcible detention of a subject of Her Majesty, an inhabitant of this province, in the neighbouring States, under a charge of a pretended crime, that provision was made for securing to the individual the means of defence, pending the further action of Her Majesty's Government, and that the Queen's representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release.

We receive with feelings of the warmest gratitude the assurances which your Excellency has given us, by the Queen's command, of Her Majesty's fixed determination to protect her faithful subjects in Canada with the whole weight of her power.

We are deeply sensible of the great advantages which the province has derived and must derive from the arrangements by which, under the directions of the Treasury, the rates of postage between all parts of the colony and the United Kingdom have been greatly reduced, as well as from those which have been made by the Deputy Post-Master-General, under your Excellency's directions, for the more speedy and regular conveyance of letters between the different parts of this province; and we confidently anticipate, with your Excellency, that the result of the labours of the Commission your Excellency has been pleased to appoint to inquire into and report upon the whole post-office system of British North America, will be the establishment of a plan securing improvements in the internal communication by post within the colony equal to those which we have already obtained in the communication with the mother-country.

Our earliest and most serious attention shall be given to the many subjects of deep importance to the future welfare of the province which demand it, and your Excellency may rest assured that any measures which you may direct to be submitted to us, shall receive our prompt and willing consideration.

We feel that among the first in importance of these subjects is the adoption of measures for developing the resources of the province by well considered and extensive public works; and that the rapid settlement of the country, the value of every man's property within it, and the advancement of his future fortunes, are deeply affected by this question.

We concur with your Excellency in the opinion, that the improvement of the navigation

from the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron to the ocean is a work requiring a great outlay of money, but promising commensurate returns. We are aware of the difficulty which would have existed in undertaking this work in the present financial condition of the province, and we learn with gratitude and pleasure that your Excellency has received the authority of Her Majesty's Government to state that they are prepared to call on the Imperial Parliament to afford their assistance towards this important undertaking; and that in the full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily established in the province under the constitution settled by Parliament, and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its rapid advancement to prosperity, they will propose to Parliament, by affording the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury for a loan to the extent of no less than a million and a half sterling, to aid the province for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure of the interest on the public debt, and of enabling it to proceed with those great public undertakings whose progress during the last few years has been arrested by financial difficulties.

Our best consideration will be given to the measure which your Excellency intends to submit to us, embracing a plan for these important purposes; and we shall thankfully receive the extracts, which may be laid before us for our information and that of the people of Canada, from the Despatches in which this gratifying assurance of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government were communicated to your Excellency.

We cordially concur with your Excellency in the opinion, that emigration and the disposal and settlement of the public lands are subjects so intimately connected with the welfare of the province that we cannot but take the most lively interest in all measures that may relate to them; and that there exists within the province no means so certain of producing a healthy flow of immigration from the mother-country, and of ultimately establishing the immigrant as a settler and proprietor within the colony, as the power of affording sure employment for his labour on his first arrival. The assistance of Parliament for the public works which may be undertaken here, will, in a great measure, provide for this. But we are happy to learn that yet further assistance will be afforded us in this great work; and that, with a view further to aid immigration, your Excellency is authorized to declare to us that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist in facilitating the passage of the immigrant from the port at which he is landed to the place where his labour may be made available, and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parliament. We shall be gratified by receiving any communication which your Excellency may have to make to us on this subject; and we shall not fail to give our best consideration to any scheme for the settlement and disposal of the public lands which your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us.

Our earnest attention shall be given to any measure which your Excellency may submit to us for the more extended application of the principles of local self-government, which already prevail to some extent throughout that part of the province which was formerly Upper Canada, for enabling the people to exercise a greater degree of power over their own local affairs, and for the establishment of such a form of local self-government for those districts of the province which are unprovided with it as may ensure satisfaction to the people, while it preserves inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, and maintains the administration of justice pure from party and popular excitement.

Your Excellency may rest assure that we hold the education of the people to be a subject of paramount importance, and that we sincerely regret that the want of due provision in this behalf should have been so long felt in the province. We are aware of the difficulty of establishing an efficient system by which the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all; but we are aware, also, of the overwhelming importance of the subject, and it shall be the object of our best attention and our most anxious consideration. We humbly thank your Excellency for the promise of your co-operation in our labours; and we trust that, with that co-operation, we shall be able to obtain a measure which, if it should fail so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to meet the approbation of all, will, at least, serve as a step by which an advance to a more perfect system may be made, and the difficulty under which the people of the province now labour may be greatly diminished, subject to such improvements hereafter as time and experience may point out.

We thank your Excellency for the assurance that the financial accounts of the province and the estimates for the public service shall be submitted to us with the least possible delay; and while we shall give our prompt and deliberate attention to the financial measures which your Excellency may lay before us for rendering the proposed assistance from Her Majesty's Government advantageous to the province, we feel grateful to your Excellency for the assurance that whatever may be appropriated for this purpose will be economically employed and rendered effective.

We humbly thank your Excellency for the expression of your confidence in us for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before us. We will endeavour so to order our counsels as that Canada, united under a constitution which the Imperial Parliament has framed with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British empire, and subject to such modifications as experience may hereafter require, cannot fail to prosper.

We gratefully receive, as pledges of the sincerity with which the mother-country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and assist in the well-working of the new institutions which it has established, the generous aid which your Excellency has announced to us, the determination which your Excellency has been empowered to state on the part of the Government, to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the province, and the fixed and settled determination which your Excellency has declared to us in Her Majesty's name, that Her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards as a part of her empire. We are aware that the eyes of England are fixed anxiously on the result of the great

CANADA.

experiment which is now to be tried in this province. We will use our best endeavours to ensure its success, and humbly hope that the aid of Parliament in our undertakings, the confidence of the British capitalists in the credit we may require of them, the security which the British people will feel in seeking our shores and establishing themselves on our fertile soil, may carry the improvement of the province to an unexampled height. The rapid advance of trade and immigration within the last 18 months affords ample evidence of the effect of tranquillity in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. We pray fervently that no dissensions may mar the flattering prospect which is open before us, that our efforts may be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the province stands so much in need, and that, under the blessing of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, our counsels may be so guided as to ensure to the Queen attached and loyal subjects, and to United Canada a prosperous and contented people.

(Signed) AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1841.

(Copy.)

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I thank you for this Address, and for the assurance which it affords me of the cordial assistance of the Legislative Council in promoting measures for advancing the prosperity of this province.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

I thank you for your Address, and I assure you of my entire reliance upon your wisdom and prudence to assist me in whatever may lead to augment the prosperity of the people of Canada.

(No. 413.)

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 24th July, 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 25th of June, No. 81, in which you transmit to me a copy of the speech with which your Lordship opened the session of the Legislature of Canada, together with copies of the addresses presented to you in answer by both Houses, and of your replies to those addresses.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship that the Queen has been pleased to approve highly the speech with which you have opened the first session of the Provincial Parliament.

I congratulate your Lordship on the address which you have received from the House of Assembly, in answer to your speech, and on the prospects of the session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 84.)

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston, 26th June, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information the returns received from the emigrant agent and the superintendent of quarantine, at Grosse Isle, since my Despatch of the 9th instant, No. 73. Your Lordship will observe with satisfaction that there has been comparatively little distress or sickness among the large body of emigrants who have arrived during the present season in Canada.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SYDENHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 25.
WEEKLY RETURN OF EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of Quebec and Montreal, from the 23d day of May to the 5th day of June, 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.			Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	Observations.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.					Total.
1841										
May 23	Industry.	Barret.	Sligo.	82	66	40	188	..	188	Two families went to Bytown, some remain in Quebec and Montreal, others to the vicinity of Kingston and Toronto, one family to Lanark near Perth; the chief part were in good circumstances. Remain in Quebec.
"	Fairy	Nichol.	Thurso.	49	28	46	123	..	123	
May 21	Wolfe Cove	Eye.	Glasgow.	2	1	3	6	..	6	
"	Duch.ofBuccleugh	Blair.	Dumfries.	10	11	21	42	..	42	
"	Bryan Abbs.	Hugell.	Limerick.	43	27	26	96	..	96	
May 25	Spermacity.	Moon.	Newfound-land.	2	..	..	2	..	2
"	Isabella	Just.	Dundee.	1	2	7	10	..	10	They have all proceeded to the western district of the province, where many have friends, others had no particular place in view, and a few went on to the States.
"	Mary Rowe.	Humphry.	Ballydehob.	45	46	25	116	..	116	
May 27	Thomas Richie.	Thrift.	Bridgwater.	26	21	53	100	..	100	
"	Kentville	Hughes.	Donegal.	37	39	35	111	..	111	
"	Emma Zoller	Prouse.	Dartmouth.	2	3	3	8	..	8	
May 28	Argyle	Power.	Waterford.	9	13	12	34	..	34	Some are employed at Quebec, others went to their friends in Bytown, Perth, Belleville, and Hamilton. About 16 families, per Henry Volant, who were in good circumstances, agreed to settle on the Canada Company's land.
"	Midas	Moore.	Galway.	42	26	16	84	..	84	
"	Henry Volant	M'Ewing.	Sligo.	35	28	22	85	..	85	
"	Triton	Wakeham.	Penzance.	8	4	3	15	..	15	
"	John and James	Dale.	Plymouth.	14	8	8	30	..	30	
May 29	Minstrel.	Wright.	Liverpool.	64	37	41	142	..	142	All proceed upwards to join their friends; many were in good circumstances and will settle in the vicinity of Toronto, Hamilton, and London district.
"	Dispatch	Walsh.	Waterford.	92	36	17	145	..	145	
"	Falcon	Day.	Biddeford.	71	34	59	164	..	164	
"	Perseverance	Montgomery.	Belfast.	52	43	34	129	..	129	
"	Constitution.	Wilson.	Ditto.	59	44	58	161	..	161	
"	Caillon.	Allan.	Ditto.	142	116	85	343	..	343	Some remain in Quebec at work, others are gone to Gloucester district of Montreal, a few are for the Lower Ports, the rest proceed upwards, with the exception of a few who are going to the States.
"	Lord Cochrane.	Williams.	Tralee.	151	132	116	399	..	399	
"	John Esdale	Wright.	Baltimore.	92	84	57	233	..	233	
"	Triton	Rees.	Cardigan.	29	19	27	75	..	75	
May 30	Amanda.	Davis.	Limerick.	120	79	98	297	..	297	
"	John and Mary.	Harvey.	Padstow.	45	22	41	108	..	108	The principal part of these proceed to the western district of the province, a few were determined on the States, a small number remain in Quebec, and those by the Henry went to their friends in Kelsey and Bastard, and had sufficient means.
"	Pacific	Morrison.	Thurso&Picto	64	50	79	193	..	193	
June 2	Argo	Gregg.	Sligo.	29	59	10	97	..	97	
"	Henry	M'Nie.	Killala.	68	50	34	152	..	152	
June 5				1484	1128	1076	3688			

England and Wales	642
Ireland	2,670
Scotland	374
Lower Ports	2
Previously reported to May 22	3,638
	8,726
To same period last year	12,414
Increase in favour of 1841	9,839
	2,525

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 7th June, 1841. A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

NOTE TO PAGE 57.—The emigrants arrived during the last week are chiefly Irish, and all in good health: a large portion are going up the country to join their friends.

I regret to have to report a gross infringement of the Second Clause of the Imperial Passenger Act, in the case of the ship ———, Captain ———, from ———; this vessel had upwards of 60 full passengers over her compliment, and out of the 399 persons on board, there were only 322 names on her passenger list. The master was fined by the collector £20 sterling, which was the highest penalty under the Act. In the space occupied by the passengers there was only 6 feet 5 inches superficies, whereas by the Act there should be 10 feet. These people, notwithstanding their crowded state, landed in good health; the only deaths during the voyage was a child of two years and a half. The master appears to be quite ignorant of the regulations respecting the carrying of passengers, and had not a copy of the Passenger Act on board. This vessel is owned by ———,

The demand for labourers still continues; but all I can do or say to those seeking employment, they will not remain here if they have means to proceed further up.

A party I directed over to New Liverpool for employment were, on arrival there, offered 4s. per day, and refused it, and afterwards applied to be sent up free.

WEEKLY RETURN OF EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, FROM THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE TO THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, 1841, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.			Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	Observations.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.					Total.
1841. June 7.	Harper	Murphy	Dublin	85	54	65	Farmer, labourers, & trades	..	204	Proceeded to the vicinity of Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton; some to Kestley and Brockville.
"	Oberon	Edy	Liverpool	107	77	74	Farmer, trades, & labourers	..	258	
"	Harmony	Nailor	Waterford	2	..	..	Farmers	..	2	Went to Lake Erie, Toronto, and Port Hope; a few went to Merionich, and a few remain in Quebec for employment.
"	John and Mary	Wright	Limerick	14	11	11	Labourers and trades	..	36	
"	Rose Bank	Legate	Belfast	71	56	98	Labourers and farmers	160	115	Proceeded to Lake Erie, Toronto, Port Hope, Hamilton, and Lake Huron.
"	Jubilee	Coute	Sunderland	3	2	..	Farmers	..	5	
"	Tom	Conlshard	Dublin	46	38	21	Labourers	..	105	Went to Brockville, Hamilton, Cavan Township, Kingston, Toronto, Darlington, Briton, and London; a few remain in Quebec.
"	Souris	Buller	Belfast	48	39	27	Labourers, farmers, & trades	..	114	
"	Prince Victoria	Guy	Newfound-land.	1	..	..	Traders and dealers	..	1	Went to Montreal.
"	Hannah Malvin.	Ross	Halifax	1	..	..	Ditto	..	1	
"	Perseverance	Coffin	Gaspe	5	3	..	Ditto	..	8	Proceeded to the London District.
"	Victoria	Daniel	St. Ives.	11	3	5	Farmers and trades	..	19	
"	Sedulous	Levie	Aberdeen	7	2	1	Farmers	..	10	Some went to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, and others to the United States.
"	Schooner Mary with the passengers of the Breeze from		Limerick	41	42	24	Labourers and farmers	..	107	
"	Idea	Crowley	Galway	17	10	10	Labourers	..	37	Proceeded to the Western District, and some remain in Quebec for employment.
"	Julia	Lynch	Sligo	55	55	29	Labourers and farmers	..	139	
			Total	514	392	365	Total	160	1141	

England	282
Ireland	969
Scotland	10
Lower ports	10
Previously reported	1,271
	12,414
To same period last year	13,685
Increase in favour of 1841	11,493
	2,192

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 14th June, 1841.

(Signed)

A. C. BUCHANNAN, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

NOTE TO PAGE 59.—The arrivals during the past week are chiefly Irish, and mostly of the labouring class. A few respectable farmers, with capital from one to two hundred pounds sterling, came out in the Oberon from Liverpool. About 200 of the passengers by this vessel proceed immediately to Montreal, on the route to Upper Canada, where they intend to settle. Five young men are going to New Brunswick, and a few to the United States. Those by the Tour from Dublin, and Souries from Belfast, landed in good health; a number remained here for employment; the remainder proceeded up the country. In the Rosebank, from Belfast, were 28 families, members of the North Quarter Glasgow Emigration Society, principally weavers; they have been assisted to emigrate by public subscription, and by weekly contributions made by each family; they number in all 160 persons; a surplus, amounting to sixty pounds currency, was divided among them on their landing here, which enabled some of them to reach Montreal, where they were determined to proceed, notwithstanding what I stated to them of the difficulty they would find there and higher up the country in obtaining employment, and the certainty of work they would have here. A few of them have, however, taken my advice, and are now at work. In fact, very few of the emigrants are inclined to work if they can possibly avoid it; and they all appear to land here with the impression that the Government will forward them free.

In the schooner Mary, from Sidney, Captain Briton, were 107 passengers, the remainder of those in the brig Breeze, O'Donnell master, from Limerick. This vessel was wrecked on the island of Scatari on the 14th May; passengers all saved, but with the loss of their baggage and provisions. She had 160 on board, 53 of whom remained at Sydney for employment; a few went to St. John's and Halifax; and those that came on here are going to their friends. About 51 of them will remain in the province, the remainder are going to a place called Silver Lake, in the state of New York. In consideration of their condition, I forwarded them to Montreal, and gave them a supply of provisions, as they were nearly all penniless.

The total number of persons assisted from this office this season, with the exception of these people, are 85; viz. 4 men and 81 women and children, either widows or married women with families going to their husbands in different parts of the province. Those by the Idea, from Galway, and Julia, from Sligo, landed on Saturday, in good health, and many of them have remained here for employment, from want of means to proceed further up.

WEEKLY RETURN OF EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, FROM THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, TO THE 19TH DAY OF JUNE 1841, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.			Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes, or Government aid.	If Voluntary.	Observations.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.					Total.
June 13	Cornelia.	Cloal	Greenock	39	31	28	98	98	..	They have all proceeded to the Western district, with the exception of a few that went to their friends in the United States, those by the Cornelia went up to Montreal in the vessel.
"	Northern Conference.	Jude	Waterford	37	35	31	103	..	103	
June 15	Mary Ann	Moody	Greenock	65	58	98	221	221	..	
"	Carricks.	Miller	Westport	52	45	42	139	..	139	
"	Lively	Peite	Cork	73	39	37	149	..	149	
"	Mary Coxon.	Coxon	Cork	82	56	44	182	..	182	The principal part are inclined to settle in Upper Canada, but have no fixed place in view. Some remain in Quebec.
June 19	Horatio	Waterworth	Stockton	12	6	15	33	..	33	
				360	270	295	925	319	606	Not yet landed.

England	33
Ireland	573
Scotland	319
Previously reported.	925
To same period last year	13,685
Increase in favour of 1841.	14,610
	13,575
	1,035

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

NOTE TO PAGE 61.—The emigrants arrived during the past week: all landed in good health. Some of those by the *Lively* and *Mary Coxon* from Cork, are in good circumstances, and proceeded immediately on their route to their friends in different parts of the province. The passengers per *Cornelia* and *Mary Ann*, are members of the Glasgow Emigration Society, and have all been assisted to emigrate. They are anxious to proceed to Upper Canada, but their means are very limited, and will barely pay their passage to Montreal. I have offered them all employment, but very few would accept of it, and prefer paying their last shilling to take them to Montreal. These people all appear to have

emigrated with the impression that Government would assist them to their destination. A party of gentlemen in this city offered to subscribe sufficient to procure them provisions during the winter, if they would remain and settle in this district, and to place those desirous on lands. One or two families intend to avail themselves of this liberal offer, but the remainder proceed upwards. I am still able to procure employment for all who will accept of it, on the roads, where, at job-work, industrious men can earn 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day. About 300 hands are now employed on them.

WEEKLY RETURN OF EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, FROM THE 19TH DAY OF JUNE TO THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1841, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.		Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government aid.	If Voluntary.	Observations.
				Male.	Female.					
June 20	Williams	Walsh	Glasgow	8	6	20	Farmers	Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
"	Robert Alexander Park.	Hederman	Londonderry	76	90	253	Farmers, labourers, & trades	..	..
"	Chieftain	Sanderson	Belfast	14	15	37	Ditto	Proceeded to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto.
June 25	Leo	Steel	Liverpool	2	2	6	Farmers and trades	..	..
"	Robert Bruce	Morgan	Halifax	4	..	4	Ditto	Went to Upper Canada.
"	Eliza Ann	Cortners	Whitchaven	2	..	2	Ditto	..	..
"	St. Lawrence	Hodge	London	3	..	3	Ditto	Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
June 26	Jona	Morrison	Liverpool	37	21	74	Labourers and trades	..	..
"	Harmony	Elder	Bristol	23	33	83	Farmers, labourers, and servants.	..	..
"	Lady Fitzherbert	Harper	Plymouth	51	33	135	Ditto	One family went to Boston and some to Illinois, the remainder to Toronto and the New Castle District.
"	Henderson	Hull	Broadhaven	45	36	110	Ditto	..	..
"	Elizabeth and Catherine.	Ranklin	Newfound-land.	1	..	1	Ditto	..	..
"	Thomas Dryden	Hart	Sligo	63	71	173	Mostly labourers and a few trades and servants.	100	..	
"	Perseverance	Scott	Dublin	126	118	392	Ditto	Some went to the States, one family to the Eastern Townships, the remainder to Montreal, Bytown, Toronto, and London District.
"	Unicorn	Allen	Londonderry	54	67	193	Ditto	..	..
"	Daphne	Smith	Guernsey	6	4	15	Traders	Went to Montreal.
"	Belze	Roger	Dundee	4	3	9	Farmers	..	..
"	Calm	Unbancon	Chaleur Bay	7	4	11	Dealers	Went to Upper Canada. In Quebec.
"			Total	526	503	1461				

England	413
Ireland	988
Scotland	29
Lower Ports	31
Previously reported	1,461
	14,610
To same period last year	16,071
	14,566
Increase in favour of 1841	1,505

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 28th June, 1841.

A. C. BUCHANNAN, Chief Agent.

NOTE TO PAGE 62.—The emigrants who arrived during the past week are in good health, and consist of farmers and labourers, the great majority of them intend settling in Upper Canada, where they have friends.

The passengers in the *Robert Alexander Park* and *Unicorn* from Londonderry are respectable settlers, and all appear in good circumstances: they, with few exceptions, have their relations settled in the Home Gore and Wellington districts. In the barque *Harmony*, from Bristol, were a party of Mormons going to settle in Illinois. They report that two other vessels are expected from the same port this season. Three families are going to the Newcastle district. Those in the ———, from ———, 135 in number, are principally farmers, and going to the western division of the province; these families complained to this office that Mr. ———, the owner of the vessel with whom they engaged their passage, charged them 5s. a-head for landing charges, and which he told them would be refunded by the master on arrival here if the charge was incorrect. He stated on application that he was not aware of any such agreement, and refused to refund: the parties having no written proof, I could not enforce their claim, but from the manner in which these people tell their story, I have no doubt of its being correct.

In the *Perseverance*, from Dublin, were 106 passengers who were assisted to emigrate by their landlord, the Honourable Charles Butler Clerk, from his estate in Kilkenny; they landed in good health, and proceeded on their route up the country. The rest of the passengers in this vessel were labourers: one family went to the Eastern Townships, and some to friends at Bytown and Toronto. A large number of the labourers from the different vessels have availed themselves of the employment which offers on the roads in this neighbourhood.

A large number of emigrants are reported at Grosse Isle.

Report of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, from the 25th day of May to the day of June, 1841.

Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	At what hour boarded.	Cargo.	Passengers.		Consigned to	Number of Days Quarantine.	Date of Release.	Remarks.
							Cabin.	Steerage.				
Barque, Thomas Ritchie	George Thrift	Bridgewater	April 4	May 24	..	Ballast	..	100	Atkinson and Usburne	..	May 25	
Brig Triton	R. J. Waken	Penzance	.. 8	May 26	..	..	..	15	Pemberton, Brothers	..	May 26	
Brig Kentville	Thomas Hughes	Donegal	.. 20	..	..	..	1	112	Gilmour and Co.	..	..
Barque Argyle	Robert Powers	Waterford	.. 6	..	..	..	..	34	Price and Co.	..	..
Brig Henry Volant	Hugh M'Evring	Ballyshannon	.. 22	..	..	..	..	87	Gilmour	..	..	An infant, aged six months, died from weakness.
Barque Midaz	Thomas Moore	Galway	.. 24	..	..	..	..	81	Ryan, Brothers	..	..	An infant, aged four months, died.
Barque Minstrel	M. Wright	Liverpool	.. 22	May 27	..	..	..	130	Atkinson and Usburne	..	May 27	
Barque Dispatch	Robert Walsh	Waterford	.. 10	..	..	General cargo	..	147	H. N. Jones	..	..	Six deaths:—one adult and five children from measles; twelve to hospital.
Brig Constitution	Jonathan Wilson	Belfast	.. 24	..	..	Ballast	..	161	Atkinson and Usburne	2	May 29	
Barque John and James	Henry Dale	Plymouth	.. 6	..	..	..	2	27	D. Burnet	..	May 27	
Barque-Falcon	William Day	Bideford	.. 7	..	..	..	6	163	Order	..	..	Two children died.
Brig Perseverance	R. Montgomery	Belfast	.. 9	..	..	..	..	131	H. N. Jones	..	May 28	
Barque Carleton	John Allen	..	.. 28	..	..	..	..	364	Gilmour	2	May 29	One adult and three children from measles.
Brig Intrepid	William Jacks	Gloucester	.. 20	..	..	..	..	399	Pemberton	..	May 27	The mate ill with fever.
Barque Lord Cochrane	C. Williams	Tralee	.. 22	May 28	..	..	..	..	Price and Co.	..	May 29	An adult died suddenly on arrival from apoplexy, and a child from rickets.
Brig John Estale	H. Wright	Baltimore	.. 11	May 29	..	..	..	233	Tibbits	..	..	One child aged five years and a half.
Barque Amanda	Solomon Davis	Limerick	.. 22	..	..	..	..	297	Price and Co.	..	..
Barque Triton	D. Rees	Cardigan	.. 26	..	..	..	..	75	Order	..	..
Brig John and Mary	Richard Harvey	Padstow	.. 10	..	..	..	1	109	Price and Co.	..	..
Barque Pacific	John Morrison	Thurso	.. 12	May 30	..	..	5	156	Pemberton	..	May 30	Landed 30 passengers at Picton.
Brig Argo	William Greggs	Sligo	.. 29	May 31	..	..	..	86	Atkinson and Usburne	..	May 31	One child aged five years from taking excessive quantity of whiskey to cure sea-sickness.
Brig Eleanor	Thomas Potts	Dublin	.. 8	June 3	..	..	..	..	Pemberton	..	June 3	A seaman died from diseased lungs.

G. W. Douglas, Medical Superintendent.

Report of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, from the 4th of June to the 14th of June, 1841.

No.	Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	At what hour boarded.	Cargo.	Passengers.		Consigned to.	Number of Days Quarantine.	Date of Release.	Remarks.
								Cabin.	Steerage.				
97	Ship Abercrombie Robinson.	Robert Fraser	Barbadoes	May 4.	June 4.	..	Baggage, &c.	6	162	Order.	..	June 4.	The 89th Regiment. Seven deaths on the voyage, and 38 sick on arrival.
8	Barque Harper	George Murphy.	Dublin	April 22.	..	..	Ballast	..	207	Ditto	2	June 6.	Measles, of which two died and nine were sent to hospital. A child died.
99	Barque Henry	Charles McFee	Killala	May 1.	June 5.	..	General cargo	..	161	Atkinson Usburne	..	June 4.	A seaman died on the passage.
100	Barque Oberon	James Addie	Liverpool.	April 24.	June 6.	..	Coals	..	266	Symes	..	June 5.	Two deaths, a child and an aged female; one birth.
101	Brig Canon	Robert Brown	Newcastle	Mar. 29.	June 7.	..	General	..	239	J. Oliver	..	June 7.	A seaman lost overboard. A seaman killed by a fall out of the main top.
102	Brig Souris	John Bulla	..	April 15.	..	..	Ballast	..	115	— Oliver	..	..	These passengers consist of the master and four of crew of the barque Breeze and the steerage passengers.
104	Barque John and Mary	John Wright	Limerick	April 12.	..	..	..	..	40	Lemesurier	..	..
105	Brig Tom	Wm. Coulthard	Dublin	April 29.	..	..	..	..	104	Tibbits	..	..
106	Schooner Mary	Thos. Townsend	Sydney, N. S.	May 31.	June 10.	..	..	..	108	Order.	..	June 10.	
107	Brig Julia	John Lynn	Sligo	May 1.	June 11.	..	..	..	146	..	..	June 11.	
108	Barque Idea	Cornelius Crowley	Galway	May 2.	..	..	..	..	37	Chapman	..	..	A child died.
109	Brig Cornelia	David Crowley	Greenock	May 1.	..	..	General	2	100	Lanril and Burns	..	..	Cases of small-pox.
110	Brig Carricks	William Millar	Westport	April 29.	June 12.	..	Ballast	..	151	Symes	3	June 14.	Two children died.
111	Barque Northern Conference.	John Jude	Waterford	May 7.	June 13.	..	..	..	104	Sharples and Co.	..	June 13.	
112	Barque Mary Anne	J. Moody	Greenock	May 1.	June 14.	..	..	..	223	Hamilton and Lowe	..	June 14.	A child died.
113	Brig Mary Coxan	George Coxon	Cork	May 7.	..	..	..	4	181	Chapman.	..	..	Ditto.
114	Brig Lively	James Price.	..	May 8.	..	..	..	..	143	William Price and Co.	..	..

(Signed) G. W. Douglas, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

WEEKLY RETURN of Sick in the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from 30th May to 5th June inclusive, 1841.

Description.	Remained.	Since admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Disease.										Cases not Classified under Diseases.	Total.	Remarks.	
							Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.								
Men . . .	9	..	9	1	2	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Women . . .	5	1	6	2	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Children . . .	19	15	34	8	3	23	..	6	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	
Total . . .	33	16	49	11	5	33	3	12	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1	Mary Welch . . .	18 Months	Feb. Cont. . . .	Carleton	May 28	May 28	Sickly infants, landed in a dying state.
2	Patrick M'Kenna . . .	18 ,,	,,	,,	,, 28	June 1	
3	Ann Jane Boyle'. . .	4 Years	Rubeola	Constitution	,, 27	May 30	
4	John Rice	25 ,,	Feb. Cont. . . .	Helen Stuart	,, 21	June 4	Both these young men left Europe with diseased lungs, and were landed here in a dying state.
5	John M'Doon	22 ,,	,,	Hampton	,, 19	,, 1	

G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of Sick in Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from 6th June to 12th inclusive, 1841.

Description.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Disease.										Cases not Classified under Diseases.	Total.	Remarks.	
							Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Icterus.							
Men . . .	6	3	9	..	..	9	2	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	
Women . . .	4	1	5	..	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Children . . .	23	13	36	..	2	34	..	8	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	
Total . . .	33	17	50	..	3	47	3	16	7	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	47	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1	Ann M'Farlane . . .	40 Years.	Feb. Cont. . . .	Sarah Stewart	May 20	June 11	
2	John Taylor	6 Months	Rubeola	Constitution	,, 27	,, 11	
3	Margaret Dolan . . .	1 Year.	,,	Harper	June 4	,, 10	

G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of Sick in the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from 13th June to 19th inclusive, 1841.

Description.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Disease.										Cases not Classified under Diseases.	Total.	Remarks.	
							Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Icterus.							
Men . . .	9	..	9	3	..	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Women . . .	4	..	4	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Children . . .	34	5	39	22	1	16	..	3	6	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Total . . .	47	5	52	26	2	24	2	7	7	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1	Margaret M'Carney . . .	18	Rubeola	Constitution	May 27	June 17	
	George Young	5	Scarlatina	Mary Anne	June 14	June 15	

G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

(No. 90.)

No. 26.

CANADA.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 13th July, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the returns made to me by the emigrant agent at Quebec, and by the superintendent at Grosse Isle since my Despatch of the 26th ultimo, No. 84.

No 26.

I also annex the copy of a report which I have to-day received from the emigrant agent at this place.

To this latter report I would beg to call your Lordship's especial attention, as it affords the most conclusive answer to statements which have been circulated for mischievous purposes through the public press, and which may, perhaps, have been repeated in England, that emigrants were leaving this province in great numbers for the United States, and that great distress prevailed among those who remained here. Your Lordship will perceive that these statements are not only not consistent with truth, but are the very reverse of it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SYDENHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.) Enclosure 1 in No. 26.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 6th July, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you for the information of his Excellency, a list of the passenger vessels, received by the English mail yesterday, as also the names of those formerly reported, and still due, in all amounting to 2,829 persons. I have also advices of three other vessels, two from Skye, and one from Glasgow, but the numbers on board are not stated.

Encl. 1 in No. 26.

Over 1200 passengers have landed here since Sunday, three-quarters of whom are going to the western division of the province, some with good means, to purchase lands, and others for employment.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. C. BUCHANNAN, Chief Agent.

H. C. Murdoch, Esq., Chief Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN of PASSENGER VESSELS received by the English Mail on the 5th instant.

Date of Sailing.	Vessel's Name.	Where from.	Number of Passengers in each Vessel.
June 4	Pomona	Sligo	214
" 10	Huron	Liverpool	327
" 12	Orlando	London	102
" 15	Chinia	Limerick	170
" "	Josepha	Belfast	243
" 16	Clifton	Cork	112
" 17	Astrea	Dublin	134
" 18	Independence	Liverpool	249
		Total	1,551

VESSELS FORMERLY REPORTED NOT YET ARRIVED.

May 20	Bachelor	Londonderry	196
" 21	Le Plate	Cork	107
" 22	Dolphin	Limerick	141
" "	Maria Bennan	Ditto	137
" 25	Centenary	London	162
" 26	Isabella	Greenock	33
" 31	Constitution	Belfast	426
" "	Hope	Dublin	72
		Total	1,274

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
6th July, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANNAN,
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Quebec, 3d July, 1841.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you my weekly return of arrivals of emigrants to the 27th instant. The detention occasioned in getting the passenger lists has been the cause of this being delayed so much beyond the usual time.

I enclose you a return of the numbers landed this week for the information of his Excellency, viz., 2651, making a total this season of 18,722.

From 300 to 400 more are at Grosse Isle; but exact numbers are not known.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. C. BUCHANNAN, Chief Agent.

H. C. Murdoch, Esq., Chief Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigrants,
Quebec, 3d July, 1841.

NUMBER of EMIGRANTS arrived during the week ending 3rd July.

England	616
Ireland	1,892
Scotland	143
	<hr/>
	2,651
Previously reported	16,071
	<hr/>
	18,722
To same period last year	15,421
	<hr/>
Increase in favour of 1841	3,301

(Signed)

A. C. BUCHANNAN, Chief Agent.

H. C. Murdoch, Esq., Chief Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Enclosure 3 in No. 26.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Kingston, 12th July, 1841.

Enclosure 3 in No. 26.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Governor-General, that I have received returns from the emigrant stations at Bytown, Toronto, and Hamilton up to the 30th ult.

I am happy to state that all these returns represent the state of the immigrant population as being, with very trifling exceptions, healthy and prosperous. Labour is scarce; but it appears that all who consent to work for low wages are getting employment and settling in the province.

The total number of emigrants to this section of the province, according to my returns, is as follows:—

Emigrants <i>via</i> the Rideau Canal	5660
Ditto — St. Lawrence	2750
	<hr/>
	8410

It has been currently reported that numerous emigrants who left the United Kingdom with the intention of settling in Canada have abandoned the province and gone to the neighbouring states. I find on inquiry that this is not true. Labour is as scarce, and money scarcer, on the American side of the line than on ours. Many emigrants who have gone to the states have returned, and very many others have accompanied them. In fact, the balance so for this season has been in our favour.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of letters from J. H. Greer and Robert Patterson, Esqrs., on this subject; and should further proof be required, it can, I am assured, be obtained from the commanders and agents of all the steam-boats which touch at ports in the United States.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. B. HAWKE, Chief Emigrant Agent,
Western Division.

H. C. Murdoch, Esq., Chief Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

Dear Sir,

Custom-house Wharf, Kingston, 12th July, 1841.

HAVING heard it reported that a great many emigrants were crossing to the United States this season after their arrival in this place, I beg to inform you for your information, as chief emigrant agent, that a very small number of these individuals have left this for the other side by the American steam-boats, all of which depart from my wharf daily; but, on the con-

trary, a very great number of settlers and adventurers have arrived here this season from the United States by the above-named conveyances.

CANADA.

A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GREER.

No. 2.

Dear Sir, Steamer Commodore Barrie, Kingston, 12th July, 1841.

HAVING been informed that a rumour has got abroad that numbers of emigrants having obtained tickets from you for a free passage to Toronto, and having embarked on board this boat from thence have landed at Oswego, I beg to state that that is not the case. A few went across with me who paid their own passages; but I do not believe there has been a single instance of fraud of that kind. I repeat, a few have landed there who have paid their way; and an equal number, or nearly so, have returned with us from thence; and from my knowledge of the travel by other boats I would say that double the number come to Canada from the United States that go there from hence.

A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT PATTERSON

Enclosure 4 in No. 26.

WEEKLY RETURN of Sick in the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from 20th June to 26th inclusive, 1841.

Description.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Disease.										Cases not Classified under Disease.	Total.	Remarks.	
							Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx								
Men . .	6	4	10	1	..	9	1	4	1	1	2	9	The admissions this week are from the ships Dumfrieshire and Lord Seaton, from Belfast, the barque Grace from Liverpool, and brig Indian from Sligo.
Women . .	2	17	19	..	..	19	1	11	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	19
Children . .	16	21	37	9	1	27	..	9	11	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Total . .	24	42	66	10	1	55	2	24	13	9	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	55

Names of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1	Samuel Sanderson	2	Continued fever	Robt. and Alex. Parke	June 23 . .	June 24 . . .	

G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of Sick in the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from 27th June to 3d July inclusive, 1841.

Description.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Disease.										Cases not Classified under Disease.	Total.	Remarks.	
							Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx	Other Diseases.							
Men . .	9	4	13	2	..	11	1	5	2	3	11	
Women . .	19	9	28	8	2	18	1	11	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18
Children . .	27	21	48	18	5	25	..	5	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Total . .	55	34	89	28	7	54	2	21	12	14	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	54

Names of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1	Martha Armstrong	24	Measles . . .	Lord Seaton . . .	June 26 . . .	July 2	Five children landed moribund from the ships Lords Seaton and Grace have died this week from the sequelæ of measles. One attendant upon her sick children, Mary Sanderson, gave birth to a male child.
2	Sarah Johnston	30	"	Dumfrieshire . . .	"	July 3	

G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Report of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, from the 19th day of June to the 29th day of June, 1841.

No.	Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	At what hour Boarded.	Cargo.	Passengers.		Consigned to	Number of Days Quarantine.	Date of Release.	Remarks.
								Men	Steerage.				
115	Brig Horatio	John Waterworth	Stockton	April 4.	June 19.	..	General	..	83	Curry and Co.	..	June 19.	
116	Brig William	George Welch.	Glasgow	May 4.	June 20.	..	"	2	20	McGill and Co.	..	"	
117	Barque Ferronia	A. McLellan	Havana	May 20.	"	..	Sugar and cigars	..	..	Tonance and Co..	..	June 20.	One of the crew died from dysentery, and the master ill from same cause.
118	Barque Robert and Alexander Parke.	R. Herdman	Londonderry	May 10.	June 21.	..	Ballast	1	262	J. Froste and Co.	2	June 21.	One death and two births on the voyage.
119	Barque Chiefstain	John Saunderson	Belfast	May 9.	"	..	"	1	35	Rodger, Dean, & Co.	..	"	One death, (an infant).
120	Ship Dumfrieshire	James Gowan	"	May 13.	June 24.	7 p.m.	Salt	5	595	G. H. Parke	4	June 28.	Three deaths from small-pox, eight cases sent to hospital.
121	Barque Iona	John Morrison	Liverpool	"	"	8 p.m.	General	8	66	Doughall, Irvine, & Co.	..	June 25.	n child died.
122	Barque Lord Seaton	G. Fitzsimmons	Belfast	May 19.	June 25.	..	Salt	1	546	G. H. Parke	5	June 29.	14 children died on the voyage from measles, and 14 sent to hospital.
123	Barque Harmony	R. Elder	Bristol	May 13.	"	..	General	1	93	Burstalls	..	June 25.	These passengers are of the east of Mor-
124	Barque Perseverance	William Scott	Dublin	"	"	..	Ballast	..	334	Order	..	"	mon, and are going to the state of Illinois.
125	Barque Grace	John C. Warren	Liverpool	May 7.	"	..	Salt	..	298	Curry	5	June 29.	One aged person died.
126	Barque Lady Fitz-herbert.	James Hooper	Plymouth	May 12.	"	..	Ballast	21	114	Oliver	..	June 25.	Seven deaths from fever and small-pox, and several sent to hospital.
127	Brig Henderson	Jos. Hull	Broadhaven	May 7.	"	..	"	..	126	Gilmour	..	"	
128	Brig Unicorn	William Allan	Londonderry	May 14.	"	..	Coals	1	194	Rodger, Dean, & Co.	..	"	
129	Brig Thos. Dryden	John Hart	Sligo	May 10.	"	..	Ballast	..	168	Froste	..	"	
130	Schooner Alarm	John Brown	Glasgow	May 12.	June 26.	..	Iron and crates	1	117	Edmonston and Allan	..	June 26.	One child died.
131	Brig Indian	John Featon	Sligo	May 10.	"	..	Ballast	..	133	Order	4	June 29.	An infant died.
132	Brig Bell	Jos. Ferry	"	May 17.	"	..	"	..	132	Pemberton	..	June 26.	Two passengers died from small-
133	Brig Jane Anne Mil-vauh.	John McGill	Londonderry	May 6.	"	..	"	..	133	Froste and Co.	..	"	pox, and several sent to hospital.
134	Barque Bridget	M. O'Brien	Waterford	April 10.	"	..	General	..	14	Order	..	"	This ship was dismantled in Lon-
135	Barque Princess Vic-toria.	Francis Nairn	Liverpool	May 20.	"	..	Ballast	..	299	Baird and Co.	..	June 27.	30 W.
136	Brig Stamper	Henry Scun	Sligo	May 8.	"	..	"	..	144	Welsh	..	"	Three children died.
													Two children born on board.

(Signed) G. W. Douglas, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

(No. 397.)

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 6th July, 1841.

Her Majesty's Government have received with much regret the account, which your recent communications to me convey, of your severe bodily indisposition, and I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction your return to this country on a leave of absence for six months as soon after your receipt of this Despatch as the exigencies of the public services in Canada may admit.

No. 27.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

(Separate.)

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,

Kingston, 21st July, 1841.

As it is probable that the sittings of the Legislature will be protracted till the end of next month, and the state of my health, as your Lordship is already aware, renders it of great importance to me that I should be able to quit this country early in the autumn, I think it right, without actually waiting for the termination of the Session itself, to enable Her Majesty's Government to take the necessary steps for the future conduct of affairs here, by formally requesting your Lordship to place at the foot of the Throne my resignation of the office with which the Queen has honoured me, and my humble prayer, in order to meet the possible contingency of the arrival of my successor being delayed beyond the period to which I have referred, that I may receive Her Majesty's gracious permission, (if it should not already have been accorded to me,) temporarily to devolve the government upon the officer next in command.

No. 28.

The task which, by Her Majesty's Commands, I undertook two years ago is entirely completed, and I have the satisfaction of feeling assured that the great objects of my mission are answered. The Union of the two Canadas is fully perfected, and the measures incidental to that great change have been successfully carried into effect. Effective departments for every branch of the public service in this province have been constituted, and the future harmonious working of the constitution is, I have every reason to believe, secured.

I have likewise the gratification of learning that in another of the provinces of British North America comprised within my government, the endeavours which I made whilst I temporarily assumed the direction of affairs there, confirmed as they have been by your Lordship's directions, which have been so ably carried out by Lord Falkland, have been completely successful in restoring harmony there, and in producing the best practical results.

I can, therefore, with perfect confidence in the future working of the great change which it has been my good fortune to assist in bringing into operation, surrender into other hands the powers with which I was honoured through the gracious confidence of my Sovereign, although from the deep and heartfelt interest which I take in the welfare of these magnificent possessions of the Queen, I shall do so with feelings of deep regret.

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

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 427.)

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 18th August, 1841.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Lordship's Despatch of the 21st July, tendering to Her Majesty your resignation of the office of Governor-General of the British Provinces in North America; and I avail myself of the opportunity of this day's mail to inform your Lordship that the Queen has been

No. 29.

CANADA.

pleased to accept your resignation. Her Majesty has further commanded me to express to your Lordship her intention of conferring on you the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, as a proof of Her Majesty's gracious approbation of your services.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 4th August, 1841.

No. 39.

I HAD the honour to receive, *via* New York, by the Great Western, your Lordship's Despatch, No. 397, conveying to me leave of absence from my post for six months, in consequence of the serious indisposition under which I have suffered, and I lose no time in requesting your Lordship to be good enough to lay at the foot of the Throne my humble acknowledgments to the Queen for this mark of Her Majesty's consideration.

It will be my anxious endeavour that the interests of Her Majesty's Service should not suffer either through this, or through the resignation of my office, which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship last mail.

I shall not avail myself of the Queen's gracious permission to absent myself, until I have entirely completed the work which I have in hand, by bringing the present Session of Parliament to a close, and by taking all the steps incident to the measures which will have then probably received their completion; and with regard to some of these even, namely, the financial arrangements to be made for the Province, in accordance with my instructions, my presence in England may, I hope, not be altogether without value.

I expect to be able to complete this by the middle or end of September, when I shall proceed home, but of this I shall be able to judge more exactly in the course of a short time, and I shall then apply to the officer commanding the naval station at Halifax to furnish me, if he conveniently can, with a vessel which may convey myself and my suite to England, of which I trust your Lordship will approve.

I have in the mean time great satisfaction in stating that the anticipations which I expressed in my confidential Despatch of the 26th June last, have been fully realized.

The proceedings of the House of Assembly were at first retarded by the necessity of making arrangements and laying down new rules and regulations for the conduct of business, and by the proceedings in the matter of election petitions, in which the laws of the two provinces were different, and great confusion and embarrassment naturally arose; but this delay was rather productive of advantage than otherwise, as the members from different parts of the province had thereby the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with each other's views and opinions, and the difficulties inherent to the union of the representation of two countries, hitherto so distinct and separate, gradually wore off.

But latterly, the Legislature has been able to devote itself to the practical business of the country, and, I am happy to say, has made great progress and with great advantage.

Many measures of public utility have been gone through, and amongst them three measures of great importance, introduced by the Government, have already passed the House of Assembly, and are before the other House. A Bill for the establishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive powers upon that department, and thus enabling us to proceed safely and securely in whatever may be undertaken on the public account or with public aid; another for the establishment of District Courts of Justice; and a third for the Naturalization of Aliens, a subject of the deepest interest to many of the inhabitants of the province. A Bill for the establishment of District Councils in Upper Canada, similar to the Ordinance which I passed in the Lower Province, is in Committee, and will, I have little doubt, be shortly passed; and the other measures are all, more or less, in a state of great forwardness.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SYDENHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

